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A VISITATION

OF

THE SEATS AND ARMS

OF THE

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY

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COMPTON PARK, CO. WILTS,
THE SEAT OF CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE ESQ.

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A VISITATION

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GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPTON PARK, Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts, the seat of Charles Penruddocke, Esq., J.P.

This ancient mansion is situated in a fine park, plentifully stocked with deer, and rendered peculiarly attractive by its lake, rich slopes, and venerable, well-grouped trees. Mention of Compton occurs in Domesday Book, under the title of Contone. Its adjunct of Chamberlayne is derived from one who held the office of Chamberlain, perhaps under the King. In the "Nomina Villarum" we find "Villa de Compton Chamberlayne unde D'n's Rob'tus le Chaumberlayn."

It appears by ancient deeds that Richard Grimsted, who married Edith de Tablier, 2 Edw. II., purchased the manor of Compton Chamberlayne of Robert Chamberlayne, by the licence of the King, to him and his heirs for ever; and had issue Thomas Grimsted, and two daughters, Margaret, wife of Thomas Benton, and Katharine, wife of Ralph Buckland. To the elder of these ladies were allotted the manors of Fallersdon and Tablier Hall; and to the younger, the manors of Compton, Wilts, and Donton, co. Bedford. Katharine, after the death of Ralph Buckland, married, for her second husband, John Avenel, and had by him a daughter, Mary Avenel, eventual heiress of Compton Chamberlayne, who married Sir Warren Bassingbourn. By her the estate was alienated to Roger Herleston, and became in the sixteenth century, by purchase, the property of the Penruddockes.

Sir George Penruddocke, the purchaser of Compton Chamberlayne, was standard-bearer to William, first Earl of Pembroke, of the name of Herbert, at the siege and battle of St. Quentin, in Picardy. Here he greatly distinguished himself, having fought a single combat with a French knight of eminence, whom he defeated, for which gallant action he received much laud and honour, though at a time when achievements of the kind were by no means uncommon. A very fine

full-length portrait of him, and a half-length of Anne, his second wife, both on boards, and in a perfect state of preservation, may still be seen hanging up in the large oak-panelled parlour at Compton. They were painted by Sir Antonio More in 1557, in the costume of their day. Sir George is represented with a chain of gold round his neck, attached to which is a large triangular sapphire jewel, set in the same metal, with other precious stones. This curious relic still remains in the family, and has the following inscription enamelled on the back:—"Annæ et Georgio Penruddoco militi dedit Katherina Parr, Regina Angliæ, familiæ Penruddochiæ sacrum, non alienandum, A.D. 1547." The gift probably originated in the relationship of the Earl of Pembroke to Katherine; his lordship, who was the great friend and patron of Sir George Penruddocke, having married Anne Parr, the Queen's sister.

The Penruddockes were originally seated at Arkelby, in Cumberland; the first mentioned in the family pedigree being Thomas Penruddocke, of Arkelby, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Knt., of Lowther, in the same county, ancestor to Lord Lonsdale, Sir Wm Lowther, Bart., the Duchess-Dowager of Bolton, the Countess-Dowager of Darlington, &c. A village, however, of the same name as the family exists near Penrith, in the parish of Greystock, whence it may be reasonably inferred that they were settled at the place called Penruddocke long before they took up their abode at Arkelby. This would only be in accordance with the prevailing custom of those days, when families took their names from their manorial possessions. Camden, too, in his *Britannia*, gives us a useful clue upon this subject. Speaking of Cumberland, he says, "It takes its name from the inhabitants, who were real and German Britons, and called themselves, in their language, *Kumbri* or *Kambri*; for history testifies that the Britons were long established here during the incursions of the Anglo-Saxons; and

Marianus calls this part *the land of the Cum-bri*; to say nothing of British names, which abound—such as *Caer-luel*, *Caer-dronoc*, *Penrith*, *Penrodock*, &c., which speak a plain language.”

From Robert and George Penruddocke—the two sons of Edward, who married the daughter of Robert Highmore, in the county of Cumberland—the family afterwards came to be divided into two branches, distinguished respectively as the Penruddockes of Hale (Hampshire), and the Penruddockes of Compton Chamberlayne (Wiltshire). The Hale branch became extinct by the death, without issue, of Charles, Edward, and George, of Chalk, when the estate descended to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Gage. Sir John Penruddocke lies buried in the church at Hale, with this quaint inscription on a brass plate, with arms and quarters:—

“Fui quod es; quod sum eris. A.D. 1600.”

In a vellum roll, containing the notitia of Salisbury, we find the following curious memorandum:—

“A.D. 1585.—The King of Portugal came to Sarum, and was lodged at Mr. John Penruddocke's, at which time Mrs. Penruddocke was delivered of a son and daughter, and the king was godfather to them.”

The King of Portugal here alluded to was in all probability Antonio, Prier of Crato, who got himself proclaimed King of Portugal, but was dethroned, about 1580, by Philip II., King of Spain. We are told that he visited both France and England. At the Court of the latter he was received with signal marks of favour.

The unfortunate end of Sir John Penruddocke forms a dark page in the history of the great civil war, and should not be passed over unnoticed in this brief record of the family. He was a zealous adherent of the Stuarts, and having joined several others in proclaiming Charles II. King of England, he was made prisoner by the victorious troops of Cromwell, and lodged in the gaol at Exeter, preparatory to his trial. Some of his companions in misfortune had the good luck to escape the worst penalties of the law; for Heath, in his account of Charles I.—“*Carriion Heath*,” as he is called by Carlyle—tells us that “Cromwell caused those unfortunates who were taken with Colonel John Penruddocke, and not either beheaded or hung, to be sold as slaves to some of those Turkish merchants who trade in the lives of men, as this butcher Cromwell in their deaths.”

Penruddocke and his countryman, Hugh Grove, may perhaps be considered less fortunate. They had played too important a part in the late rising, and even at this last hour showed too little inclination to give up their principles, for Cromwell to spare their lives; yet he listened to the prayer of the

condemned so far as he could with safety, and commuted the ignominious sentence of hanging for a more honourable death by the axe of the headsman. The following is a copy of their sentence, the original of which, with Cromwell's own signature, is still preserved in the family of Penruddocke:

“Whereas, John Penruddocke, Hugh Grove, &c., were indicted, convicted, and attainted of high treason at Exeter, and have received sentence of death to be executed as traitors, we have thought fit, and our will and pleasure is, that the said John Penruddocke and Hugh Grove, instead of being hanged by the neck, be put to death by the severing their heads from their bodies, and that the others, viz., . . . be only hanged by the neck till they are dead.

“And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

“Given at Whitehall, the 3rd of May, 1655.

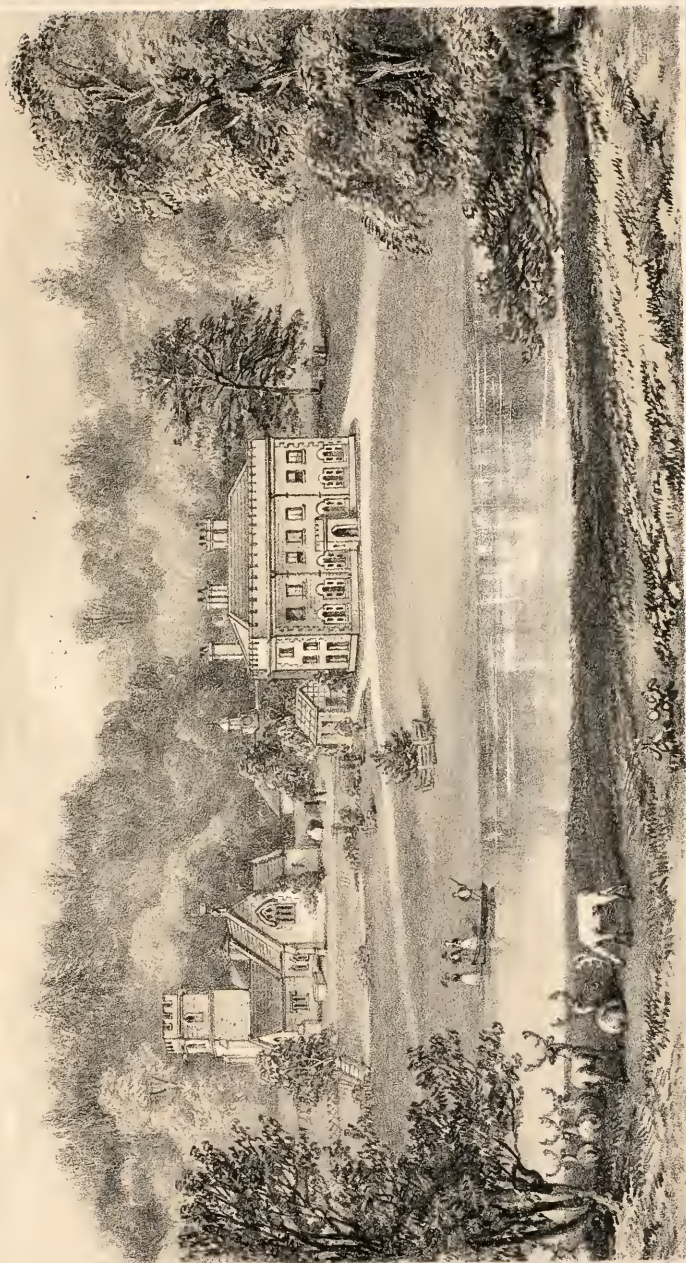
“To John Copplestone, Esq., High Sheriff for our countie of Devon, or his deputie.”

After their condemnation, they sent the following letter to their judges, which was delivered at Chard, and which, as an example of pathetic, but manly, pleading for life well deserves to be remembered:

“Honourable Sirs,

“We know that our Redeemer—blessed for ever—hath pulled out the sting of death, and therefore hope we shall never be so little as to fear dying; again, we know long life to be one of God's greatest blessings, and therefore hope we shall never be guilty of the neglect of any lawful means in the acquiring of it.

“Endeavours for the last are no ways inconsistent with preparation for the first; a divine and a physician are used at the same time. Being, therefore, encouraged from the character we have received of your eminent piety, which above all outward actions inclines the heart to mercy and deeds of charity; and considering how improbable it is that so many persons of honour, interest, and merit, should be denied any request, we presume to make these humble addresses to your honours that you will be pleased to become intercessors to the Lord Protector on our behalfs, either by letter or otherwise, as your honours shall think fit. Nor yet can we think our inconsiderable lives in themselves of moment sufficient for your troubles; but when we shall lay the ruin of so many tender and innocent relations, whose dependencies are solely on our lives, and are too numerous to be made miserable by our deaths, we cannot despair of bowels of compassion in you. We dare not prescribe rules, but if we may not be thought fit to live in this Commonwealth, we hope at least we may be suffered to spend the remainder of our days in her defence, together with the rest of Christendom, against the too powerful and common enemy, the Turk; and



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THE SEAT OF CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE ESQ

when it shall be considered that the satisfaction of no man's death lies upon us; that none of our brothers' blood cries for ours; and withal that we had, on capitulation, the protection of the sword for our lives,—which we dare not touch with the loss of our soul,—we hope we shall not appear subjects for nothing but vengeance.

"And your honours' favour shall not be east away, nor ever bestowed upon men that can more value and set higher price upon them than,

"Your Honours' most humble servants,

"JOHN PENRUDDOCKE,

"HUGH GROVE."

This petition, however, for mercy failed. This sentence was destined to be carried out in all its severity. As Penruddocke was ascending the scaffold, he pathetically exclaimed, "This, I hope, will prove like Jacob's ladder; though the feet of it rest on earth, yet I doubt not the top of it reacheth to heaven."

Having made an affecting speech to the assembled people, he knelt down and prayed devoutly. He next desired to see the axe, which, being presented to him, he kissed it, exclaiming, "I am like to have a sharp passage of it, but my Saviour hath sweetened it unto me." He then said, no doubt in allusion to some secret offers of mercy if he recanted, "If I would have been so unworthy as others have been, I suppose I might by a lie have saved my life, which I scorn to purchase at such a rate. I defy such temptations, and them that gave them me.

"Glory be to God on high, on earth peace, good will towards men, and the Lord have mercy upon my poor soul! Amen."

So saying, he laid his neck upon the block, and after some private ejaculations, he gave a sign with his hand to the executioner, who at one blow severed his head from his body.

The night before this closing scene, Penruddocke received the following letter from his wife:—

"My dear Heart,

"My sad parting was so far from making me forget you, that I have scarce thought upon myself since, but wholly upon you. Those dear embraces, which I yet feel, and shall never lose, being the faithful testimonies of an indulgent husband, have charmed my soul to such reverence of your remembrance, that, were it possible, I would with my own blood cement your dead limbs to life again; and, with reverence, think it no sin to rob heaven a little while longer of a martyr. Oh my dear! you must now pardon my passion, this being the last—oh fatal word!—that ever you will receive from me; and know that until the last minute that I can imagine you shall live, I will sacrifice the prayers of a Christian and the groans of an afflicted wife; and

when you are not—which sure by sympathy I shall know—I shall wish my own dissolution with you, so that we go hand in hand to heaven.

"Tis too late to tell you what I have, or rather have not, done for you; how turned out of doors because I came to beg mercy; the Lord lay not your blood to their charge. I would fain discourse longer with you, but dare not; passion begins to drown my reason, and will rob me of my *devoir*, which is all I have left to serve you.

"Adieu, therefore, ten thousand times, my dearest dear! and, since I must never see you more, take this prayer, May your faith be so strengthened that your constancy may continue, and then I know Heaven will receive you whither grief and love will in a short time, I hope, translate, my dear, your sad but constant wife.

"ARUNDEL PENRUDDOCKE.

"May 15th, 1655.

"Eleven at night—Your children beg your blessing, and send their duties to you."

To his wife's affectionate epistle, Penruddocke returned the following answer, which, even at this distance of time from the melancholy event, will hardly be read without the strongest feelings of sympathy. It is written with a pen of fire, that leaves behind it deep traces.

"DEAREST, BEST, OF CREATURES,—I had taken leave of the world when I received yours, and did at once recall my fondness for life, and enable me to resign it. I am sure I shall leave none behind me like you, which weakens my resolution to part from you; so when I reflect I am going to a place where are none but such as you, I discover my courage. But fondness breaks in upon me, and as I would not have my tears flow tomorrow, when your husband and the father of our dear babes, is a public spectacle, do not think meanly of me that I give way to grief now in private, when I see my sands run so fast, and within few hours am to leave you helpless, and exposed to the merciless and insolent that have wrongfully put me to a shameless death, and will object that shame to my poor children. I thank you for all your goodness to me, and will endeavour so to die as to do nothing unworthy that virtue in which we have mutually supported each other, and for which I desire you not to repine that I am first to be rewarded. Since you ever preferred me to yourself in all things, afford me with cheerfulness precedence in this. I desire your prayers in the article of death, for my own will then be offered for you and yours.

"J. PENRUDDOCKE."

There is still extant in the family the original warrant for his execution, signed "Oliver, P.," and dated from Whitehall, 3rd of May, 1655, a copy of which has already

been given. They have also many other curious documents in connection with him, such as,—his wife's last letter, his answer thereto, his defence in court, his petition, his prayer composed when in prison, his speeches, autographs of the commissioners of the treasury, Thomas Widdrington and B. White-locke; his petition for being beheaded in preference to being hung, the original punishment intended for him by the Protector; several affecting petitions from Arundel Penruddocke in behalf of her husband, and others in favour of her children, who were deprived of their father's real and personal estates by his attainder. Portions of them, and only portions, were recovered upon the restoration of Charles II. to the throne; the rest had probably passed into the hands of individuals too powerful to be offended by an act of justice so detrimental to their interests, or who enjoyed a greater influence with the court.

In addition to these documents, other relics are preserved in the family, which, without any great degree of intrinsic value, are yet such as the imagination loves to dwell upon, investing them with an adventitious interest. Amongst these are the cambric nightcap, trimmed with point lace, which the colonel wore when he was beheaded; a portion of his household linen; and a letter from King Charles I. soliciting the loan of a hundred pounds.

There is a tradition still extant that one of Lady Penruddocke's people, during the Civil War, flung the chain and jewel already mentioned into the water before the house. On the return of domestic peace within the kingdom, the jewel was recovered, but the chain had either fallen into the hands of some lucky adventurer, who had been beforehand with the real owners, or it had sunk too deep into the mud to be found. At all events, it has never since come to light.

The old house at Compton was built by Sir Edward, the eldest son of Sir George Penruddocke. The principal room belonging to it—the great hall—still remains in its original state, the wainscot and carvings having been carefully preserved. It is thirty feet long, twenty-three feet wide, and fifteen feet in height, with a recess over the north door, which at one time opened into a large music gallery. The building is substantial and roomy, with little in it remarkable, except some fine oak carvings, by Gibbons, in the dining-room, and a handsome ceiling in the large drawing-room. The windows formerly bore an Elizabethan character, but have since been modernized, and now belong to the Italian style of architecture. At the same time the house received the addition of two wings, which completely altered its original appearance of a Roman I.

The church, which is dedicated to St.

Michael, adjoins the family mansion. It has a square embattled turret, with two small transepts. In that to the north is an old stone coffin, with a cavity intended for the head, and upon a flat slab a cross is sculptured. On the pavement leading to the altar is the impression of a large brass representing the figure of an ecclesiastic with his arms crossed, and habited in long robes. This building is neatly floored with oak, and the ground about it has been recently freed from the laurels and other trees by which it was overgrown.

On a very large tablet of white marble is a correct obituary of the family of Penruddocke. It commences with Edward Penruddocke, in 1598, and is continued down to the last possessor. The historian of Wiltshire remarks: "We seldom find such family memorials of obits, a circumstance much to be regretted, as they form faithful illustrations of family pedigrees."

Many curious family portraits are to be seen in the various rooms of this mansion. The principal are, Sir Edward Penruddocke; Sir George Penruddocke, and Anne, his wife, 1557; Sir Edwd. Penruddocke, 1594; Frances, wife of Colonel Thomas Penruddocke; Sir John Penruddocke, and Joan, his wife; Col. Thomas Penruddocke, concerned in the trial of Lady Lisle; Colonel John Penruddocke, beheaded at Exeter, and Arundel, his wife, as also their children; Sir John Penruddocke, his wife, and brothers, 1619; the daughters of Colonel John Charles Penruddocke: John Hungerford Penruddocke, son of Charles, M.P. for Wiltshire, and Maria Anne, his wife; John Penruddocke, created Doctor of Civil Law, Feb. 21, 1621, and three days afterwards advanced to the honours of knighthood, &c. There are also some unknown portraits; and two by Vandyke, more particularly deserving of attention.

The grounds connected with the house are well timbered, and beautiful from their continued undulations. In front of the mansion is a handsome sheet of water, that adds not a little to the general attractions of the scene.

DUNTREATH, in the parish of Strathblane, and county of Stirling, the seat of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., is situated in a narrow and picturesque valley, watered by the small stream of the Blane, opening westward upon the fine range of mountains which surround Loch Lomond. Of these Ben Lomond forms the chief object, at a distance of about ten miles. The valley, which is very narrow, is commanded by two detached wooded hills, standing like sentries to the defile; above which, on the north side, the Campsie range is terminated by two bold heads, which are marked features all over the district.

The old house or castle of Duntreath is built round a square. Three sides are in ruins, and have a picturesque effect, being covered with ivy; a tower on the western side being the only portion occupied. Of its foundation there is no record, but it has been much added to at different times: the latest additions, however, are not of more modern date than the end of the seventeenth century.

Duntreath formed originally part of the vast territory of the Levenax (valley of the Leven), or Lennox. On the return of James I. from his long captivity in England, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, with two out of his three sons, having been executed along with his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the estates remained in possession of the Duchess of Albany, as eldest daughter and heiress of the Earl of Lennox. She made a grant of this portion to Sir William Edmonstone, who had married Mary, Countess of Angus, her near relation, and sister to James I. This grant was confirmed by James II. on the marriage of Sir William's eldest son with Matilda Stewart, the Duchess of Albany's granddaughter. The original charter bears date 1445. The family subsequently obtained extensive possessions and lived much in the north of Ireland, near Belfast, which was the cause of the deterioration of the property and of the house of Duntreath falling into decay.

The possessor of the barony of Duntreath (a territorial division conveying in Scotland no titular rank) enjoyed the fullest feudal powers, and the dungeons and stocks still remaining attest the extent of authority once exercised by the nobility and higher gentry of Scotland. Near many of the older residences the "gallows-hill" is still pointed out. The power of executing summary justice on a thief detected with the spoil is a privilege specified, among many more, in the charter of confirmation, by James II., of the barony of Duntreath to Sir William Edmonstone and the "king's aunt," the Countess of Angus.

A conical hill, now covered with wood, very near the castle, has the top artificially levelled. It still preserves the name of the Court Hill, and there is little doubt that it was used in early times as a "moot hill," for holding justiciary courts.

COLZIUM, in the parish of Kilsyth, and county of Stirling, is a modern house of no pretension, and very moderate dimensions. It nearly occupies the site of a fortalice or tower overhanging a picturesque glen, once in the possession of the powerful family of Livingstone. The district had been divided; the eastern portion, in which Colzium stands, having been retained by the elder branch of

the Earls of Linlithgow; the western went to a younger son, from whom the Livingstones of Kilsyth descended. Early, however, in the seventeenth century, the younger branch obtained possession of the whole, not long after which the Tower of Colzium, as well as another castle contiguous, occupied by Sir James Livingstone, was destroyed by Cromwell's army. On the Restoration, Sir James having suffered much in the royal cause, was created Viscount of Kilsyth, and, his old residences being destroyed, he built a new house close adjoining the village, which still stands, though in a dilapidated condition. In this house the room is shown in which Charles Edward slept, on his march from Glasgow to fight the battle of Falkirk, in January, 1746.

The battle of Kilsyth, the scene of Montrose's chief victory over the Covenanters in 1645, was fought on the sloping ground immediately to the eastward of Colzium. The defeated army was totally destroyed in the rout, and bones have frequently been found of those who were swamped in the surrounding bogs.

A romantic history attaches to the extinction of the family of Kilsyth. William Livingstone, brother of the second viscount, married Jean, granddaughter of the first Earl of Dundonald, and widow of the celebrated Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who was killed at Killikrankie. An evil report, it appears, had prevailed to the extent, that a suspicion was excited, though since disproved, that the fatal shot which killed Dundee was fired by William Livingstone, who was in his own army, under the influence of a guilty passion for Lady Dundee. So much did Dundee's mother believe this, that, "on the new-year's morning which succeeded, she sent Livingstone a white nightcap, a pair of white gloves, and a rope, as indicative of her opinion. It is said moreover, that she imprecated a curse upon the marriage of the guilty pair, praying to God that should He see fit to permit the unworthy couple to go out of the world without some visible token of his indignation, He would be pleased to make her some special revelation to prevent her from utterly disbelieving His providence and justice." On the day of their marriage, Livingstone presented the lady with a ring, which she lost immediately, and which was considered a bad omen: more than a century after, the ring was found in a field near Colzium, with the inscription "Zours till death:" and it is now, together with another ring somewhat larger, with a similar inscription, which Lady Dundee had probably given to her husband, in the possession of Sir Archibald Edmonstone.

Not long after the marriage, on account of the part he had taken in opposition to the

Revolution settlement, William Livingstone found it necessary to retire to Holland with Lady Dundee, where the latter met her death in the following remarkable manner, as related in a letter of John Hay, of Carrubber, to the Earl of Errol, dated Edinburgh, 30th Oct., 1695:—"By the post yesterday I had a letter from young Blaer, out of Utrecht, with a particular but sad accident of the Viscountess of Dundee and her son. He writes that he had dined with her and Kilsyth (Livingstone of Kilsyth), her husband, and after dinner, just as he had left them, the lady and Kilsyth, and a gentleman with them, went into the room where the young child and Mrs. Melville, the lady's woman, were. The house was covered with turf, the usual fuel in that place, and it is thought, by the weight of it, the roof fell and crushed my lady and her son, and Mrs. Melville, to death. Kilsyth himself was three quarters of an hour beneath the rubbish, yet both he and the other gentleman are free of hurt. The lady and her son are embalmed to be brought home. The gentlewoman was buried in that place on the 18th instant [old style], after dinner." In 1795, exactly a hundred years after, the vault was accidentally opened, and the bodies of Lady Dundee and her infant son were discovered in a perfect state of preservation, which occasioned much attention till the vault was again closed. There is a detailed account, with a representation of the bodies, in "Garnett's Tour in Scotland." The death of this child caused the family to become extinct; for though William Livingstone, who succeeded, on the death of his brother, as third Viscount Kilsyth, married again, he had only a daughter, who died young. Having engaged in the rebellion of 1715, Lord Kilsyth died at Rome, under attainder, in 1733. The old church under which was this vault, was pulled down about thirty years ago, and a new one built in another situation. But a stone was lately erected over the vault, commemorating this tragical event, by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, the present proprietor, the estate having been purchased by his grandfather in 1783.

THORNTON HALL, Bedale, Yorkshire, the property of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the 22nd Light Dragoons. It is impossible to say at what time this ancient edifice was built, but the church records of the place state that the family was seated here several centuries ago. We are also told that during the great Civil War the owners of Thornton Hall retreated, for better security, to a room in the church tower, which was admirably calculated for such a purpose. The masonry of it is peculiarly excellent, far surpassing the rest of the fabric in strength, the towers hav-

ing been built, no doubt, to afford shelter from those fierce inroads of the Scots, which continued to be so frequent till the iron hand of Edward the Third put a salutary restraint upon those marauders. About seventy or eighty years ago a part of the tower being struck and shivered by a flash of lightning, the remains of an iron portcullis were discovered above the bellfry door, a pretty sure token for what purpose the place had been originally designed.

Drayton, the poet, has saved us the labour of a prose description, though much cannot be said in favour of his verse, which is more accurate than poetical, the rhymes being its chief claim to the latter epithet. The reader must suppose that the river *Your*, converted for the nonce into a nymph, is addressing the genius of Richmondshire:—

"—— To my river's aid
Come Barney, Arske, and Marshe, their sovereign Swale
to guide,
From Applegarth's wide waste, and from new Forest
side,
Whose fountains by the fauns and satyrs many a year
With youthful greens were crowned, yet would not stay
them there,
But they will serve the Swale, which in her wandering
course
A nymph named Holgot hath, and Risdale, all whose
force,
Small though (God wot) it be, yet from their southern
shore
With that salute the Swale, as others did before
At Richmond, and arrive, which much doth grace the
flood.
For that her precinct long amongst the shires hath stood:
But Yorkshire wills the same her glory to resign,
When passing thence the Swale this minion flood of
mine
Neat takes into her train clear Wiske, a wanton girl,
As though her wanton path were paved with orient
pearl;
So wondrous sweet she seems in many a winding gyre,
As though she gambols made, or, as she did desire,
Her labyrinth-like turns, and mad meandered trace
With marvel should amaze, and coming doth embrace
North Alerton, by whom her honour is increased,
Whose liberties, include a county at the least;
To grace the wandering Wiske, then well upon her way,
Which by her count'nance thinks to carry all the sway;
When having her received, Swale bonny Codbeck brings,
And Willowbeck, with her two pretty rivellings;
And Bedale bids along, then almost at the Ouse,
Who with these rills enriched began herself to rouse."

KIRTLINGTON PARK, Oxfordshire, about five miles from Woodstock, and the same from Bicester, the seat of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. The mansion, erected by Sir James Dashwood, Bart., in 1741, stands in the centre of a large and finely timbered park, commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect. The entrance is by a flight of steps into a hall, 40 feet by 36, thence into the saloon, 40 feet by 30, and 36 feet high. Drawing-room, 36 by 24; dining-room, 36 by 24; library, 38 by 22; and other rooms all 20 feet high. The architecture is Grecian, with the offices attached in two wings.

The family had previously resided at their house, Northbrook, in the same parish.

The manor of Kirtlington was formerly part



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PONTY POOL PARK, C^O MONMOUTH.

THE SEAT OF C HANBURY-LEIGH ESQ

of the possessions of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and has the privilege of its inhabitants being exempt from market tolls throughout England.

SCAITCLIFFE, Todmorden, in the parish of Rochdale, and county of Lancaster, was the property of John del Croslegh in the 38th Edward III., and has descended uninterruptedly, in the male line, to John Crossley, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster, and also an acting magistrate for the West Riding of the county of York, the present owner, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, John Crossley, Esq., F.S.A., in the year 1830. The south front was rebuilt in the year 1666, as appears from an inscription on the building, and in 1738, the north part of the mansion was erected by Anthony Crossley, Esq. In the year 1833, the whole was reconstructed, with a laudable regard to the original character of the house. In point of situation and scenery, it stands unrivalled in the beautiful vale of Todmorden. Amongst the numerous stained glass windows, there is still preserved in the hall, a square of glass bearing the inscription upon the margin enclosing the family arms:—

“The Kyngdome of East Saxons,” the family thereby tracing their origin to Saxon times, and probably of the East Angles, as another ancient crest, on stained glass, marked with the initials E. A. is supposed to indicate.

The first mention made of the Crossleys in existing records is “Adam del Croslegh de Todmorden, in vill de Honeresfeld, in the county palatine of Lancaster,” and Matilda his wife, and being without date, seems to be of an age before dates, deeds, or registers were in general use.

The county of Lancaster not being constituted a county palatine, previous to the reign of Edward III., this document cannot however be earlier, when we then come to John del Croslegh, who possessed the property at that period.

Of this family, John Crossley, Esq., the present owner of Scaitcliffe above mentioned, is the surviving representative, and of all the ancient gentry in the parish of Rochdale, within which this house is situated, he alone is the only resident in strict male lineal descent and succession.

The mansion, built in the Elizabethan style, is pleasantly situated in the vale of Todmorden, surrounded with picturesque grounds and thriving woods.

FERNE, Wiltshire, the seat of John Grove, Esq. (eldest surviving son of Thomas Grove and Charlotte his wife), who succeeded his father in 1846. The family of Grove came

originally from Buckinghamshire, the earliest on record being John de Grove, of Chelfont, St. Giles, Bucks., who died in 1353. In the reign of Henry VI., the extensive property of St. Giles devolved to Agnes, sole heiress of Thomas Grove, who in 1434, was high sheriff for the county. This lady married William Brudenel, from whom the Earls of Cardigan and Marquises of Aylesbury are descended. Part of the estate thus passed from the Grove family.

In the time of Edward I., 1287, Ferne was possessed by a family that derived their name from the manor. Most probably they were settled here at a long anterior period, but there is no record of them by which to establish the fact. The estate was purchased by William Grove, Esq., M.P. for Shaftesbury, in 1563.

The present mansion was erected in 1811 by Thomas Grove, Esq. (his descendant), upon the site of an old building which was pulled down to make room for it, the new structure. It is a large square house, built of grey sandstone, in the modern English style of architecture, standing upon high ground, in the midst of a park of two hundred and twenty-five acres, which abounds in noble timber. Towards the north and west, the prospect is equally beautiful and extensive. In 1655, Hugh Grove (a member of this family) and Col. Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne, were beheaded (as we have more fully related in our description of Compton Chamberlayne) by order of Oliver Cromwell, for espousing the cause of Royalty, and proclaiming Charles II. King of England, at South Molton, in Devon. They, together with eight others, died in pursuance of the sentence, at Exeter, and were buried at the church of St. Sydlings there: a brass plate, with the following inscription, records the fate of Hugh Grove, *Hic jacet Hugo Grove de Enford in Comitatu Wilts, Armiger, in restituendo Ecclesiam, in asserendo Regem, in propagando Legem, et Libertatem Anglicanam, captus, et decollatus 16 Maii, 1655.*”

PONTY POOL PARK, Monmouthshire, the seat of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., lord-lieutenant of the county, elder brother of Lord Sudeley, and son and heir of the late John Hanbury, Esq., by Jane his wife, daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre.

Ponty Pool is a modern appellation, supposed to be derived from a bridge thrown over a mountain stream; the name having been corrupted from Port ap Howell, for near the bridge at one time was the house of Davydd ap Howell.

The mansion was partly built by Major Hanbury, early in the last century, and partly by his son Capel, grandfather of the present

proprietor. The Hanburys, an old English family, were originally seated at Hanbury Hall, in Worcestershire, from which place they took their name; but about the year 1500, the owner having disinherited his brother in favor of a natural daughter, the eldest, Richard, went to London, and acquired a large fortune as a banker *temp.* Henry VII.

His eldest son, Capel, purchased an estate at Ponty Pool, but neither he nor his immediate successors permanently resided there. Having property at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, Capel Hanbury the great grandson of the purchaser of Ponty Pool, was buried in the chancel of Kidderminster Church, with a tablet bearing an elegant and appropriate inscription. His son, Major Hanbury, in 1701, was chosen M.P. for the city of Gloucester, which he continued to represent for three successive parliaments. His son Capel likewise represented the county of Monmouth in several parliaments, as well as his son John Hanbury, the father of the present proprietor, who assumed the name of Leigh, in consequence of the will of Lord Leigh.

The mansion is a handsome edifice containing some valuable pictures, and beautifully situated in a luxuriant demesne. The grounds about the house are of a wild and diversified character. The upper part of the park is rendered very picturesque by a succession of gentle undulations that swell up one above the other, and are clothed with fine old timber.

HAIGH HALL, Wigan, Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Crawford and Balesares. The manor of Haigh was at one time held by a family, called in Norman French Le Norreis, or Le Norreys; and, when translated into the barbarous Latin of our old records, Norrenses. Mabila, a daughter and coheirress of this name, conveyed the estate into the family of Bradshaigh, or Bradshaw, by marriage with Sir William Bradshaw. A singular tradition attaches to the good knight and his lady, which, though romantic in the extreme, has always passed unquestioned. Sir William, as an old manuscript pedigree tells us, was "a great traveller and souldger." It was his misfortune, as it was of many others in those days, to imagine it would greatly conduce to his fame in this world, and his soul's welfare in the next, if he could put to the sword a score or so of Saracens; or, even if the worse alternative should happen, and he got his own brains knocked out in so pious a warfare, he would be equally sure of his reward. Thus stimulated, and being evidently of a roving disposition, our "traveller and souldger" set out for the Holy Land. Upon his actions there the chronicle, or pedigree rather, from which this story has

been taken, is most provokingly silent, though from his high military reputation we may safely infer that he was neither the least nor the lowest of the brave champions who so uselessly poured out their blood in the fields of Palestine.

Ten years elapsed, and according to rumour as well as the general belief, the good knight had perished. Now, whether Mabel was overpersuaded by her friends, or was led away by her own fancy, does not appear; but she at length married again, the object of her second choice being a Welsh knight, whose name is not recorded.

At this juncture Sir William, having safely returned to England, paid a visit in the disguise of a palmer to his own castle. Here he took his place amongst the other beggars, who had come to receive the alms which Dame Mabel was in the habit of dealing out to the needy, at certain stated intervals, according to a charitable usage by no means uncommon in those days. On seeing the palmer, Mabel was greatly struck by his close resemblance to her first husband, and the more so when he presented her with a ring that she at once recognised as having been her Sir William's, and which, he said, the deceased had entrusted to his charge, with injunctions to bear it to Haigh Hall.

"A pilgrim came from over the sea,
Benedicite! benedicite!
And he brought a ring to that proud ladye;
His grave is wide, his grave is deep,
On that bosom cold he shall quietly sleep,
Benedicite!"

Old times came back upon her memory—old thoughts and fancies were awakened—so passionate a regret for her loss, that she burst into a flood of tears; yet still without suspecting her former lord in the poor palmer. The Welsh knight, being of a jealous temper, guessed at once the cause of this excessive grief. He inferred, as the old record quaintly tells us, "that the stranger favoured"—bore a favour or resemblance to—"her deceased husband." As this implied a preference for another to himself, he grew excessively indignant, and, wrath seldom being a great respecter of persons, in his fury he struck the lady. It is hard to say what before this might have been Sir William's intentions—whether to resign his wife to her second husband, and end his days in renewed warfare with the Saracens, as so many other disappointed lovers had been known to do, or whether he meant from the very first to reclaim her with the strong hand, and only came thus disguised to spy his vantage. As it was, the evident affection of his lady for himself, and the blow given to her in consequence, so much moved him, that he hastily quitted the Hall to make himself known to his tenants and retainers. He was received with general ac-

clamations; and his summons to arm for the purpose of taking vengeance on the unchivalrous Welshman, who had not only robbed him of his wife, but beaten her, was readily obeyed. It seems, however, that the offender had somehow got notice of these hostile designs, and preferring the chance of flight to the chance of battle, rode off at full speed, without staying farther question. But he was not destined to escape so easily. Sir William overtook him near Newton Park, and slew him with his own hand; for which offence he was outlawed for a year and a day. The Church interfered in the case of Mabel, to punish her for not having been contented with one husband, though, in point of fact, she had only erred from ignorance. "She was enjoined by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week, barefoot and barelegged, to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mab + to this day, and ther monument lyes in Wigan Church, as you see them ther portry'd."

This seems to be a very tolerable penance for a slight fault, considering it was two miles of ground she had to go over barefooted; for the cross, which may yet be seen, stood at the top of Standish Gate, at the entrance to the town from the Standish road. It consists of the base of a pillar, and half a shaft of four sides, rounded off by time and exposure to the weather. The same enemy, aided by white-wash, has reduced their effigies on the tomb to rude and shapeless masses; for time has scarcely done more injury by diminishing the originals, than whitewash has by adding to them.

Notwithstanding the barefooted penance to Mab's Cross "onest every week," and the slight mistake of the lady's having taken a second husband, the good knight and his wife lived happily together till death came to separate them. The only part of their story that will not bear investigation when tried by dates, is that of Sir William's having been at the Holy Wars. The application of this test, like Ithuriel's spear, at once discovers the latent fallacy; the last of the crusades took place under Louis IX. against Tunis, in 1270, and consequently before Sir William was born. It seems likely enough that he was engaged in Edward the Second's disastrous campaign against the Scots, and was taken prisoner, which will sufficiently account for his long absence.

Sir Walter Scott had this curious legend in his mind when writing "The Betrothed," and mentions the fact in the preface to the small edition of his novels.

There is another version of this story extant in the Harleian MSS., 1563, which, as it differs in many particulars, and contains, besides, an accurate account of the way in

which Mabel was wooed and won, it may be as well to transcribe literally:—

"Item.—The aforesaid Alan Norres was son and heire mascle of Gilbert Norres, Esq., who was lord of the manor of the Haw, in Wygan parishe, the manor of Blackroade, in Bolton parishe, and Westeley, in Leigh parishe.

"These three manors went away to the heires generall with one Mabel Norres, for I shall shewe you the manor how yt came to Dame Mabell Bradshawe, who was Norres daughter and heyre generall, which the king gave hym, and therefrom my said auncestor came downe unto Howe, inquired wheare any woman was that did hete, or was named, Norres. And yt then being a very dere yeare, fownde the aforesaid Mabell in a kyll, baking ote-cakes, whom he fownd but in a poore estate, not knowyng herselfe to have any clayme or right to any parte of the three forsaid manors. Whom my forsaid auncestor saluted, and she, abashed of sutch a syght and salutacyon of so fyne a man, and had not seene the lyke; and sayd, 'Mayd, wilt thou marye me? and I shall make thee ladye of the manor of Howe, Blackrode, and of Westeley.' But when she saw hym and hard him, knowyng not her owne ryghte, was abashed, and knewe not what to answer, sayd, 'I am a poor mayde, ye mock me.' But he bouldened her, and sayd, 'Grawnt me maryage, and I will doe that I have said.' Which was agreyd upon gladlye on her part, and his bothe; and thereon entered into the londes, possessed them, and had them, and thereupon maryed, and lyved together many yeares without yssue, and so she dyed.

"And in tyme conscience pricked my said auncestor, Bradshawe, and by consent and sufferance of Mabell, his wyff, he vowed his journey to Rome, Jerusalem, and other holye places, ther to see and vysett the holye places ther; made him and iiij of his men palmers' weedes, and toke their journey, and weare about vij yeares fourth, in which tyme all his iiij men dyed. And thereupon arose a brute and fame that her husband, Bradshawe, my auncestor, was dead, and all his men. This sprong abroad, and taken to bee true, was hard by one Sir Henry Tenther, knight, who begged Mabell Bradshawe of the kyng, and maryed, and lyved with her at How untill that vij yeares past and gone.

"And now heare ye. My said auncestor. Bradshawe, came home, and unknowne to alle men, and to his tenantes, came to one whom he bothe loved and trusted, on the Saturday at night, and required lodging for the profytt's sake; and grawnted, taryed all night unknowen; for growen with heyre, and sore withered that none thought on hym; yet talked of Rome, and how long sythe the

palmer came thence; and he shewed them. And then he demaunded of his tenantes whose was the Hall at Howe, as if he had been a straunger indeed. His tenant declared unto hym all the circumstances of his master's going to Rome and iijj ots. with hym; and how they weare all dead; and how his wyff was married agayne to one Sir Henry Tenther; and mutch prayned their ould master, Bradshawe that went to Rome; what a good master they had of hym, and how well they loved hym, with many circumstances.

"And thus when tyme served they went to bedd. But he tould them afore that he saw theire Mr. Bradshawe, and that he was not ded. And when morowe came, he went out, and afore dymmer tyme went to the Hawll, and ther requyred his dymmer for the prophet's sake, which he had; and so sett at a syde-board in the Hawll. Dame Mabell remembered her husband, Bradshawe, then began to behould the palmer; and more she looked on hym, the more like she thought hym to her furst husband, Bradshawe, whom she knewe no other way with hym but to bee ded. Yet still she thought that he resembled her husband Bradshawe more and more, and at length burst forth, and wept. Sir Henry Tenther, her husband, demaunded of her why shee weep'd? And she answered and sayd, 'Nothing.' But ther was no excuse, but shee must tell hym; and so dyd, that the palmer resembled her husband, Bradshawe. Who answered and sayd, 'What! dost thou love hym better than mee?' and therewith he departed the bound with a bound. The palmer saw all the matter, and kept hym still. With that, when dymmer was done, he tooke his leave, and departed.

"He had hard that the said Sir Henry roade on the morowe to London, and men with hym, went straight to his tenant's house, wheare he the night before had lodged, and begun further with his tenaunt to talke; and tould hym that his master, Bradshawe, was alyve; and then asked his tenaunt what prevey token, or marke, that he knewe on his master Bradshawe bye. And hys tenaunt tould hym. And he said, 'I am hee,' and leyt hys tenaunt see this marke on hys rybb that he spoke of, and shewed hym other secretts betwixt them, so that the tenaunt was well assured that yt was his good master, Bradshawe. Then hys master, Bradshawe, tould hym all that he saw hys wyff for his sake that day suffered, sayd her strokes should be well quytt; and bade hym make other ij of his most trusty tenaunts prevy what was done, and he so tooke them with hym; and every man on horsebake went on the morowe to Newton Parke syde afore Sir Henry Tenther came,

and ther slewe Sir Henry Tenther, and made them straight to London, and came to the kynge, and shewed hym all the circumstances, and had hys pardon, and came home, and lyved with Dame Mabell his wyff during their lives together.

"The sayd Mabell was enjoyned by her confessor to doe pennaunces by going onest every weeke barefoot and barelegged to a crosse near Wigan, from the Haghe, wilest shee lyved, and is called Matb + to this day; and her monument lyes in Wygan Church, as you see, A.D. 1315."

However the two stories may differ in details, they correspond so exactly in substance, that we may be pretty sure the legend, in the main, is true.

Haighe Hall, as it existed at the beginning of the last century, presented in its grounds and gardens a curious specimen of the style called Flemish, which long prevailed here till it was broken down by the taste of a few, and succeeded by a return to nature. A wood engraving of the place may still be seen, where terrace follows terrace, and the whole is laid out in squares and oblongs of various sizes. Never was formality more formal. The trees are all drawn up with the preciseness of military array, side by side, and each battalion having one to correspond with it. Very little exercise of fancy is required to people the walks and alleys with imaginary forms of lords and ladies with well-powdered hair, square shoes, and long waists, all as stiff and as upright as the stiffest and most upright of the poplars that grow around them.

Part of the old house, which was pulled down, being quite ruinous, about twenty years ago, bore the name of "Mab's Gallery," in remembrance of Mabel Norris, whose ghost was said to haunt it. It was flanked by an ancient chapel, and a dark confession-room, the latter intervening between the chapel and the kitchen.

The existing mansion was built by the present proprietor, to whom the estate descended from his mother, the heiress of the Bradshaighs. It stands in the midst of a well-wooded park of considerable extent, and near the top of a hill, which is said to command a view of thirteen counties, the Irish Sea, and the Isle of Man.

The ground in the neighbourhood of the Hall is singularly rich in coal; including the districts of Winstanley, Pemberton, Orrell, Up-Holland, Ince, and Haigh. We have here one of the greatest coal districts in Lancashire; or one, at least, which has been most largely and successfully excavated. It is not many years since old workings of this invaluable mineral, more precious than gold or diamonds, were discovered under the market-place in the town of

Wigan. The peculiar kind of coal, known under the name of "cannel," is principally found here, at Aspull, and at Ince. It is susceptible, which at one time led to its being frequently wrought into inkstands, candlesticks, table-boxes, and various other fancy articles. It is not quite twenty years ago, since a summer-house, entirely built of cannel-coal, stood near the Hall.

The soil in the parish of Wigan is, here and there, peaty, but for the most part exhibits a rich loam, the proportion of meadow and pasturage to the arable land being as one to three. In the high ridge extending from Ashurst Beacon to Billinge Beacon, are several fine stone-quarries, from which flags, shell-stone, and grey slate, are abundantly obtained, while in Billinge-Hill scythe-stones are found of excellent quality.

BOCONNOC, in the county of Cornwall, about three or four miles from Lostwithiel, is the residence of the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, second son of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, by his wife Hester Grenville. Mr. Fortescue is therefore nephew to Lord Grenville, whose widow has given up to him Boconnoc.

"For the compound name of Boconnoc," says Gilbert, "it is taken from the barton and manor of land still extant there, with reference to the beasts that depastured thereon, and signifies prosperous, successful, thriving cows, kine, or cattle. Which place it seems was the *voke-lands** of a considerable tithing or lordship, with jurisdiction at the time of the Norman Conquest."

At the period of the Conquest this manor was possessed by Robert, Earl of Moreton, which name is a corruption of Montaigne, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry III., it belonged to the ancient family of De Cancio, or De Cant, who had their principal place of abode at Cunt, in Minver. In the reign of Edward III., we find it in the hands of Sir John Dawnay, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon. It was soon afterwards in the possession of the Carminows, though the way in which it passed to them is somewhat doubtful. From this family it went by sale to the Russells, by whom it was again disposed of in 1566, to Reginald† Mohun, Esq., whose grandson John, was created a peer in 1608 by the title of Baron Mohun, of Oakhampton. This family, which originally came in with William the Conqueror, became extinct in 1712, by the death of Charles Lord Mohun, who was slain in a duel with the Duke

of Hamilton. This duel arose—if all be true that has been told—not from any private pique, but in the service of a political party. In those days men do not appear to have been very nice as to the means by which they attained their objects, and the Duke of Hamilton, who stood high with the Tories, having been appointed ambassador to France, the Whigs took the alarm. As the readiest way of getting rid of a man that was so likely from his talents to prove dangerous to them, they determined to involve him in a duel. For this purpose they pitched upon Lord Mohun, a noted swordsman, who had long been the unscrupulous tool and bully of his party, and who besides from being engaged in a tedious law-suit with the duke, seemed the fittest agent for such a matter.

Having prepared himself by drinking hard, Lord Mohun publicly insulted the duke, in the hope of provoking a challenge; but as this was treated with contempt, he determined himself to become the challenger, and despatched a certain Major-General Macartney to call out his opponent. It was then agreed that a meeting should take place at an early hour the next day, at the ring in Hyde Park, the usual spot in those days for settling the so-called affairs of honour. At the appointed hour the combatants met, and never was a duel contested with greater bitterness. "In a very short time the duke was wounded in both legs, which he returned with interest, piercing his antagonist through the groin, through the arm, and in sundry other parts of his body. The blood flowed freely on both sides, their swords, their faces, and even the grass about them being reddened with it. But rage lent them that almost supernatural strength, which is so often seen in madmen. If they had thought little enough before of attending to their self-defence, they now seemed to have abandoned the idea altogether. Each at the same time made a desperate lunge at the other; the duke's weapon passed right through his adversary up to the very hilt, and the latter, shortening his sword, plunged it into the upper part of the duke's left breast, the wound running downwards into his body, when his grace fell upon him. It was now that the colonel came to his aid, and raised him in his arms. Such a blow, it is probable, would have been fatal of itself, but Macartney had by this time picked up one of the swords, and stabbing the duke to the heart, over Hamilton's shoulder, immediately fled and made his escape to Holland. Such at least was the tale of the day, widely disseminated, and generally believed by one party, although it was no less strenuously denied by the other."

The result was the death of both parties. Lord Mohun bequeathed his whole estate by will to his widow, who sold this manor about

* *Voke-lands*, that is, *folk-lands*,—*terra popularis*, which passed from one to another without writing; in opposition to *hoc-lands*, that is, *book-lands*, or lands held by written documents.

† *Lysons* differs most materially. He makes the sale in 1579 to William, not Reginald, Mohun.

1718, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., of Dorsetshire, Governor of Fort St. George, in India, common ancestor of the Pitts, Earls of Londonderry, Earls of Chatham, and Lords Camelford. The governor has found a name with posterity as being the original purchaser of the Pitt diamond, which was sold to the Regent of France, at a sum exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and afterwards became yet more an object of interest from its being placed in the hilt of Napoleon's sword, between the teeth of a crocodile, so shaped as to form the handle.

The last Lord Camelford, possessing Bocconoe, had many points of character in common with the last of the Mohuns. Both were brave to an excess, full of talent, and restlessly fond of enterprise; and both perished in a duel. Camelford has been more harshly judged than he deserved, ample justice having been done to his faults, which indeed were numerous enough, but very little to the better qualities, which to a generous mind might almost seem to compensate for them. In his early days this ill-fated nobleman sailed with Vancouver on his voyage of discovery, but it would seem that his fiery mood was ill suited to endure the discipline of a ship, and upon his return to England he burst out into many acts of violence against his former commander.

Of the ancient mansion, built probably by the Mohuns, or Courtenays, there are now but few remains; a portion only of the walls remaining in the present house, which was new modelled from the old fabric by Governor Pitt, and a new wing added. To this the last Lord Camelford built a second wing, containing a handsome gallery, one hundred and ten feet in length, that opens into a drawing-room and library. In the gallery are several portraits, not a little interesting as being the representations of many illustrious characters; and in the library is the family Bible, with several registers in the handwriting of Governor Pitt.

Bocconoe House, with its lawns, deer park, and hanging woods, is thought by many to be one of the finest seats in Cornwall. It stands upon an eminence near the junction of two valleys, through each of which flows a rivulet amidst broken ground. The contrast of this scene with the wild country around is rendered yet more striking by the beeches and splendid old oaks that cluster here in great abundance.

Bocconoe and its neighbouring grounds form a distinguished feature in the great Civil War of the seventeenth century. Upon more than one occasion the two armies stood here opposed to each other, and on the 19th of January, 1643, the battle of Braddock Down was fought a short mile to the north of the house; the king's troops being commanded

by Sir Ralph Hopton, and those of the parliament by General Ruthven. The latter were entirely defeated.

In the August of 1644 Bocconoe House was occupied by the parliamentarians, no one place seeming in those days to remain for long together in the hands of either party, the war having all those pleasures which are popularly, as well as poetically, said to belong to vicissitudes. The story is thus told by Sir Edward Walker in his "Historical Discourses," the good knight—as became Garter, principal king of arms—being a staunch partisan of royalty.

"That day, being the 4th of August, a party of horse of Collonel Richard Nevils, commanded by Sir Bernard Gaseoyne, an Italian and volunteer in his regiment, being sent out to secure the country from plunder, drew very near the rebels' quarters at Lissethiel (Lostwithiel), and being advertised by a youth that divers of the Earl of Essex's officers were that afternoon carousing [qq. carousing?] at Bocconoe, the Lord Mohun's house, he made haste thither, presently, forced the gates, and got possession of the dining-room. They still kept a battery at the end of it, until through the door one of their servants was slain; then they rendered themselves prisoners, being Collonel Aldridge, sometimes governor of Alesbury, Lieutenant-Collonel Butteler—Essex's own Lieutenant-Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel Carleton, Captain Blyth, and Burdet, Essex's ensign; Dalkeir, Quarter-master General of the rebels' army, was in their power, but being without a sword or hat, he pretended himself a servant of the house, and so escaped, being unknown. That evening they were all brought safe to Liskeard, and from thence sent prisoners to Exeter."

A few days afterwards the king took up his quarters at Bocconoe, whence he sent a friendly letter to Essex, in the name of certain lords, in hopes of detaching him from the parliament. To this he obtained a very laconic and soldierly reply.

Tradition has preserved more than one memorial of Charles's short abode here. Near the gate of Rookwood Grove, leading to the parsonage, may still be seen the stump of an aged oak, to which the royal standard was fixed, the upper part of the tree having been broken off by a violent wind, about nine feet above the ground. This was in the March of 1783; but when in its full pride it is said to have produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, the original colour having been lost because of an attempt made to assassinate the monarch while receiving the sacrament under the shadow of its branches. The ball shot at Charles is stated to have passed through the oak, and a hole made by the woodpeckers is pointed out to the incredulous in confirmation

of the story. It probably arose from the king having been really shot at when in the *Hall Walk*, and a poor fisherman killed, who was gazing at him, as we learn from the author before quoted:—"On Saturday, the 17th of August, his Majesty, attended with his troop and the Queen's, rode to view the passes on the river or creek towards Foy, and from thence to *Hall House*, opposite to that town, where, viewing it from a fair walk, on which one of our pieces was planted, they made divers shots at him from the other side, being a little above half-musket shot over, one of which slew a poor fisherman looking over a ditch at the end of the walk."

At one time, shortly after the battle of Braddock Down, a hill in the neighbourhood, called "Druid Hill," became the site of an engagement between the royalists and the parliamentarians. The king's troops had encamped upon the hill, when a party of the enemy, now reduced to great straits, cut their way through them, and made their escape at a time when escape seemed well-nigh hopeless. Both the hill and the down are now comprised within the grounds of Boconnoc, adding much interest to a place that without them was exceedingly picturesque and varied.

But it is not only by its warlike and royal associations that Boconnoc is distinguished; a great poet has also left his name connected with it. Near the house, in a secluded valley, stands a shattered beech tree, under which it is said that Gray the poet, who was a friend of Lord Canelford's, was accustomed to pass much time "in meditation free."

ARBURY, the seat of Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire, between Coventry and Nuneaton, in the "Woodlands" of the Forest of Arden, stands in the middle of a finely-wooded deer-park, ornamented with two large sheets of water. The house, in the ornamental Gothic style, contains several noble rooms. To the south are the library, drawing, and dining-rooms, the latter forty feet long, with an arched roof ornamented with pendants, after Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster Abbey. In this room is the top of a sarcophagus, brought from Rome by Sir Roger Newdegate. In the east of the mansion is a splendid saloon, with a large oriel window opening to the park, and beyond are the chapel, still unfinished, and two smaller apartments, in one of which is a very curious old picture in two compartments, which was presented to Sir Roger Newdegate by Sir John de Astley in 1773. It represents two combats by John de Astley, one at Paris, 29th August, 1438, with Peter de Masse; and the other in Smithfield, 30th January, 1491, with Sir Philip Boyle.

The entrance hall is on the north, with a geometrical staircase leading to the picture gallery, the walls of which are covered with family portraits.

In the park is an interesting old house, called Temple House, formerly a lodge of the Knights Templars, and now the residence of the clergyman of Astley.

Arbury was built in the reign of Edward the Second, by Ralph de Sudley, for canons regular of St. Augustin, and so continued till the 27th year of Henry the Eighth, when it was exposed to dissolution with the other small religious houses. The king gave it, three years after, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had granted to him thirty monasteries. Arbury came by partition to his heir, Margaret, wife of John Kersey, who sold it to Sir Edmund Anderson, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to Queen Elizabeth, who pulled down the old fabric, and built out of the ruins a "very fair structure in the quadrangular form," and having so done, in the 28th year of Elizabeth he exchanged it with John Newdegate, of Harefield, co. Middlesex, great-grandson of John Newdegate, serjeant at law in Henry the Eighth's reign (descended from the Newdegates of Newdegate in Surrey), for Harefield, which has since come back again into the Newdegate family.

The present house was almost rebuilt by Sir Roger Newdegate, Bart., at the close of the last century, who died before he had completed the improvements. The present possessor, who is a cousin of Sir Roger's, took the name of Newdegate in lieu of his patronymic Parker, on succeeding to the property in 1834.

HACKTHORN, in the county of Lincoln, the seat of Robert Cracroft, Esq. When Domesday Survey was made, the lands of Hackthorn were in the hands of the Archbishop of York (who had half the advowson of the church, and Waldin Ingeniator the other), and of Martin, Gozelin, Roger of Poieton, and Colsuain. They then passed to the illustrious Norman families of Crevecœur and Nevile, by the latter of which the great tithes of the church were alienated from it in the twelfth century, and given to the Abbey of Bullington. To these succeeded the families of Sotehill and Saunderson, until towards the middle of the seventeenth century, when the greater part of Hackthorn came into the possession of Robert Cracroft, Esq., of Whisby (who, in 1608, married Martha, daughter of Sir Richard Amcotts of Aisthorp, Knight of the Bath), and was the head of a younger branch of the ancient family of Cracroft of Cracroft, which, after running its course through many generations, marrying into the families of

Westmeles, Rathby, Topcliffe, Brougham, Bullen, Bole, and others, is supposed to have become extinct in the chief line in the person of Richard Cracroft, who, in the reign of James the First, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bendish, Esq., of Bower Hall, in Essex, and widow of John Pepys of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, Esq. In this family, which is now represented by Robert Cracroft, Esq., who is lord of the manor and patron of the living, Hackthorn still continues. In 1814 he married Augusta second daughter of the late Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley, in the county of York. The late Charles Mainwaring, of Goltho, Esq., who was lay rector of the church, possessed an estate in the parish, which is at the present time (1852) in Chancery. Hackthorn appears to have been the residence of a family of note in the county from very early times. In 1318, in the twelfth year of Edward the Second, Willielmus de Hake-thorn was one of the burgesses returned to Parliament for Lincoln. In 1327, the first of Edward the Third, the same. In 1328, Robertus de Hakethorn was returned, and again in 1330, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1340, and 1341. In 1338, the two burgesses were Willielmus and Ricardus de Hakethorn. Foundations of buildings evidently of considerable magnitude, are still to be traced, and their site is to this day called the "Hall Close;" besides which the monks of Bullington had a small conventual building, now converted into a farmhouse, and called "the Grange."

In the year 1792 John Cracroft, Esq., father of the present proprietor, pulled down the old hall, and built the present one, changing the site from the east side of the church to the west. The house is square, and built of Yorkshire stone, in the Grecian style of architecture; the entrance being to the north, under a circular portico with Doric columns, a stone balustrade surmounting the entire building. It stands in a park-like enclosure of about 100 acres, studded with trees, many of them of old growth, amongst which the thorns are conspicuous; Hackthorn deriving its name from Hagedorn, which, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies Hawthorn. An avenue of elms, which led to the old hall, stands at the south-east side, and is in good preservation. A brook, which runs immediately in front of the south side of the house, and to which the ground slopes gently downwards, has been enlarged into a sheet of water commensurate with the size of the ground. The water is singularly clear and very rarely freezes. The church adjoins the Hall very closely. The old one was pulled down in 1844, having become too small for the increased population, and the present elegant structure was erected in its

place, partly by the patron and the parishioners, but chiefly by the liberality of the late Charles Mainwaring, Esq., the lay rector. The fittings of the nave are all of mahogany, the pulpit canopy being elaborately carved, as is also the communion table, which is a beautiful work of art. An inscription on the "Corona," together with the text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works," records that it was given to the church in 1852, by Commander Cracroft, R.N. The east window consists of three compartments, filled with stained glass. The centre one represents our Saviour, St. Peter being on his right and St. Paul on his left hand. The Rev. Edwin Jarvis is vicar of the parish.

Few lordships have undergone greater changes in the condition of its agriculture since the commencement of the century than this. Langhorn, the translator of Plutarch, who was the friend, and had been the tutor of Robert Wilson Cracroft, Esq. (uncle to the present proprietor), and who eventually married his eldest sister, Anne, in an ode addressed to his friend (see Works of the British Poets, by Thomas Park, F.R.S. London, 1808, vol. 71), thus alludes to the Hackthorn of that day;

"Nor yet the days consumed in Hackthorn's vale,
That lonely on the heath's wild bosom lies,
Should we with stern severity bewail
And all the lighter hours of life despise."

The aspect of the heath has changed since Langhorn's time. Hackthorn no longer lies lonely on the "heath's wild bosom," but its lofty church tower is a prominent feature in a highly cultivated district, intersected with green hedgerows, dotted about with comfortable farm-houses, and growing rich crops of corn, where, in the days of the second Charles, the sportsman rode forth to hunt the bustard (see Macaulay's History of England, vol. 1, page 313).

But when the poet wrote (in 1775) the heath extended far and wide in one unbroken waste, covered with furze, and remained in the same state as in Evelyn's time, a century earlier, who records in his Diary, "We pass the Humber, an arm of the sea of about two leagues in breadth, and come to Barton, the first town in that part of Lincolnshire. All marsh ground till we came to Brigg, famous for its liquorice plantations, and then had brave pleasant riding to Lincoln, much resembling Salisbury Plain."

Langhorn's lines to Miss Cracroft, in 1761, wrapped round a nosegay of violets (see vol. 72 of the British Poets) are worthy of insertion.

"Dear object of my late and early prayer,
Source of my joy and solace of my care,
Whose gentle friendship such a charm can give
As makes me wish and tells me how to live,
To thee the Muse with grateful hand would bring
These first fair children of the doubtful Spring."

Oh, may they fearless of a varying sky,
Bloom on thy breast, and smile beneath thine eye,
In fairer lights their vivid blue display,
And sweeter breathe their little lives away."

Hackthorn lies six miles north of Lincoln, and one mile and a half to the east of the old Roman high dyke, which runs the whole length of the county from south to north, in an undeviating and still almost unbroken line.

NEWLAND PARK, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. In olden times this was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John, and had dependent upon it a monastic foundation, within half a mile of Ribchester, styled by Dugdale the "Hospital sub Langrigh," of which latter little else is known. It has been said that a Saxon family was settled here before the Conquest, which considering all the advantages of the situation, seems probable enough, though it may be difficult to find sufficient authority to confirm the assertion.

The old chapel was pulled down by the late Sir John Sylvester Smith, and a handsome dining-room erected on its site, to the great regret, no doubt, of all true antiquaries, but much to the comfort and convenience of the owner.

DARLEY ABBEY, at one time called Derley, in the county of Derby, about a mile and a-half from the provincial capital, the seat of Samuel Evans, Esq.

In early days, not far from the site of the present mansion, was a priory of Austin canons, translated hither from St. Helen's, at Derby, the monks being thirteen in number, besides their abbot. Upon the dissolution of monasteries, this establishment of course shared the general doom of forfeiture, and was surrendered—we may suppose how willingly—to the spoiler. Hereupon Robert Sacheverell, who took possession of the site as keeper of the abbey estates for the crown, purchased the materials of the pile condemned to destruction. The church, with its aisles, the chapel, the altars, candlesticks, organ—nay even the grave-stones, with the metal on them—all were sold and removed, and a grant of the desecrated spot was made to Sir William West.

At a subsequent period, it was bought by John Bullock, when the abbey-house was repaired; and about the middle of the seventeenth century it passed by sale into the hands of Thomas Goodbehere. In 1709 it was again sold, and this time to William Wolley, who built the Hall on the banks of the River Derwent. It was next possessed by Mr. Heath, a banker, upon the sale of whose estate, the Hall, with the surrounding lands, became the property of Robert Holden, Esq., and by him it was bequeathed to a relation of the same Christian and surname.

From him the House was bought, about seventeen years ago, by Samuel Evans, Esq., an Act of Parliament having been previously obtained to sanction the sale. This, together with a quantity of very fertile ground adjacent, Mr. S. Evans possesses in his own right, but he is also half-owner, with his brother, William Evans, Esq., M.P., of Allestree Hall, of about two hundred more contiguous acres, besides the entire village of Darley Abbey, a cotton-mill, a paper-mill, and a corn-mill, the two former of which are worked by five hundred and fifty hands in their immediate employ. In addition to this, the brothers have the joint presentation to the small living of Darley Abbey Church, which was erected at the sole expense of the late Mr. Walter Evans. The mills above-mentioned, the cotton, paper, and lead-mills, occupy the site of the old abbey, and have converted a small village into a town that every day becomes more flourishing and more important.

The House was erected about the year 1700, or perhaps even earlier; but it was enlarged in 1785, and is now a handsome and commodious, though plain brick building. It stands on a pleasant eminence north of the village, and is surrounded with pleasure grounds and plantations. The gardens and shrubberies, which are laid out with much taste, cover from five to six acres of good and fruitful soil, well adapted to all the purposes of horticulture.

PYNES, Devonshire, the seat of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B. The name of the place was derived from the family of Pyn or Pine; one of whom, Sir Herbert de Pine, settled here about the time of King John. The manor first passed by heiresses into the family of Larder, and afterwards into that of Coplestone. From the Coplestones it was purchased by Hugh Stafford, Esq., in the time of Charles the Second. The House was rebuilt by his son, Hugh Stafford, whose daughter and heiress, Bridget, married Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., of Hayne. Since that time Pynes has been the seat of the Northcotes, and Hayne has been pulled down.

The House is in the style of building which we find prevailing in the days of Queen Anne, a sort of English version of Italian and Roman architecture; but it is now undergoing alterations and improvement. It stands upon a terrace overlooking the River Exe, at a short distance above its junction with the Cree dy, a pretty stream, but of no great width, which has given its name to the town of Crediton.

The grounds attached to the mansion are extensively planted, and have a pleasing and picturesque aspect, art having in this respect

done much to assist nature. The surrounding country, like almost the whole of Devonshire, is varied and beautiful.

EASTER MONIACK, in the county of Inverness, the seat of James Baillie Fraser, Esq.

Though for many generations the Frasers have lived at Easter Moniak, yet the family designation is *Fraser of Reelick*, from an old house of that name in the vicinity. They originally came into the country with Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle, in the time of Robert Bruce, when they were sent to drive out the rebellious Lord Bisset and his clan; and it was probably in consequence of this or some similar service that they obtained a grant of Reelick from the crown. From that period up to the present day, the estate has continued in the same family without interruption.

There are many traditions connected with this place, but none perhaps of sufficient interest for general notice; nor has the name of Reelick even been satisfactorily explained. There was, indeed a cairn, or ancient burial ground in the gardens, the remains of which are still extant, that is supposed to bear some reference to the name in question; but even allowing this to be so, it leads to nothing.

The mansion of Moniak was built about a hundred years ago by James Fraser, Esq., the grandfather of the present owner, who a short time since made several additions and improvements to the original structure. The principal of these was a new front, of red stone, with a portico in the Grecian style of architecture, the whole now forming a handsome pile, with a lawn and garden about it.

In the grounds is a beautiful and peculiarly romantic glen, through which pours a rapid stream, while in its whole extent it is covered with woods of great variety and beauty.

RADWAY GRANGE, co. Warwick, the seat of Lieut-Col. Miller, C.B., lies at the foot of Edgehill, close to the turnpike road between Kineton and Banbury, from which latter place it is about nine miles distant.

The property connected with it fell into the hands of the monks of Stoneleigh soon after the Conquest, and remained in their possession until the dissolution of the religious establishments.* It was then granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Francis Goodyere, but it was sold soon afterwards in pursuance of his will, and passed through several different families during the next century and a-half

until it was purchased, in 1712, by the Miller family, its present possessors.

It is not known by whom or at what precise period the house was built; but to judge from the style of architecture, it was probably erected in the reign of James I., or of Charles I., on or near the site of an old monastic building.

Originally it was a plain, substantial house, built of sandstone, with gable ends and mullioned windows; but its appearance was considerably altered in the last century, when an addition was made to it at the east end, and the south front enriched with ornaments in the Tudor style.

The grounds are well wooded and extremely pretty; on the south-east side the hill forms part of a natural amphitheatre, and above the trees rises a Gothic tower, from which there is a very extensive view. The ground immediately below is interesting as the place where Charles first drew his sword against the rebellious Parliament. The tower was built to commemorate the battle; several of the adjacent spots have received names from circumstances connected with it, and a table, on which the king is said to have breakfasted (or dined), is also still preserved at a cottage in the village.

The tower stands at the entrance of the grounds from the turnpike road, and marks the place where the king's centre rested.

In the room at the top are some cuirasses, swords, and cannon balls, which were brought by Col. Miller on his return home after the battle of Waterloo; there are also spurs, and a few such relics from the field of Edgehill. The room is decorated with armorial bearings. On the top of the roof are the arms of England (ancient), below are those of Edward the Confessor and the Heptarchy, and round the cornice are sixteen shields, with the bearings of the noblemen and gentlemen who possessed property in the adjacent country at the time the tower was completed. The shields are so arranged as to point out as nearly as possible the directions in which the different estates lay.

Scattered about the tower are some fragments of ruins, constructed to represent the relics of a castle; they, as well as the tower and the exterior of the House, were designed with considerable skill (about the year 1750) by Mr. Sanderson Miller, who then enjoyed the property. Mr. Miller was a man of great taste, especially in architecture, and was fortunate enough to include among his friends the first men of the day. Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, planted three trees in front of the house, as a memorial of his friendship. Tradition says that the description of Squire Allworthy and his mansion was founded on Radway

* See Dugdale's Warwickshire—*Radway*.

Grange and its possessor, and that on the spot Fielding read out to a circle of friends the manuscript of *Tom Jones* previous to its publication.

MEREVALE, the seat of William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., who was for many years Member for North Warwickshire, is situated on the borders of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, about a mile from the town of Atherstone. The house is a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style, on the summit of a lofty hill, commanding a fine view over Bosworth Field and the counties of Leicester and Stafford. The entrance is to the west, and on the south and east is a beautiful suite of spacious apartments, with high Elizabethan and bay windows, opening on a terraced garden in the Italian style, facing the park. On the N.E. corner of the mansion, is a lofty tower, which is seen to great advantage from all the surrounding neighbourhood. The park, beautifully undulated with hill and dale, is adorned with some of the finest oaks in the kingdom. It is also well stocked with deer, and has a noble lake. To the north of the mansion, at about half a mile's distance, in the grounds, stands the parish church, formerly the pilgrims' chapel, belonging to the monastery. It contains some fine old stained-glass windows, and monumental figures of the Ferrers family, the founders of the Abbey.

The only remains of the monastic buildings are the walls of the Refectory and a part of the south wall of the conventual church, the foundations of which have been lately excavated under the directions of the Rev. William Gresley of Lichfield, and the distinguished architect, Henry Clutton, Esq. This church is found to have been two hundred and twenty feet in length.

The Abbey passed at the dissolution into the family of Devereux, and afterwards to the Stratfords, in whom it continued till the heiress conveyed it in marriage to the Dugdales, of Blythe Hall, lineal descendants of the celebrated Sir William Dugdale.

SUNDORNE CASTLE, Shropshire, about four miles from Shrewsbury, the seat of Andrew William Corbet, Esq., the representative of a distinguished branch of the great house of Corbet.

This mansion, of Gothic architecture, was built in 1740, but the original structure has undergone considerable alterations, and now presents a handsome exterior with battlements and turrets in the ancient style. The entrance hall is unusually spacious, and contains two chimney-pieces, while the grand staircase is of oak, elaborately carved. The library is particularly deserving of notice;

it is fifty-two feet long, with a large square recess, the window of which is mullioned, and filled with stained glass, very ancient and extremely beautiful. A door at the further end leads through a cloister to the domestic chapel. In the ante-drawing room is a curious glass with groups of flowers, painted by a Flemish artist; this is placed over a table, inlaid with one hundred and twenty-eight different specimens of foreign marbles.

The drawing-room is the same length, but not so wide. At one end of it, upon a pedestal, stands a marble statue of Venus, brought from Rome, and said to be one of the finest specimens of art in England. The celebrated sculptor, Nollekins, offered a thousand pounds for it—a splendid tribute to the excellence of the figure, and no indifferent proof of the sculptor's love for his profession.

The ruins of Haugmond Abbey are to be seen here, the fragments, which time and accident have left, being now carefully preserved from further injury, and in truth such care had become indispensable. The ruin stands upon a rising ground, backed by a forest of considerable extent, and having a noble view over the great plain of Shrewsbury, with the town and castle, almost encircled by the Severn.

About two miles from the house is a spot called Battle Field, the site of the great conflict of Shrewsbury fought here, in which Earl Douglas was taken prisoner by the fall of his horse as he hurried down the descent of Haugmond Hill. A church has been built to commemorate the battle on the very ground where it was so hotly contested.

Many valuable paintings adorn the walls of Sundorne Castle; the most striking are by Salvator Rosa, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Vanderfelde, Rubens, Spagnoletti, Parmegiano, Guido, Raphael, Wouvermanns, and many others inferior only to those great masters.

SANDHILL PARK, Somersetshire, near Taunton Dean, the seat of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart. This mansion was built about the year 1720, by John Periam, Esq., since which time it has remained without interruption in the families of Periam and Lethbridge. Originally it was a Dutch palace, with figures on the balustrade about the roof, and a long wide avenue leading up to it. The late owner, upon coming into possession of the property in 1815, modernised and remodeled the exterior, so that it now appears as a Grecian edifice with a portico and two wings. The order is Doric. Many of the rooms are of considerable size. The library is fifty feet in length, the dining-room fifty-two, and both are extremely handsome. There is also a music hall, with an organ by Abbey, and a staircase going round it; the effect of the whole being much increased by stained-glass windows, their

chequered light falling upon the surrounding objects.

The mansion stands upon a beautifully wooded spot, commanding noble views of the Deane, bounded on the north-east by the Quantock Hills, and to the south by the Blackdown Hills. The estate is partly situated in two parishes—that of Bishop's Lydiard, and that of Ash Priors. In the former part of the domain is a place called *Conquest*, a name which has given rise to much antiquarian discussion. In 1666 a large urn was dug up here full of coins, belonging to the reigns of several Roman emperors, from which circumstance as well as from some other discoveries near the same spot, it has been inferred the Romans completed in some part of this valley so much of the *Conquest* of our island as is now called England. The more general belief is that the name of *Conquest* was occasioned by a victory of the great Alfred's over the Danes; at the time when he was living secluded from notice, he is said to have possessed this land, which he afterwards gave to a learned monk who had been tutor to his son.

Scattered throughout the different rooms of Sandhill is an excellent collection of paintings, by old as well as modern masters, seen thus perhaps to more advantage than if accumulated in a picture gallery. The naming the various painters is of itself a sufficient, if not the best, criticism upon works of such superior merit. Amongst them will be found Guido, Salvator Rosa, Vandervelt, Poussin, Cuyt, Canaletti, Snyder, Timotio D'Urbino, and portraits by Rembrandt, Sir Antonio More, Vandyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Sir Thos. Lawrence, and others. Not the least curious are the portraits of Lord Chancellor Bacon and Christopher Columbus. Attached to the western wing is a conservatory, that leads to the garden and pleasure grounds. The view from the portico extends for a distance of five-and-thirty miles, as far as Maiden Newton Gap, in Dorsetshire. In the park, which is full of trees of various kinds, are some splendid sheets of water, nature's own mirrors, that lend an uncommon brilliancy to the whole scene. "*Magna componere parvis*," they have the same effect, only upon a grand scale, in wood and meadow, that their artificial rivals have in the drawing-room.

For a series of years this district was possessed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the last churchman who held it being Bishop Barlow, who in 1548 exchanged it with Edward VI. for other lands. It subsequently passed by grant and purchase to Legge, Lord Stawell. From him it was conveyed to John Periam, Esq., and thus descended to his nephew, the first Sir John Lethbridge, Bart., who had fifty years'

occupation of these estates, and died in December, 1815. The parish church of Bishop's Lydiard is one of the handsomest in the county; its beautiful tower and eight bells, as well as its fine old organ, and grand old family monuments, are much admired.

The communion table and screen of the date of the tower—Henry VIII.—are also worthy of notice.

GROTTON HALL, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, the seat of Edmund Buckley, Esq. of Ardwick, Manchester, late M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, whose ancestors have been seated at Grotton for several centuries.

This old English manor house, with its gable ends, its snug ancient porch, and its heraldic devices, is very picturesque. At one end in the highest portion of the building immediately above the quaint-looking but cheerful windows, is the family crest of the Buckleys; in the stone work, and directly over the porch, may still be seen the initials J. B. and the date 1656, indicating that John Buckley rebuilt part of the house in that year. The appearance of the whole brings us back, with a very slight stretch of the imagination, to the good old times of English hospitality and Christmas revel. The buildings of our ancestors were completely the reflection of the general habits of the people, and the old Hall of Grotton, though there are many larger and more important edifices, is peculiarly interesting, as a specimen of the domestic, *un-modernized* architecture of the Tudor period—simple and picturesque. The progenitors of the Buckleys of Grotton, were a branch of the ancient family of Buckley of Buckley, in the parish of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.* They are traceable for several hundred years by the inscriptions on the Grotton-head tomb stones in Saddleworth Church. The present Mr. Buckley is a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Derby, and also for the borough of Manchester.

SWAINSTON, Isle of Wight, about four miles from Newport, the seat of Sir Richard Godin Simeon, Bart. This was at a very early period a residence of the Bishops of Winchester, to whose occupation may be assigned some remains of architecture of an ecclesiastical character. The manor, with the advowson of the church, remained with the see of Winchester, till Edward the First, in the twelfth year of his reign, being deeply

* Captain William Buckley of Buckley settled by his will, bearing date 9th May, 1730, his estate in Hundersfield, Butterworth, Castleton, &c., on his cousin Thomas Foster, with remainder to his sons, and finally on "his kinsman John Buckley, the elder of Grottonhead, in Saddleworth, co. York, gent., and his heirs in trust.



GROTTON HALL, - C^O YORK.

THE SEAT OF EDMUND BUCKLEY, ESQ

offended with the Pope for intruding John de Pontessera into the bishopric contrary to his inclination, deprived the unwelcome intruder of this possession. Hereupon the bishop, to secure the quiet enjoyment of the other lands belonging to his see, deemed it wisest to lend a legal consent to this act of spoliation.

The manor, having thus become royal property, was in the first year of the reign of Edward II., given by him to his sister Mary, a nun at Ambresbury, in exchange for the borough of Wilton and other lands settled on her by their father Edward I.

It having again reverted to Edward II., he bestowed it on his son Edward, Earl of Chester (afterwards Edward III.), who, in the fourth year of his reign, granted it to William Lord Montacute, eventually Earl of Salisbury.

In the first year of the reign of Henry IV., Swainston was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of John, Earl of Salisbury, but was restored to his son Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who in the following year granted to his "dear and beloved brother Alega de Buxhall for the entire affection, &c." "ten pounds to be annually taken out of the issues and profits of the manor of Swainston."

By the marriage of his daughter and heiress Alis, the manor went to Richard Neville, afterwards created Earl of Salisbury, son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife Joanna, daughter of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, father of Henry IV.

His son Richard Neville (the king maker) married Anne, daughter of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the last of that family, and sister to Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, crowned King of the Isle of Wight by Henry VI. Having by this marriage succeeded to the title of Warwick, and by his father's death to that of Salisbury, he was defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom the elder (Anne) married first, Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., and, secondly, Richard III.; while the younger (Isabel) married George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. and Richard III., by whom she had issue two children—Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury.

The manor of Swainston having been forfeited to Edward IV. by the death of "the king-maker" at Barnet, he granted it to his brother George, Duke of Clarence, and it having by his attainder again reverted to the crown, it was restored to his son Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, on whose attainder and death (being beheaded in the Tower), it became subject to the disposition of Henry VII. By Henry VIII. it was re-

stored to the family of the former owner in the person of his sister Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets. She married Sir Richard Pole, Knight of the Garter, but afterwards shared her brother's fate, being attainted and beheaded.

The manor, having been thus five times forfeited to the crown by attainder, was by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign again restored by a grant to Winifred, daughter and coheiress (with her sister Catherine) of Henry Pole, Lord Montague, son of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, he having been also beheaded three years before his mother.

This Winifred married, first, Sir Thomas Hastings, brother to Francis Earl of Huntingdon (who married Catherine the other sister), and secondly, Sir Thomas Barrington of Barrington Hall, in Essex, Knight, by whom she had a son Francis, created a baronet by James I. in 1611.

The manor was by this marriage transferred to the Barrington family, and it remained in their possession until the death of the last baronet, Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, whose eldest daughter and heiress Louisa Edith, brought it in marriage to the present proprietor Sir Richard Simeon, Bart.

The house is irregularly built, and stands in park-like grounds of considerable extent. Some remains of the old chapel are still extant, but they have been converted into offices. The grounds are remarkably beautiful, and quite justify the account of a modern tourist who says, "From a hill as we approach, Swainston presents a burst of the most luxuriant wooded scenery, the effect of which is greatly contributed to by the romantic swells and declivities of the surface."

HALING HOUSE, near Croydon, in the county of Surrey, the seat of William Parker Hamond, Esq. The name has been derived, with some appearance of probability, from the Anglo-Saxon *halig*, signifying "holy," and *ing*, "a field or meadow." The latter term is often found amongst us in the composition of the names of places; as Basing, Reading, Kettering, Godalm-ing, Yelling, as Iye has already noted. In regard to the first part of the derivation from *halig*, or *holy*, it obtains much plausibility from the fact of this place being close to the manor of Wodden, or Woden, the war-god of the ancient Germans, equivalent to the classical Mars, and the Odin of the Northern nations. It was therefore the *Holy Meadow*, a name it no doubt derived from its having been sacred to some of the Pagan superstitions before the Anglo-Saxons embraced Christianity.

In early times this manor was possessed

by the family of Wareham, who sold it to the crown. Queen Mary gave it to Sir John Gage, K.G., as a mark of royal favour, he being a zealous Catholic. In the succeeding reign, however, the same principles led to a forfeiture of the estate. John Gage having concealed a missionary priest, by name Beesby, he was committed to the Tower in a chamber called the "Broad-arrow Tower," in which, between the first and second recesses on the left-hand side, is yet extant an inscription that is supposed to have been his work. Being brought to trial, he was convicted and attainted; but, more fortunate than his companions in peril, he escaped the extreme sentence of the law to which he had rendered himself liable, and was punished only by the loss of his estates, and a long imprisonment. The crown took possession of the forfeited lands, and leased them to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England; so that when Gage was released from imprisonment, he found himself reduced not only to poverty, but to severe distress. In this extremity he found relief from his son, who, to assist him in his difficulties, "voluntarily relinquished to his parent the reversion of the forfeited manor," which was then sold to Christopher Gardiner, Esq., of Dorking. He thus became entitled to the estate in virtue of his purchase, whenever John Gage should die; but when this event took place he did not gain possession without contesting it in the Exchequer, when the point was decided in his favour.

In 1707, this estate was conveyed to Edward Stringer, Esq. He died three years afterwards, when it became the property of his widow, who took for a second husband William Parker, Esq., and from him it has descended to the present possessor, William Parker Hamond, Esq., the great-grandson of that lady.

The Hall is an ancient edifice, standing in the midst of a park one hundred acres in extent, that almost encircles the town of Croydon. It is backed by a grove, in which is one of the oldest cedars in the county, and must have more than usual claims to notice, since it has been made the subject of a poem given in Lyson's "Magna Britannia."

PAMPISFORD HALL, or PAMPSWORTH HALL, Cambridgeshire, about eight miles from the University, and twelve from Royston, the seat of William Parker Hamond, Esq., of Haling House, Surrey, High Sheriff for Cambridgeshire and Hunts in 1852. At the time of the Domesday survey, there were two manors in Pampsworth; one belonged to the abbot and monks of Ely, having been given to them in 991 by Duke Brithnoth; the other was held by two knights under Alan,

Earl of Brittany and Richmond. Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, gave the former of these manors to his nephew, William de Laventon, chaplain to King Henry the First, to be held by him under the abbey by knight's service. In the reign of Edward the First it was in the family of Fitz-Aneher, or Fitz-Anger, and afterwards in the Shardelowses. The other manor, which was held of the honour of Richmond, passed successively through the families of Broek, Creek, Colville, and Marsh, and finally devolved, in 1710, to the Parkers and the Hamonds.

Pampisworth Hall is in the modern Italian style of architecture, with a terrace running along the front, and stands upon an eminence overlooking a well-wooded country. Around it is a handsome lawn, the approach being through avenues of pine. The pleasure grounds and plantations are beautiful and extensive, and in the former is an ancient British dyke, that runs from the woodlands to the fens. This, however, was partly filled up in 1851, to allow the construction of a new road.

MILLIKEN Renfrewshire, North Britain, the seat of Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart. The possession of this estate came by marriage to the present family in 1733, their ancient seat having been Merchistoun Castle, near Edinburgh, and more recently Culcreuch, in Stirlingshire.

The original mansion was burnt down by accident in 1801, and was rebuilt in 1825 by Sir William M. Napier, the late baronet, from plans by Gillespie, a Scottish architect of eminence. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, and is in the centre of a large park ornamented with fine old trees, the growth of centuries.

The estate of Milliken was anciently, while possessed by the Nisbets and the Wallacees, called Johnstoun. At the decease of the last William Wallace, of Johnstoun, temp. Charles I., the property was acquired by Sir Ludovick Houstoun, of that ilk, and became the patrimony of his second son, George Houstoun, ancestor of the Houstons of Johnstone, from whom the lands were purchased in 1733 by the Millikens, who changed the name to Milliken. Jane, daughter and heiress of James Milliken, Esq., of Milliken, married William Napier, Esq., of Culcreuch, the lineal descendant of John Napier, Esq., the renowned inventor of Logarithms, and was great-grandmother of the present possessor, Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart.

ALSCOT PARK, Gloucestershire, the seat of James Roberts West, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Warwick, and also in the commission of the

peace for Gloucestershire, whose family may be traced up to the time of Edward the Second, in the person of Sir Thomas West, Knt., a great favourite both with that monarch and his successor.

Alscot Park has successively been possessed by the families of Sir Hugh Brawne and Thomas Marriot. Of the latter it was purchased by James West, Esq., P.R.S., and with his descendants it has continued ever since. According to tradition, the old building arose out of the ruins of a chapel, of which there are now but few traces. Some parts of the existing mansion are very ancient, being, no doubt, portions of that first mentioned, but the front was erected about a hundred years ago by James West, Esq., great-grandfather of the present owner. The whole, however, has been lately renovated at a great expense, and with much elegance. The architecture is Gothic, a style that harmonises well with the locality in which it stands, and the material of which it is built, a handsome freestone, having been sufficiently mellowed by the influence of time to blend with the surrounding objects. It stands upon the banks of the Stour, which winds gracefully through a well-wooded park, and from time to time is visible through the openings amongst the trees. Oaks, elms, and limes, abound here, now in groups, now standing out in solitary grandeur, and now again ranging to form noble avenues. The whole scene has been very accurately described by quaint old Jago, in his poem of Edge Hill, now perhaps seldom read, but certainly as much deserving of attention as many of greater reputation:—

“—There Stour exulting pays
His tributary stream, well pleased with wave
Auxiliary her pond'rous stores to waft;
And boasting, as he flows, of growing fame
And wondrous beauties on his bank displayed,—
Of Alscot's swelling lawns, and fretted spires,
Of fairest model, Gothic or Chinese.”

WALBERTON HOUSE, in the western division of Sussex, about three miles and a half from Arundel, and six from Bognor, the seat of Richard Prime, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and high sheriff in 1823.

The name of this place is in all probability derived from the Anglo-Saxon *thæl-burg-ton*—that is, the palisaded city—with reference to its having been a military station, *thæl*, or *thil*, signifying a stake.

For several descents, the manor, after having been detached from the earldom of Arundel, remained successively in the noble families of St. John, Poynings, Bonville, and Paulet. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was exchanged with the crown. About five years afterwards, the first grant of it was

made to Adam Barton. In 1662 it was transferred to Thomas Bennet, Esq.; but before the year 1687, it had passed by purchase to Thomas Nash, Esq., whose descendant sold it in 1800 to General John Whyte. The only son of the last-named proprietor disposed of the estate to Richard Prime, Esq., whose family descended from Sir S. Prime, the king's ancient serjeant in the reign of George II., a man of great ability, and expected to attain one of the higher stations on the judges' bench, when he suddenly retired from his profession, on account of a dispute with Lord Hardwicke.

The present mansion stands upon the site of a small but convenient manor-house, which had long been inhabited by the several successors in the family of Nash, including a period from 1647 to 1802, and from that time until 1817 by General Whyte. This, however, was pulled down by the gentleman now owning the estate, when he raised on its place a handsome edifice, from the plans, and under the direction, of Sir Robert Smirke. The new house, which is much larger and more imposing than the old, is of the Grecian architecture, and is built of stone brought from Killala and Abroath, in the Frith of Forth. The front and west sides are ornamented with a beautiful stone colonnade of fluted Doric pillars; the whole, however, being in that simple, and even severe style which Sir Robert Smirke so much affected. In this, as in all his more important works, that great architect has produced his results not by an abundance of ornament—the usual fault of inferior artists—but by grace of form and outline.

NINE WELLS, Berwickshire, the seat of Mrs. Agnes Macdonald Hume, proprietrix, and of Norman Macdonald Hume, Esq., her husband.

The house, which is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, was built in 1841, by Miss Elizabeth Hume, late of Nine Wells. It stands upon the north bank of the Whitadder, a tributary of the River Tweed, near the village of Chirnside, or Chernside—that is, the *sepulchral tumulus on the side of the hill*. Around it is a park, full of fine old trees, many of them being the growth of at least a century.

A younger son of the family of Nine Wells, was DAVID HUME, the Historian.

EDMOND CASTLE, Cumberland, occupies the site of an ancient border station, and has been for a lengthened period the residence of the family of the present possessor, Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Cumberland, and was its high sheriff in 1824. About the year 1770, extensive improvements in the

surrounding grounds were commenced by Mr. Graham's grandfather, in making plantations and ornamental pieces of water, which have been carried on by his successors, and in 1824 Mr. Graham added greatly to the ancient mansion, by erecting a building in the Tudor style, of a handsome white stone, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, and faced the old building with the same to correspond. In 1844 he made a still further addition by erecting a wing with two light towers, and a conservatory; and the whole now forms a picturesque and beautiful group of buildings, surrounded by a terrace wall. The mansion contains a library of 3000 volumes, with many valuable pictorial, topographical, and antiquarian works; also a choice collection of pictures, comprising some of the Italian, Flemish, and English schools, together with some excellent family portraits.

Edmond Castle, with its grounds, may geographically be described as standing at the confluence of the Rivers Irthing and Gelt, which unite their streams half-a-mile from the house, and the walks carried along the banks rising above these rivers, present a variety of beautiful and romantic scenery. The castle is considerably elevated above the former river, and commands over a foreground of lawn and wood a rich view of the vale and city of Carlisle; while the fells of Castle Carrock and Cumrew, the lake mountains of Helvellyn, Skiddaw, and Saddleback, with Criffell, and other Scotch hills, bound the horizon in different directions.

NETHERBY, two and a half miles from Longtown, in Cumberland, and but a few miles from the borders of Scotland, is the ancient and beautiful seat of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., lord of the adjacent border territory to the extent of many thousand acres.

The mansion is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view, to the south and west, of finely cultivated country, almost the whole of which is Netherby estate. It was considerably improved by Dr. Robert Graham, after his accession to the property, by whom in carrying on his "pleasure works," and levelling the dress grounds contiguous to the house, a large quantity of Roman remains were discovered, which, added to the accumulations of former proprietors, and a purchase from Mr. Walton, forms one of the most interesting collections in the North.

It was the *Castra Exploratum* (according to others, the *Luguvallium*) of Antoninus; and every mark of permanent Roman occupancy has been discovered in the neighbourhood; in particular a fine hippocaust, or bath, and a burial ground.

The collection of antiquities is preserved within the mansion, which can boast, in ad-

dition, of a choice library, particularly famous for rare editions of classic authors. Of the ancient dwelling one tower remains, altered from its original appearance by the improvements of later owners. The charms of the demesne are increased by the picturesque wanderings of the Rivers Eske and Liddell, the banks of which are tastefully intersected by a numerous series of well-arranged walks and rides.

For several generations Netherby belonged to the ancestors of Walter Graham, who was banished, with many of his adherents, by James I., in 1606. He was descended from the Hon. Sir John Graham, called "John with the Bright Sword," who was second son of Malise, Earl of Strathern, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford, and grandson of Patrick Graham by Euphemia, daughter and heiress of David Stuart, Earl of Strathern, in right of which marriage this branch of the family are entitled to quarter the royal arms of Scotland.

It was repurchased in 1629, together with all the forest of Nicholl, and the debateable lands and numerous adjoining lordships and manors, from Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by Richard Graham, Esq., a descendant of John of the Bright Sword, Gentleman of the Horse to James I., by whom he was created a baronet (as also his younger son, founder of the house of Norton Conyers). He was a devoted adherent of Charles I., and lay amongst the slain at Naseby all night. By the Lady Mary Johnston, his wife, he left a son, Richard Graham, first Viscount Preston, who was Secretary of State to James II., and many years ambassador at Paris. A collection of his letters, written while in residence at the Court of St. Germain's, is in the possession of Sir James Graham. About to join the exiled monarch, one of his few faithful adherents, this nobleman was captured in a boat on the Thames, and after a trial for high treason, narrowly escaped the extreme penalties of conviction by the powerful influence and intercession of his relatives. Unaffected by English proceedings or attainder, the title of Preston, a Scottish peerage, was continued till the death, without issue, of his last male descendant, when the estate and lordships of Netherby and Liddell passed to his only surviving daughter, Lady Widdrington, who in 1757 bequeathed them to Robert, the second son of his brother, William Graham. His elder nephew was ancestor of the present Baronet of Esk, a claimant of the Hartfell earldom, in right of Lady Mary Johnston.

Robert Graham, D.D., who succeeded under the will of Lady Widdrington, was grandfather of the present Sir James Graham, a Member of Parliament and Privy

Councillor, of whom, as a leading public character, it is unnecessary to speak.

John with the Bright Sword, it is needless to mention, was a celebrated warrior, and is said to have retired in disgust, together with many of his clan (*temp.* Henry VI.), from the land of his kinsmen, Montrose and Dundee, to the English side of the borders, and no less than 400 adherents of the house could be raised in those days upon a raid of the English into Scotland.

A saying of the mother of a moss-trooper to her son, under circumstances of household scarcity, has become proverbial: "Ride, Rowly, hough is in the pot,"—*i.e.*, the last piece of beef—a pendant to which injunction for levying blackmail, is related by Sir Henry Wootton, in his life of the Duke of Buckingham, a patron of the first Sir Richard Graham. Giving an account of their travelling through France, he says, "They were now entered into the deep of Lent, and could get no flesh at the inns, whereupon fell out a pleasant passage, if I may insert it by the way among the more serious.

"There was near Bayonne a herd of goats, with their young; upon the sight thereof Sir Richard Graham tells the Marquis of Buckingham that he would snap one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him to his lodgings, which the prince overhearing, 'Why, Richard,' says he, 'do you think you may practise here your old tricks upon the borders?' Upon which words they, in the first place, gave the goat-herd good contentment; and then, while the Marquis and Sir Richard, being both on foot, were chasing the kid about the stack, the prince from horseback killed him in the head with a Scottish pistol;" after which follow encomiums on Charles's sense of "just dealing."

Mr. Sandford tells an anecdote illustrative of the hardihood of the clan in Elizabeth's time. "Late in her reign," he says, "one Jack Graham of the Sear Tree had his brother in Carlisle Gaol, ready to be hanged; and the Sheriff of Cumberland, Mr. Salkeld, living at Corby Castle, and his son, a little boy, playing at the gate, Jock comes by, and gives the child an apple, and says, 'Will you ride, master?' takes him up before him, carries him into Scotland, and would never part with him till he had his brother safe home from Carlisle."

Arthurst, the burial-place of the family, contains some interesting memorials of the house of Netherby. In the churchyard are deposited the remains of a witty celebrity, who was a native of the parish.

Archibald Armstrong, commonly known by the name of Archy, jester to King James I. and Charles, died in 1672, having been dismissed from Court in 1638, but having been previously wise enough to have amassed

a comfortable fortune, as the lines annexed to an engraved portrait of him testify:

"Archy, by kings and princes graced of late,
Jested himself into a fair estate."

The cause of his dismissal was the latitude of speech in which he indulged himself on the occasion of the commotions in Scotland. Rushworth relates, that "On the 11th of March, 1637, Archibald, the king's fool, said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as he was going to the council table, 'Wha's feule now? Doth not your Grace hear the news from Strivelin about the liturgy?' with other words of reflection, which produced the ensuing order in council—

"At Whitehall, 11th March, 1637, present the King's most excellent Majesty, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, it is this day ordered, with the advice of the Board, that Archibald Armstrong, the king's fool, for certain scandalous words, &c., spoken against the Lord Archbishop, his Grace, shall have his coat pulled over his head, and be discharged of the king's service, for which the Lord Chamberlain is prayed and required to give orders to be executed;" and immediately the same was put in execution."

A correspondent of Lord Strafford adds, "There is a new fool in his place, Muckle John; but he will ne'er be so rich, for he cannot abide money." Muckle John was the last jester to the British Court. A cloud impended over the head of royalty at the time, which must have made the office of jester the most difficult and impossible in the household.

RAMSEY ABBEY, Huntingdonshire, near the town of Ramsey, and about eleven miles from Huntingdon, the seat of Edward Fellows, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and also one of the knights of the shire.

This place forms part of an old Benedictine monastery, founded in 969, by Ailwin, Aylwyn, or Æthelwin—for the name is variously written—who, besides being Duke or Earl of East Anglia, had the singular title of *Alderman of all England*. According to Dugdale, it owed its origin to the following circumstances, which we give in an abridged form, the original story being somewhat tedious for those who are no main believers in such mysteries.

The duke had for many years suffered from the gout, and amongst other remedies was accustomed to diet himself on fish caught by his servant, Ulfget, in the waters called Rammesmere. One day, when the man as usual had gone out for this purpose, he was unable to catch a single fish, though

he toiled both with net and line for many hours. Wearied out at length he fell asleep in his boat, when St. Benedict appeared to him in a vision, and thus addressed him:—

“To-morrow, at the dawn of day, cast your nets, and you shall have an abundant draught of fish. The largest of these, which you call hake, you will carry in my name to your master, and say to him, that receiving my gift with a thankful heart, he must build a monastery in this island, and dedicate it to the holy Mother of Mercy, to myself, and to all the sainted virgins. That he may with more certainty find the exact spot for this purpose, let him watch his tired herds as they lie down, and that spot which he sees a bull strike with his right foot, when he gets up, is the one appointed for the building. To give him a more constant belief in these my words, I now crook your little finger, which he, having recovered from his gout, shall again make straight.”

The man, on awaking, punctually obeyed the vision. Aylwin went to the island, was immediately cured of his gout, watched the cattle, and beheld them lie down in the form of a cross, with the bull in the middle. Upon getting up again, the animal struck the ground with his right foot, according as the saint had predicted.

The ground, on which the abbey stood, was at one time an island, encompassed by the River Ouse, and hence its name—*Rantsey*, that is, the *Ram's Eye*, or, *Island of the Ram*; the word *eye*, if we may believe the old Latin chronicler of Ramsey, meaning *an island*, and the rest of the name, he tells us, was derived from this circumstance. Before the island was inhabited by man or any domestic animals, a ram, straying from the rest of the flock, found his way thither at a time when the marshy ground was sufficiently dried up by the summer heat, or hardened by the winter frost, to allow of his getting over ground which was generally impassable. When, however, he had once got there, the fen returned to its usual watery state, so that the creature was unable to repossess. The chronicler adds, that nature had furnished him with prodigiously long and crooked horns, and that thus a temporary inhabitant left a lasting name to the island. Whether true or not, the tale is well imagined.

It is curious enough to read the same old writer's description of what this island once was, and compare it with what the same ground now is:—

“It was separated,” he tells us, “on the west from the more solid land, for the distance of about two stones' throw, by a sluggish stream, which formerly receiving between its cheerful shores only ships carried forward by a gentle gale: but it is now

approached by a public causeway, the muddy stream being pent up by means of heavy labour, and a great consumption of timber, sand, and stones. It was abundantly encircled with beds of alders, as well as by those of reeds, and a luxuriance of flags and bull-rushes, and was formerly covered with many different sorts of trees, but particularly with the verdant wild ash; yet now, by lapse of time, the woods being partly destroyed, it appears a rich arable soil, rich in fruits, smiling with corn, planted with gardens, and fertile in pastures; its beautiful meads seeming in spring as if painted with flowers, by which the whole becomes a picture tinted with a variety of hues. It is, besides, surrounded with fenny meres full of eels, and lakes breeding many sorts of fish and water-fowl. One of these, called *Rames-mere*, from the name of the island, excelling all the others in beauty and fertility, affords from that part where it flows gently along its sandy shore, and where the largest wood is most abundant, at a place called *Mereham*, a most delightful prospect. In its vast pools pikes of a wonderful size, called *habredes*, are frequently caught, as well by the sweep, or drag-net, as by other kinds of nets, the baited hooks being let down, with other implements of the fisher's art; and though day by day, as well as night, the watery sportsman incessantly labours there, and a variety of the watery brood is always taken, yet there still remains an abundance for future sport.”

This account has been copied by Dugdale, though with considerable abridgments. Indeed, he seems to have derived most of his materials, in regard to Ramsey, from the same source.

At one time, Ramsey Abbey was the residence of Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle and godfather of the great Protector, but who, with all his family, was totally opposed in politics to his nephew. One of them, Major William Cromwell, we find engaged in a disgraceful plot to murder his cousin, for having attained the regal seat, though without the name of a king. Of another son, John, a very curious anecdote is told, in connection with Oliver Cromwell, and which has generally been interpreted into a new proof of the Protector's signal duplicity, but which, with much more show of reason, might be quoted in evidence of his very great reluctance to bring King Charles to the block. Notwithstanding the opposition that Oliver invariably met with from his uncle's family, who had taken up arms against him in the Civil War, it would seem that he was often on friendly terms with them. Upon one occasion, when Charles was a prisoner to the army of the Parliament, Oliver exclaimed, in the presence of his cousin, “I think the

king the most injured prince in the world ; but this," putting his hand to his sword, "shall right him." From this John inferred that the general and future protector was not disposed to go so far as many wished to do ; when, therefore, the king was condemned to die, and certain of the royal friends besought him to be a mediator with his all-powerful relation, John willingly undertook the task, and engaged to present the letters, which had been signed both by the prince and king, and confirmed by the states, offering Oliver his own terms if he would prevent the fatal sentence against Charles from being carried into execution. With some difficulty the mediator obtained an audience, when, after the usual compliments, he began to expatiate upon the crime about to be committed, and which would be an indelible stain upon all parties concerned, adding, "that of all men living, he thought he would never have had any hand in it, who, in his hearing, had protested so much for the king." To this Oliver replied, "It was not he, but the army ; and though he did once say some such words, yet now times were altered, and Providence seemed to order things otherwise,"—adding, "that he had prayed and fasted for the king, but no return that way was yet made to him." Surprised but not yet baffled, the colonel stepped hastily and shut the door, an action which, for the moment, made Oliver believe it was intended to murder him. But the other had no such purpose. Taking some papers from his pocket, he said, "Cousin, this is no time to trifle with words ; see here, it is now in your own power not only to make yourself, but your family, relations, and posterity happy and honourable for ever ; otherwise, as they have changed their name before from Williams to Cromwell, so now they must be forced to change it again, for this fact will bring such an ignominy upon the whole generation of them, as no time will be able to efface."

Oliver was evidently staggered at these suggestions ; he paused for a few minutes in some perturbation, and then replied, "Cousin, I desire you will give me till night to consider of it ; and do you go to your own inn, and not to bed, till you hear from me."

The colonel instantly complied, and at one o'clock in the morning he received a message that "he might go to rest, and expect no other answer to carry to the prince ; for the council of officers had been seeking God, as he had also done, and it was resolved by them all that the king must die." A more striking picture of a mind altogether undetermined, wishing, but not able, to find an excuse for shrinking from a deed suggested by its own judgment, could hardly have been

given. The question is not whether that judgment was right or wrong ; it was evidently the opinion of Cromwell that it would not be safe to let the king live, and yet all the time he was seeking some excuse to himself for acting contrary to his own conviction.

Henry Cromwell, the grandson of Sir Oliver, dying without male issue, the estate devolved to his daughters, who sold it to the famous Colonel Silas Titus, the supposed author of *Killing no Murder*, either in 1674, or in 1675. He also had no male heirs, and the eldest of his surviving daughters, to whom it at length fell, bequeathed it to her two servants. From them the manor was purchased by Coulson Fellowes, Esq., in 1730.

The Abbey stood at the upper end of the town, towards the south, at a little distance from the present church. The principal remains of it still existing are the gateway, now used for a porter's lodge, and formerly, according to Browne Willis, for a prison. It is a fine fragment of very beautiful architecture, one of the finest perhaps in the kingdom. The same writer asserts, that the manor-house and offices were built out of the ruins of the ancient abbey. Gough says, that the monks' hall, or abbot's parlour, and dining-room, were converted into a house by Sir Richard Cromwell, and that he saw there, in 1782, a neglected abbotial chair.

Many alterations have been made since the property came into the hands of the family now owning it. In 1806 the late W. H. Fellowes, Esq., made several improvements in the existing building, to adapt it to the ideas of modern taste and convenience, though, upon the whole, even then the general character was not much changed from what it was before. Still more extensive improvements were undertaken and carried out in the years 1838 and 1839, by the present proprietor, from the plans of Mr. Blore, an architect of eminence. It now offers the appearance of a large and handsome mansion, commanding a wide and diversified prospect, and situated in the midst of a noble property, which has been much increased by the gentleman now in possession of it. He also owns HAVERLAND HALL, nine miles from Norwich, and six from Aylsham, in the county of Norfolk. This estate was purchased in 1774, of the Herne family, by W. H. Fellowes, Esq. It was an old baronial house, situated in a well-timbered park, with an extensive piece of water, and a large wood of three hundred acres. But this building was pulled down in 1840, by the present proprietor of the estate, who, the year before had commenced a new mansion upon another site. This last edifice, in the Italian style of architecture,

was completed in 1843. It is built of Bath stone, and stands upon a rising ground, with a south-east aspect, commanding a fine view of mingled wood and water. The gardens and grounds belonging to the house are entirely a new formation, and considerable improvements are going on in them even now, that evince both the taste and the liberality of the proprietor.

GLANGWILLY, Llanllawddog parish, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, the seat of John Lloyd Price, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and deputy-lieutenant of the former, for which he served as high sheriff in 1840, the representative of a very ancient Welsh family of the name of "Lloyd," which (as appears by the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, returned under authority to the College of Arms, in 1586, by Lewis Dwnn, deputy herald-at-arms, and published by the Welsh MSS. Society), was descended from Trehairn, the eldest son of Cadivor-vawr, Prince of Dyfed, who died about the year 1089, and was buried in the priory at Carmarthen.

The present house, which is built in the Tudor style of Gothic architecture, is of considerable dimensions, and was erected about the year 1835, by the present owner, Mr. J. Lloyd Price, upon the site of the very old mansion which he then almost entirely pulled down, and the age of which cannot now be ascertained. It is situated on the banks of the River Gwilly, near to its source, and in a beautifully wooded valley, about seven miles distant from the town of Carmarthen.

Mr. Price's ancestors, the Lloyds of Glangwilly, have, for several centuries, as appears from family records, owned this property, and no trace can be found that it ever belonged to any other family, each successive owner always residing on the family estate; and as it is proved by ancient manuscripts, that Trehairn, the son of Cadivor-vawr, owned the lordship of Whittigada, in which lordship this property is situate, it may fairly be presumed, that the Glangwilly estate was a portion of his vast possessions, and came to the Lloyd family through him. The list of sheriffs for Carmarthenshire shows, that David Lloyd ap Griffith, one of the family, who lived on the Glangwilly estate, in 1586, served that office in respect of this property, in the years 1590 and 1601; that his son, John Lloyd, also served the same office in 1609, and that Thomas Lloyd, his grandson, was also sheriff in 1656. This Thomas Lloyd, married Anne Vaughan, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Cileemen, co. Cardigan (a brother of Sir John Vaughan, Esq., Bart., of Crosswood, in that county), whose mother was Mary, the wife of John

Stedman, Esq., one of the Stedmans of Strata Florida, in the same county; and in "The History of the Royal Families of Great Britain" it appears, that Mary Stedman was lawfully descended from the Plantagenets, through the Norfolk and Lancaster families.

Previous to the year 1700, the Glangwilly estate descended to two sisters and co-heiresses, Anne and Mary Lloyd, the daughters of John Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwilly (living in 1684), the son of the said Thomas Lloyd and Anne Vaughan. The eldest of such daughters, Anne Lloyd (as appears by documentary evidence), married Walter Lloyd, Esq., second son of David Lloyd, Esq., of Crynfryn, co. Cardigan, and they resided at Glangwilly. The other daughter, Mary Lloyd, married Miles Stedman, Esq., of Dolegaer, co. Brecon, where they resided; and Mr. and Mrs. Stedman, previous to 1710, sold their moiety of the Glangwilly and Ystradcorwg estate to her uncle, Henry Lloyd, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, serjeant-at-law (the second brother of Mr. John Lloyd, of Glangwilly), and on his death, that moiety came to his niece, Mrs. Anne Lloyd, of Glangwilly, and his grand-nieces, Jane Stedman and Dorothy Stedman, the daughters and only children of his then deceased niece, Mary Stedman, as his right heirs.

By a partition deed, dated in 1731, in which Mrs. Anne Lloyd, and her son, John Lloyd, Esq. (then of Glangwilly), and her nieces, Jane and Dorothy Stedman, together with their father, Miles Stedman, Esq., and Grismond Philipps, Esq. (the Chancery guardian of Dorothy Stedman, then a minor), were parties, the Glangwilly estate (therein called the Llanllawddog estate), was partitioned, pursuant to a decree in Chancery, under which three-fourths of that estate were allotted to Mrs. Anne Lloyd, and her son, John Lloyd, Esq. (who, in their own right, were entitled to one moiety, and, as one of the heirs of Mr. Serjeant Lloyd, owned one half of the other moiety), and two-farms in Llanllawddog parish, and other property in two adjoining parishes, being the remaining fourth share of the entirety of that estate, were allotted to Jane and Dorothy Stedman.

CASTLE PIGGIN, in the parish of Abergwilly, co. Carmarthen, and within two miles of the town of Carmarthen, the seat of Walter Owen Price, Esq., the second brother of Mr. John Lloyd Price, of Glangwilly, in the same county, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, overlooking the portion of the beautiful and rich Vale of Towy which surrounds the town of Carmarthen, and the confluence of the Rivers Towy and Gwilly. This property was acquired by Mr. Price by purchase.

The present house, erected by him in 1838,

is built in the pointed or gable-end style, about fifty yards from the site of the former mansion, which was built in the year 1711. The Castle Pigginn estate, in 1604, was in the ownership of a Mr. George Herbert, who in respect of it served the office of sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen for that year, and about 1680 it belonged to a gentleman of the name of Brigstocke, who resided on it, and whose daughter and heiress, in 1709, sold it to a Mr. John Griffiths, who, in 1711, pulled down the then old mansion house and rebuilt it, and who was sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen in 1722.

Subsequently we find it, by inheritance, in the hands of Mr. Griffith's grand-daughter, Miss Jane Jones, who married Richard Gwynne, Esq. of Taliariss, co. Carmarthen, and died his widow, and in possession, in 1786, intestate, and without issue.

On her death, a Mr. Gryffydd Price, who claimed it as her paternal heir, took possession, and after thirty years' litigation in the Court of Chancery, during which time the house erected in 1711 fell into ruin, a gentleman of the name of Jones was declared entitled as Mrs. Gwynne's maternal heir, and the greater portion of the property was sold, under a decree of the court, to pay off incumbrances.

FETTERNEAR HOUSE, co. Aberdeen, the seat of Col. Leslie, K.H., of Balquhain, was formerly the summer Palace of the Bishop of Aberdeen. It is a place of great antiquity. We find in a bull of Pope Adrian IV., dated 1157, addressed to Edward, Bishop of Aberdeen, confirming the grants made by the kings of Scotland to the church of Aberdeen, that it is styled "Villam de Fetherneir et Ecclesiam cum suis pertinentiis;" it appears to have been enlarged by Alexander de Kyninmund, in 1330.

William Gordon, last Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen, assigned the barony of Fetternear, in 1566, to William Leslie, of Balquhain, who had, as sheriff of the county, protected the cathedral of Aberdeen from destruction against the fury of the mob. This grant was afterwards confirmed by royal charter, and afterwards, as above stated, became the permanent residence of the family, which it now is.

It was previously of a castellated form, and styled, in all charters, "the tower and fortress of Fetternear," and one of the towers was called "Wallace's Tower," there being a tradition, that this great patriot had once occupied it. This appears probable, as through the thick wall there was a secret narrow stair, leading to a small chamber at the top. The style of the house has been unfortunately modernised.

It is situated in a finely wooded park, on the banks of the River Don, along which

there are approaches three miles long, overhanging the water. The grounds possess many natural beauties.

BALQUHAIN CASTLE, the baronial residence of the Leslies, of Balquhain, is situated in the district of the Garioch, about nineteen miles from Aberdeen. It must have been erected at a very early period, because George Leslie, first Baron of Balquhain, got, in 1340, the barony of Balquhain from his father, Sir Andrew de Leslie (sixth baron of Leslie, from Bartholomew, the founder of the family, in 1067), and it has remained in the possession of his descendants from that date to the present time. It appears originally to have consisted of a quadrangular, turretted building, with a central court. The noble square tower, or keep, was erected about 1530, by Sir William Leslie, of Balquhain, when he repaired the ancient castle, which had been burned down in the memorable feud with the Forbeses, in the year 1526. That it was a place of elegance and comfort is unquestionable, as we find, "that Sir William, ninth baron, had the honour of entertaining his royal mistress, Queen Mary, in his Castle of Balquhain. The Queen being at Aberdeen, on her progress to the north, received an invitation from Leslie, to visit him in his baronial residence; she accepted it, and passed a night or two there in the month of September, 1562."

About 1694, Patrick Count Leslie, finding the castle of Balquhain inconvenient, it having been constructed as a place of strength, he removed thence to his other seat at Fetternear, after which, this ancient baronial residence fell into decay, and is now in ruins.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, Devonshire, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel of the Cornwall Militia. This place was formerly called West Stonehouse, and was the property of an ancient family of the same name, whose heiress eventually brought it to Stephen Durnford, Esq.; and he dying without issue male, his daughter, Jane, conveyed it by marriage to Sir Piers Edgecombe, K.B. This gentleman belonged to a family of great antiquity in the county of Devon, his surname being derived from Eggecomb, Edgecomb, or Edgcomb, in the extensive parish of Cheriton Fitzpaine, near Crediton. Amongst the many distinguished characters of this race Sir Richard Edgecombe, Knt., deserves to be particularly remembered, having been, as Fuller records of him, "memorable in his generation; for being zealous in the cause of Henry, Earl of Richmond—afterwards King Henry VII., he was, in the time of King Richard III. so hotly pursued, and

narrowly searched for, that he was forced to hide himself in his thick woods at his house in Cuttail, in Cornwall. Here extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, whilst these Rangers were fast at his heels; who, looking down after the noise, and seeing the cap swimming therein, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, and deluded by this honest fraud, gave over their further pursuit, leaving him at liberty to shift over into Brittany. Nor was his gratitude less than his ingenuity, who, in remembrance of his delivery, after his return built a chappel* in the place where he lurked, and lived in great repute with prince and people."

This zealous Lancastrian was made a Knight Banneret on the field of Bosworth, and tradition says that the family crest, which was certainly up to that period a boar's head, was then turned into a whole boar, the crest of Richard III., which it still remains. Sir Richard was at a later period sent Lord Deputy to Ireland, and died, in the office of Ambassador to France, at Morlaix in Brittany.

His son or grandson, who was made a Knight Banneret at the Battle of Spurs, seems on all occasions to have been devoted to the cause of his adoption.

At a later period we find a Piers Edgcomb sitting in parliament for Newport, and upon all occasions showing himself a staunch adherent of Charles I. In the words of the inscription upon his monument he was "a master of languages and sciences, a lover of the king and church, which he endeavoured to support in the time of the civil wars to the utmost of his power and fortune."

Richard, Lord Edgcombe, in 1761 would seem to have been a no less eminent character, though a single failing was enough to throw a cloud over it and deprive him of that fair niche in the temple of fame to which his talents might otherwise have aspired. Lord Orford, in his *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, thus characterizes him:—"His lordship's skill as a draughtsman is said to have been such as might entitle him to a place in the *Anecdotes of English Painting*, while the ease and harmony of his poetic compositions give him an authorized introduction here. The print of Mary Squires, who was tried for stripping Elizabeth Canning, may be pointed out as a memento of his lordship's attainment with the pencil; and the following sportive sally of his pen occurs in the *New Foundling Hospital for Wit*, where he is characterized as a man of fine parts, great knowledge, and original wit, who possessed a light and easy vein of poetry; who was calculated by nature to serve the public, and to charm society; but

* This chapel is still in a state of perfect preservation.

who unhappily was a man of pleasure, and left his gay associates a most affecting example, how health, fame, ambition, and everything that may be laudable in principle or practice, are drawn into and absorbed by that most destructive of all whirlpools—gaming."

The poem alluded to by Lord Orford is the

"FABLE OF THE ASS, NIGHTINGALE, AND KID.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas.

Once on a time it came to pass,
A nightingale, a kid, an ass,
A Jack one—set out together
Upon a trip, no matter whither,
And through a village chanced to take
Their journey where there was a wake,
Both lads and lasses all assembled.
Our travellers, whose genius them led
Each his own way, resolved to taste
Their share o' th' sport. 'We're not in haste,'
First cries the nightingale, 'and I
Delight in music mightily;
Let's have a tune.' 'Aye, come, let's stop,'
Replies the kid, 'and take a hop.'
'Aye, do,' says Jack; 'the meanwhile I
Will wait for you and graze hard by;
You know that I for song and dance
Care not a fig; but if by chance,
As probably the end will be,
They go a romping—then call me.'"

It is not a little singular that the Christian names of Piers and Richard should seem to have alternated in this family for many generations. Upon this, Fuller, quoting from Carew, observes, "The names of Pierce, or Peter, and Richard, have been (saith my author) successively varied in this family for six or seven descents. Such chequering of christian names serves heraulds instead of stairs, whereby they ascend with assurance into the pedigrees of gentlemen; and I could wish the like alternation of font-names fashionable in other families; for where the heirs of an house are of the same name for many generations together, it occasioneth much mistake; and the most cautious and conscientious heraulds are guilty of making incestuous matches, confounding the father for the son, and so reciprocally."

During the great civil war Mount Edgcombe was garrisoned for the king as a check upon Plymouth, then in possession of the opposite party. It was, however, surrendered to Colonel Hammond on the 21st of April, 1646, being the last fortress in Devonshire, except Salcomb, that held out for Charles, whose fortunes were then desperate.

A letter still exists signed by John Martin (May, 1644), summoning the house to surrender. The answer which was returned by the steward, who was then in charge of the house, has been handed down. It was as follows:—

"I do hold this house of Mount Edgcombe for Sir Richard Edgcome, unto whom I believe it doth rightly belong.

I have the honor,
" &c. &c."

The house was built about the year 1550, in

the castellated style, battlemented with round towers at the corners; but these being found small and inconvenient were pulled down in the middle of the last century, and rebuilt in their present octangular form. The ornaments round the doors and windows are of granite, or moor-stone, the flight of steps, that ascend to the principal front, being of the same material. The hall, occupying the centre of the interior, was originally in the Gothic style, and reached up to the roof; it has, however, long been modernized, and is now a handsome, lofty room, of two storeys, of different orders, with galleries supported by columns of Devonshire marble. The tables and chimney-pieces exhibit various specimens of Cornish granite, and are loaded with busts of Italian workmanship copied from the antique. In one of the galleries is an excellent organ, which could hardly be better placed, the room from its peculiar construction being admirably adapted to give effect to music. Occasionally in summer it is used as a dining-room.

Extensive additions have been made at various times to the west end of the old house. Amongst other improvements, contributing greatly to the general convenience, are a large library and a dining-room, which from their southern aspect are more peculiarly suited to a winter residence. The principal side of the house is to the north.

Mount Edgcumbe is situated high up on the side of a hill, amidst some of the most enchanting scenery to be found in broad England. Tradition says that the Duke of Medina Sidonia was so much struck by its appearance from the sea, that in his abundant admiration he at once determined it should be his own share of the expected spoil when he had conquered England. That he never for a moment doubted of his success is well-known to every reader of English or Spanish history, and considering the great disparity of force such an expectation would not have been unreasonable, did we not so often see that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The beauties of this spot are so varied, and must be seen in so many points of view, that to give any idea of them it will be necessary to go somewhat into details, without paying much regard to connection.

Upon entering the park two roads offer themselves to the choice of the tourist. For the present we shall follow that to the left, which at first ascends gently through a beautiful grove, until, having crossed another branch, it becomes steeper, while at the same time the grove changes to a wild and rugged wood. Arrived at the *White Seat* on the summit of the hill, the whole circumjacent country lies stretched out at the feet of the spectator, who now

completely overlooks the Hamoaze, the whole course of the River Tamer as high as the town of Saltash; the ships in the harbour; the dockyard and town of Devonport; the fortifications and Government-house; the church and village of Stoke; the military hospital; Stonehouse, with the naval hospital and marine barracks; the citadel and churches of Plymouth; Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley; Catwater, with its shipping, enclosed by Mount Batten; and Saint Nicholas' Island, the Sound, and Statton Heights beyond it. This magnificent prospect is bounded by a range of lofty hills, amongst which the round top of Hingston, or Hengist-Down, the peaked head of Brent Tor, and the irregular summits of Dartmoor, are the most elevated and conspicuous.

A grass drive, carried round the whole summit of the hill, next conducts to Redding Point. From this elevation the view is equally striking, but of a totally different character. The sea here opens upon the spectator in a wide expanse, confined only by Statton Heights and the Mew Stone upon the left, and on the right by Penlee Point, under which lies Cawsand Bay, with the little town whence it takes its name. Immediately in front appears the Breakwater, a stupendous work, built of rough marble blocks from Dartmoor, and intended to secure ships in the Sound from the effects of the sea beyond. In clear weather the Eddystone Lighthouse is also visible at a great distance in the offing.

Westward of the White Seat—supposing the tourist to return by the northern side of the hill—he will again be struck by several new prospects of the various rivers and estuaries branching out of the Hamoaze, the village of Millbrook, and a wide extent of well-cultivated country. Part of Whitsand Bay is also discernible over the narrow isthmus that connects the peninsula of Mount Edgcumbe with Cornwall. Indeed, it should be observed that Mount Edgcumbe naturally belongs to the latter county; but geographers like conquerors, do not always respect the boundaries set by nature. Carew does actually treat of it in his *Survey of Cornwall*, concluding, however, “a part of Mount Edgcumbe and of this Milbrook, though severed from Devon by the general bound, have been annexed thereunto.”

At the upper park gate, just outside the enclosure, stands the parish church of Maker, the high tower of which is a conspicuous object for many miles around. In time of war it is used as a signal-house for giving notice of Government ships coming to the port, or passing along the Channel.

The grass drive, of which we have been speaking, terminates in a gravel road that

runs through the park at its western extremity. An easy descent to the left conducts the tourist round a wild valley, called Hoe Lake. The prospect during this transit includes Cawsand Bay in front, Cawsand village, the surrounding hills, and the redoubts on Maker's Heights. In the valley is a rustic lodge, fitted up with deer-skins, horns, and other appropriate ornaments.

Returning to the main road, from which we have just digressed, we follow it as it takes a short turn to the left, and leads to the entrance of the great terrace. It then proceeds on a perfect level through plantations of fir and other trees, with the sea at a great depth below at the right, until another turn, equally sharp, discovers the little valley of Pickle Combe, so regularly scooped out by nature as to seem a work of art. Its sides above the road are planted with various trees; the lower part is overspread with heath and other wild plants, a grass walk running down the centre. At the upper end is an ivy covered building, composed of old moor-stone arches, niches, and pinnacles, in the form of a chapel that has gone to ruin. From the seat in it is an uninterrupted view down this singularly formed vale, terminated by a wide expanse of sea. No place can produce a greater impression of the most perfect solitude.

The terrace now leads to the other side of the valley into the midst of a plantation, formed solely of evergreens; not a single deciduous plant is to be seen; the arbutus, the laurustinus, and the Portugal laurel grow here to an uncommon size, covering the whole of the abrupt cliff as far down as the soil allows of vegetation, while the sea dashes on the rocks below. As this beautiful spot is protected from the cold blasts and open to the south, the effects of winter are never seen here.

The zig-zag walks are tortuous paths cut in the side of the hill both above and below the terrace, extending upwards to Redding Point, where they enter the park, and downwards as low as the cliff is practicable. They are too numerous, as well as too intricate, for description—every turn of them affording a new prospect of fresh and varied beauty. The upper zig-zags are upon the whole superior even to the lower; the cliff in parts is more abrupt, the shrubs more luxuriant, and the views from the heights more commanding and magnificent.

It would be unnecessary to enter into any further detail of the various roads and walks about the hill; but something yet remains to be said about the pleasure grounds. The shrubbery is situated on a gentle declivity immediately behind the house, and is connected with its southern front. Towards the further end of the garden, which is

completely shut out from any further prospect, stands a bower with a trellised arcade, enveloped in creeping plants; and in a still more secluded part is a semicircular covered seat, lined with spars from the rocks in the neighbourhood, intermixed with shells and various fossils, chiefly the produce of Cornwall. Several fine cedars of Mount Lebanon are to be seen here, and the arbutus, as well as many other shrubs, grows here in great abundance.

At the bottom of the valley before mentioned, which from its shape is denominated the Amphitheatre, is the Temple of Milton, an Ionic building half closed and supported in front by open columns. The view without presents Barupool closed in upon all sides by the irregular coast surrounding it, with its various promontories and inlets; the whole having the appearance of a vast lake, still further enlivened by the various vessels that are constantly sailing in and out. Many noble tulip trees, oriental and occidental planes of a prodigious size, a large cedar of Libanus, and a Carolina poplar of great height, adorn this magnificent valley.

On entering the garden the first object that strikes the eye is the Block House, placed on the point of land which forms one side of the narrowest part of the entrance into the harbour. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the defence of the port, and is now a picturesque ruin, much covered over with ivy. Against one of its sides a plain portico of two moor-stone columns has been erected for a seat, and in front of it is a saluting battery of twenty-one guns. A tablet in the wall gives the following description from Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*, A.D. 1602:—

"Both sides of the narrow entrance are fenced with block-houses, and that next Mount Edgecumbe was wont to be platted with ordnance, which at coming and parting, with their bass voices, greeted such guests as visited the house."

The other Block House here alluded to still remains upon the opposite rocks, mounted with French eight-pounders, that were purchased from prizes. The magnificent view from this spot comprehends all Barupool and the Sound, the Island, Mount Batten, and Mewstone, with the open sea beyond it. From the same point a considerable part of the hill and woods belonging to the place itself may be seen to great advantage, the towers of the house rising above the woods that embosom it.

Close to the battery are the three gardens, the *English*, *French*, and *Italian*, which many consider the most remarkable part of the place, from their beauty and the luxurious way in which orange trees, magnolias, and other delicate plants flourish in them.

Beyond the park as far as Penlee Point and Rame Head are drives and plantations of considerable extent, made by the present owner, which, though wilder and less dressed, rival in the opinion of visitors the most beautiful parts of the park itself.

It is curious, and may be worth while, to compare with this account the description given by Carew in 1602, which was no doubt faithful at the time when it was written, and which is exceedingly piquant and interesting from his quaint old-fashioned style :

"Upon this south shore, somewhat within the island," (St. Nicholas' Island) "standeth Mount Edgecumb, a house builded and named by Sir Richard Edgecumb, father to the now possessor" (that is, in 1602); "and if comparisons were as lawful in the making, as they prove odious in the matching, I would presume to rank it for health, pleasure, and commodities with any subject's house of his degree in England. It is seated against the north, on the declining of a hill, in the midst of a deer-park, near a narrow entrance, through which the salt water breaketh up into the country, to shape the greatest part of the haven. The house is builded square, with a round turret at each end, garretted on the top, and the hall rising in the midst above the rest, which yieldeth a stately sound as you enter the same. In summer the open casements admit a refreshing coolness; in winter, the two closed doors exclude all offensive coldness. The parlour and dining-chamber give you a large and diversified prospect of land and sea; to which underly St. Nicholas' Island, Plymouth Fort, and the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, Milbrook, and Saltash. It is supplied with a never-failing spring of water, and the dwelling stored with wood, timber, fruit, deer and conies. The ground abundantly answereth a housekeeper's necessities, for pasture, arable, and meadow, and is replenished with a kind of stone, serving both for building, lime and marle. On the sea cliffs groweth great plenty of the best ore-wood, to satisfy the owner's want, and accommodate his neighbours. A little below the house in the summer evenings sein-boats come and draw with their nets for fish, whither the gentry of the house walking down take the pleasure of the sight, and sometimes at all adventures buy the profits of the draught. Both sides of the fore-mentioned narrow entrance, together with the passage between—much haunted by the highway to Plymouth—the whole town of Stonehouse, and a great circuit of the land adjoining, appertain to Mr. Edgecumb's inheritance. . . . Neither hath the opportunity of the harbour wanted occasions to bring guests, or the owners a frank mind to invite them; for proof whereof the earst

remembered Sir Richard during Queen Mary's reign entertained at one time for some good space the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland fleets, with many noble men besides.

"Certain old ruins, yet remaining, confirm the neighbours' report that near the water's side there stood once a town called West Stone House, until the French by fire and sword overthrew it.

"In the year 1599 the Spaniards' vaunts caused the Cornish forces to advance there a kind of fortification, and to plot the making of a bridge on barges over that strait, for inhibiting the enemy's access by boats and gallies into the more inward parts of the haven. But it may be doubted whether the bridge would have proved as impassible, as the sounce fell out unnecessary."

CASTLE HUNTLY, co. Perth, the seat of George Paterson, Esq. When Castle Huntly was originally built, as there is no date on any part of the old castle, is unknown, but there is a charter in the possession of the family of Gray (to whom this estate then belonged), from James II., in 1452, to Andrew, the second Lord Gray, of Foulis, giving him leave to build a fortalice on any of his estates. In consequence of which, he is said to have raised this castle upon a very remarkable rock, a little to the south-west of Forgund, and called it Huntly, in honour of his wife, who was a daughter of the Earl of Huntly. It is probable, however, that there was a place of strength on this rock many years before 1452, especially if there be any foundation for the tradition, which is prevalent in the county, that the materials were all brought by water to the spot; there is certainly every appearance of this rock, at some very distant period, being washed, if not surrounded by water. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that, some time between the years 1660 and 1670, Patrick, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, had thought it necessary to build a massy buttress on the south-west face of the rock, to protect that side of the castle. Now, it is hardly probable, that from 1452 to 1660, so great a waste could have been made on the face of a whin rock, by the common operation of wind and weather as to make such a facing necessary; but it is exceedingly likely that this was caused by the washing of the river; and if so, especially as the estate had been long in the family before, the probability is, that the original building was much more ancient, and that it had only been repaired, perhaps enlarged, and its name changed by the Lord Gray who obtained the charter from James II.

The estate and castle were possessed by the family of Gray till 1615, when they

passed to the Lyons, then Earls of Kinghorn, and became a favourite residence of Earl Patrick, who made many alterations, all of which bore his initials and the date 1667. One very remarkable addition made by him was enlarging the dining-room, by digging four feet out of the front wall for its whole length of thirty-four feet; so that, while the wall of the rooms, both above and below, are ten feet thick, the front wall of this room is only six feet thick; and when the castle was repairing in 1778, the upper part of this excavation was found to project and hang over, like a solid impenetrable rock. The name was changed it is supposed in 1672, from Castle Huntly to Castle Lyon.

In 1777, the property passed to the family of Paterson, and the grandfather of the present proprietor having married a daughter of Lord Gray, restored the ancient name of Castle Huntly. Castle Huntly stands on the point of a very singular rock, which rises in the middle of the plain. The mansion, all of which is now inhabited, seems as far as one can at this distance of time make out, to be formed of four distinct buildings, viz.: the original fortalice of a date long antecedent to 1452—the *Castellum de Huntly* of 1452—the addition by Patrick, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in 1667, and the wings and battled walls, round tower, and corner turrets, erected by Mr. Paterson in 1778. The following is an account of the old castle now existing:—The most ancient part was an oblong square, built upon the most projecting part of the rock, in such fashion, that the first set of apartments, consisting of three vaults, all arched with strong masonry, had one end solid rock, and the other a wall of fourteen feet thick, with a window to each, about six inches wide, and four feet high. In the middle vault, there was a well, which is now filled up. Opposite to the southernmost vault, the rock projects a little further to the westward, and is lower than the rest, upon which the pit, or prison, was built, with walls fourteen feet thick, and a narrow slit of a window; the only passage to the pit was by a trap door, and over it stood a square apartment of twenty feet high, arched at top, with a window of four feet square, and thirty-eight feet from the ground, which is supposed to have been the guard room, the only door of which is arched; not the least vestige can be traced of any other way to get access to the castle, even for one man at a time, but over the shelving rock on the south-west. This door had been built up probably by Earl Patrick, and another, on the north-east side, had been struck out, to make the access more convenient. On opening that old door in 1777, a very large iron gate was found enclosed in

a ten feet wall, built of solid masonry. To make the fortress still more secure, it appears that the original builders had left no other way of ingress but through the guard room; and then by a hole of about three feet square in the top of one of the arches, which was reached by a ladder. This entrance, though built up, is still perfectly distinct. It is probable, that after mounting, the ladder was drawn up, and the Lord of the Castle slept in security.

The gate is very remarkable, and was originally built by Earl Patrick, at the west end of the village. He named it Port Patrick, after himself, but, from a vulgar corruption, it has always been called *Port Patience*. It was one of six, which he made in a straight line, on the approach between Langforgan and the castle. It consists of a middle space of sixteen feet wide, and an arch on each side of seven feet—ornamented on both sides with Tuscan semi-columns and crowned with fine pyramids. It was taken down about the end of last century, and rebuilt with great care, on its present site, nearer the castle. The grounds are not extensive, but the park contains a great number of very old trees, horse-chestnut, Scotch fir, ash, elm, and plane, as also oak. Among others, an ash, called the *Glamuis Tree*, measures twenty-seven feet round, near the root and seventeen feet, a yard high; another ash nineteen feet near the root, and fourteen yards high; there are elms, eleven feet; horse-chestnuts and poplars, ten feet; firs and planes, nine; and one thorn, six feet ten inches, all breast high. A fir close to the castle measures at the root nineteen feet, a yard high thirteen feet six inches, and the diameter of the top is twenty-two yards.

The garden is large, with a great extent of glass. An old cross, removed from the village, stands within the grounds. Though not exactly connected with the castle, there are on the estate many *tumuli*, and about a mile and a-half from the house, the remains of a fort, or fortified camp, evidently Roman from its form, and its name *Catter Mellicie*, probably a corruption of *Quatuor Mille*. The remains also of a fortification, evidently Danish or Scotch, are still visible. In the neighbouring village of Langforgan is “Wallace’s Stone.” It is what was formerly called in that country a *bean stone*, which is made hollow like a large mortar, and was used to unhusk the bean or barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden well, long before barley mills were known. Its station was on one side of the door, and it was covered with a flat stone for a seat, when not otherwise employed. Tradition tells us that on this stone Wallace sat on his way from Dundee, when he fled, after killing the

governor's son, and that he was fed with bread and milk by the good wife of the house, from whom the Smith, who now lives there, and is proprietor of the stone, is lineally descended; here his ancestors have lived ever since, in nearly the same station and circumstances for more than 500 years.

CAIRNFIELD HOUSE, co. Banff, the seat of John Gordon Esq., a deputy-lieutenant for the county. It has been in the possession of the Gordons of Cairnfield and Arradoul for three or four generations.

The old family mansion upon this estate was built, so far as can be ascertained, in the year 1666. One wing of this ancient pile still remains, and shows clearly what the original structure must have been; but a new house was erected not far from it, in 1802, by the late proprietor, Adam Gordon, Esq. It is in that modern style which hardly admits of any distinct architectural designation, but by no means displeasing to the eye, and exceedingly convenient in its internal arrangements. The grounds about the mansion are extensive, with many thriving young plantations, and trees of a more aged and stately growth. Through the midst of this picturesque scene runs a stream of water, adding not a little by its presence to the general beauty and interest of the landscape. There is also an extensive garden, well-stocked, and sufficiently sheltered for the ample production of the more delicate kinds of vegetables.

There can be little doubt that this seat has received its name from the vicinity of the Cairns, or Druidical temples that abound here and along the coast. The father of the present owner of Cairnfield examined three of those on the heights of Corriedown, called the Covestones, but found nothing within except charcoal, and an undistinguishable whitish substance that might possibly be the ashes of bone, or perhaps of wood. There are other evidences of the whole country around having at one time been the stage of great events. In 1805 a small square box was turned up by a peasant while ploughing on the moor of Arradoul, which also belongs to Mr. Gordon. Upon being opened, the contents proved to be various coins of Queen Mary, James the Sixth, and Charles the First, all of them in a good state of preservation. A sword was also discovered on the grounds of Letterfourie by the father of Sir James Gordon, Bart. The handle was of silver, but the blade was too much eaten away by rust to afford any indications of its antiquity, though it is not unlikely to have belonged to a very remote period.

At one period, it is more than probable that the low grounds in the vicinity of Cairnfield House abounded in wood; large pieces of

oak and fir having often been dug out of the hollows as they came into cultivation.

The fishermen of the neighbourhood are so peculiar a race as to be well worthy of notice. They form indeed a people, separate and distinct from all around them, and this peculiarity is kept up in a great measure by their seldom intermarrying with any other class of people. As the boys go to sea with their fathers, the moment they can be of the least service in the fishery, they of course have few opportunities of education. At eighteen years old they are considered to be men, and never fail to marry when they are able to get a shore in a boat, it being a maxim amongst them "that no man can be a fisher and want a wife." There is good reason for such a doctrine, for the sale of the fish, in addition to their other occupations, is committed to the women, who have often to travel as much as five-and-twenty miles a day, under the weight of their well-laden basket, and generally take in exchange for their fish, cheese, butter, meal, and barley. Their mode of life has been admirably painted by Sir Walter Scott in his delightful romance of the Antiquary, and with a vividness that brings them and their occupations at once before our eyes.

"A when poor drudges ye are," answered the nymph of the land to the nymph of the sea. "As sune as the keel o' the coble touches the sand, deil a bit mair will the lazy fisher loons work, but the wives maun kilt their coats, and wade into the surf to tak the fish ashore. And then the man casts off the wat and puts on the dry, and sits down wi' his pipe and his gill stoup a hint the ingle, like ony auld houndie, and ne'er a turn will he do 'till the coble's afloat again! And the wife, she maun get the scull on her back, and awa' wi' the fish to the next burrow's-town, and scauld and ban wi' her ilka wife that will scauld and ban wi' her 'till it's sauld—and that's the gait fishers' wives live, puir slaving bodies."

"Slaves!—goe wa' loss! ca' the head o' the house, slaves! little ye ken about it, lass. Show me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do about the house, without it ae just to tak his meat, and his drink, and his diversion, just like ony o' the weans. He has mair sense than to ca' onything about the bigging his ain, fra' the roof tree down to a cracket trancher on the bink. He kens weel enough wha feeds him, and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight, thack and rape, when his cable is jowing awa' in the Firth, puir fallow. Na, na, lass; them that guide the purse rule the house. Show me ane o' your bits o' farmer bod es that wad let their wife drive the stock to the market, and ca' in the debts. Na, na."

In further elucidation of the manners of this singular race, we may give the note that

Sir Walter has appended to the above passage:—"These Nercids are punctilious amongst themselves, and observe different ranks according to the commodities they deal in. One experienced dame was heard to characterise a younger damsel as a 'puir silly thing who had no ambition, and would never,' she prophesied, 'rise above the mussel line of business.'"

PITFOUR CASTLE, Perthshire, the seat of Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart., Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. This estate was at one time possessed by the Hays, cadets of the Errol family, and progenitors of the wife of the present owner.

Pitfour Castle is a quadrangular castellated building of considerable size, and provided with every accommodation befitting a man of rank and wealth. It stands upon an artificial terrace, and was erected about fifty years ago, the principal part by John Richardson, Esq.; but great additions have been made to the original edifice by his grandson, the gentleman now in possession of the property. The gardens and grounds about the residence are no less beautiful than extensive, art and nature having combined to do their utmost under a climate by no means unfavourable, though not equally genial with the southern parts of England.

Various Druidical remains are still to be found in this parish, one of which has obtained a legendary, if not a historical, celebrity from its connection with the Hays, the original possessors of Pitfour. Kenneth the Third, being minded to reward the Hay for his valour at the battle of Luncarty, offered him the choice of so much ground as should be measured by the run of a deer or the flight of a falcon. He chose the latter, and in commemoration of the event, a Druidical stone received and yet retains the name of *Saxum Falconis*, *The Hawk's Stone*—on which the word Caledonia in ancient characters is cut. Whether the legend be true or not, it is quite certain that there is a stone which has been so called for centuries, and which moreover forms the very westmost verge of what was known to have been the original property of the Hays of Errol. Similar stories have no doubt been told of other places and other heroes; and perhaps it may something tend to shake our belief that a village of the same name lies at no great distance from the stone.

The owner of Pitfour is also, with the exception of a few acres lately exchanged for the purpose of extending the park, the sole proprietor of the parish of St. Madoes, in which it is situated. It has indeed been thought worthy of remark that property here and in the neighbourhood is in a strikingly different position as to ownership from what it was in former times. From an old sessional

record it seems that two hundred and fifty years ago, there were in this parish four distinct lairdships, namely Pitfour, Piteog, Cairnie, and Dumgreen; and from the same source we may gather that the neighbouring district had been divided into small lairdships, four or five then existing for one that now exists. In 1592 the principal landowner in this parish was a man of high lineage—Cochrane of Dundonald, who soon afterwards sold the lands of Pitfour to the Hays of Megginch. He, however, continued to reside there till his death; and his descendants, reduced to the humble condition of cottars, were to be found in the neighbouring parish of Errol about a generation back, at which time the last of them died.

WREST PARK, Bedfordshire, near Silsoe, the seat of Earl de Grey, K.G., lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. Most certainly from 1255, and probably from a much anterior age, this estate has been possessed by the De Greys, a very old and distinguished family.

It is known that a mansion existed here as far back as 1320, of which the chapel remained till the whole edifice was pulled down in 1836. This, which was built by the early ancestors of the present family, was a plain white stone house with an extensive front, and having a large court within; but it had been so much altered and modernized at various times that it at length retained very little of its ancient character. The whole consisted of a centre and two wings, the centre being somewhat the highest, and the building altogether presenting a somewhat low appearance, with a multitude of windows, and a portico of no great pretensions. Within was a dining-room, said to have been furnished for the reception of Anne of Denmark, which was curiously decorated with mock pilasters, finished with stripes of velvet and worked silk festoons between each. Of this princess there was a portrait in the hall, dressed in a hoop, with a feather fan, and her neck completely exposed. "She was turbulent," says Pinkerton, "restless, and aspiring to government, incapable of the management of affairs, yet always intriguing after power. This her wiser husband denied her, and of course incurred her hatred. Every engine was then employed to hurt his private ease; she affected amours of which she never was guilty, and permitted familiarities which her pride would probably never have condescended to. James was armed with indifference. At length in 1619 he saw her descend to the grave, but not with the resignation of a good Christian monarch, as might have been expected from her conduct."

After the old house had been pulled down 1836, the new one was commenced by the

present owner, and finished in 1839. It stands in a park, abounding in noble trees, and containing a multitude of deer. The grounds for their extent, beauty, and the prospects spreading beyond them, have often been denominated the Stowe of Bedfordshire. There is another respect in which they bear a yet closer resemblance to those celebrated gardens; and that is in the obelisks, temples, pantheons, and other architectural ornaments so abundantly introduced in them. One of these, an obelisk, placed on the higher part of the grounds, is distinctly visible for many miles, forming a certain landmark for the stranger. Originally the grounds were laid out in a formal style, but the taste of Brown—*Capability Brown*, as he was called—made a wonderful change for the better. To his suggestions is owing the noble serpentine river which does so much towards relieving the peculiar quaintness of the style in which they were laid out, and which belongs to the age and country of Louis the Fourteenth. They were originally formed by Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent between 1702 and 1740.

Nothing has tended to give more celebrity to Wrest Park than the number and excellence of the portraits to be found there, all more or less intimately connected with English history. To name a few of them—for their number precludes anything more than a brief selection—King James the First in his regal attire; Lord Somers in his robes as chancellor; Philip, Baron of Wharton who sided with the parliament in the great civil war, and who according to Grainger's not very probable account, hid himself in a saw-pit at the battle of Edge-hill; if he did really so conceal himself, he must have had wonderful powers of vision, for afterwards in a long speech made at Guildhall he gave an account of the fight, and it appears to have been accurate; Lady Rich, who being divorced from her husband, Lord Rich, was subsequently married to Blount, Earl of Devonshire, a marriage that the morality of those days looked upon almost as a crime; Lord Chancellor Hardwick in his robes, an excellent portrait by Hoare; the Earl of Gainsborough; Annabella, surnamed from her pre-eminent virtues, the *good Countess of Kent*; she is painted in black and ermine, full curled hair, and a kerchief over her neck. Her epitaph, though in humble prose, and somewhat long, well merits transcription: "Here lyes the Right Honourable Annabella, late countess dowager of Kent, entombed by her dear Lord Henry, Earl of Kent, to signify her resolution to dye with him to the rest of the world, and to live after so great a loss only to God and the interest of this noble family. This she made good by exemplary piety and regular devotion in her chapel, whereto she obliged all her domesticks, every morning and evening to attend her.

And surviving her own monument forty five years, she had time to raise to herself a more lasting one by restoring the fortune of this illustrious family, which she found under an eclipse, to near the height of its ancient splendour. This she effected by her wise conduct and large acquisitions and by the advantageous disposal of her only son, Anthony, Earl of Kent, in marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heiress of the Right Hon. John Lord Lucas, Baron of Shenfield in Essex. To the concerns of her children and grandchildren she confined her thoughts, and fixed her residence at Wrest, their usual seat, which she wonderfully improved and embellished; continually adding to the profit or ornament of the place until death gently seized her, Aug. 17, 1698, in the 92nd year of her age, and was here interr'd by the Right Hon. Anthony, Earl of Kent, her most dutiful son, who would have caused yt to be engraven, had not a sudden death prevented him; but it was afterwards performed, in due acknowledgment of her great beneficence, and to perpetuate her precious memory to all his posterity, by her grandson, Henry, Duke of Kent."

A few others yet remain, which cannot be passed over in silence on account of the historic or traditional celebrity of the characters they represent. And first the effigy of Sir Charles Lucas, a half length in armour, fine sash, and long hair; this is the gallant soldier that was shot to death by the parliamentarians upon the surrender of Colchester, the plea being the authorized, but still barbarous, maxim of war, that whoever attempted to defend an untenable place, and thereby sacrificed valuable lives without an object, should himself suffer the extremities of military law.—A curious portrait of Lady Susannah Grey, daughter to Charles, Earl of Kent, and wife to Sir Michael Longueville, who was celebrated for her skill and industry with the needle.

The dress, in which she is painted, is traditionally said to have been a wedding-suit of her own making; but her example holds out little to tempt imitators, since she died, it seems, of a prick of the needle while engaged in working. Whether true or not, the tale is regularly reported to the visitors at Westminster Abbey, who put themselves under the guidance of the accredited showman of the place; and certainly in her picture she looks as pale as if the asserted fact were true.—A portrait of Sir Randle Crew, in a bonnet, ruff, gold chain, and robes, as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, an office he filled during the latter end of James the First's reign and the beginning of that of Charles the First.—A portrait of Secretary Walsingham in a quilled ruff, who after having served his queen and country for many years, did not leave enough when he died to pay his funeral expenses.—A portrait of Lady Harold, first

married to Lord Harold, and afterwards to Earl Gower. The picture is not a little curious from the lady being dressed in the very singular and not very becoming costume of her day. She is in a riding habit, a blue and silver coat, silver tissue waistcoat, a long flowing wig and great hat and feather. With her we must conclude our brief enumeration.

EGLINTON CASTLE, co. Ayr, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton and Winton. At the time of the Saxon colonization of Scotland soon after the Norman conquest of England, "Eglin" built a castle, which with the "toun," where his dependents located, became "Eglintoun." He was probably a follower of the Saxon Margaret of England, Queen of Malcolm Canmore III., who settled many followers in Scotland, though not so many as her son, King David I.

The original castle was burnt by the rival family of Cunningham in 1528, and every document being destroyed, King James V. granted a charter to reconvey and secure to the family all their rights of property, &c., which had thus been jeopardised. It is remarkable that the two great disasters of the Montgomeries arose from similar causes—out of jealousy of the Cunninghams.

In 1448, on Lord Montgomery getting a grant of the Bailliery of Cunningham, in which district both their estates were situated, the Cunninghams became disgusted at his increase of power, by which they were in some degree placed under his jurisdiction. This, after years of feud, led to the conflagration of Eglinton Castle in 1528.

Again, in 1552, the Earl of Eglinton having been appointed Baillie of the Abbey of Kilwinning—an office which in those days tended to secularise the Church lands and transfer them into the hereditary keeping of the baillie—the Cunninghams revenged this access of importance by assassinating, in 1586, the young and hopeful earl, who had but just succeeded his father, the grantee. The two chiefs had afterwards another cause of dispute regarding the precedence of their respective earldoms of Glencairn and Eglinton. This in quieter times superseded these more desperate conflicts.

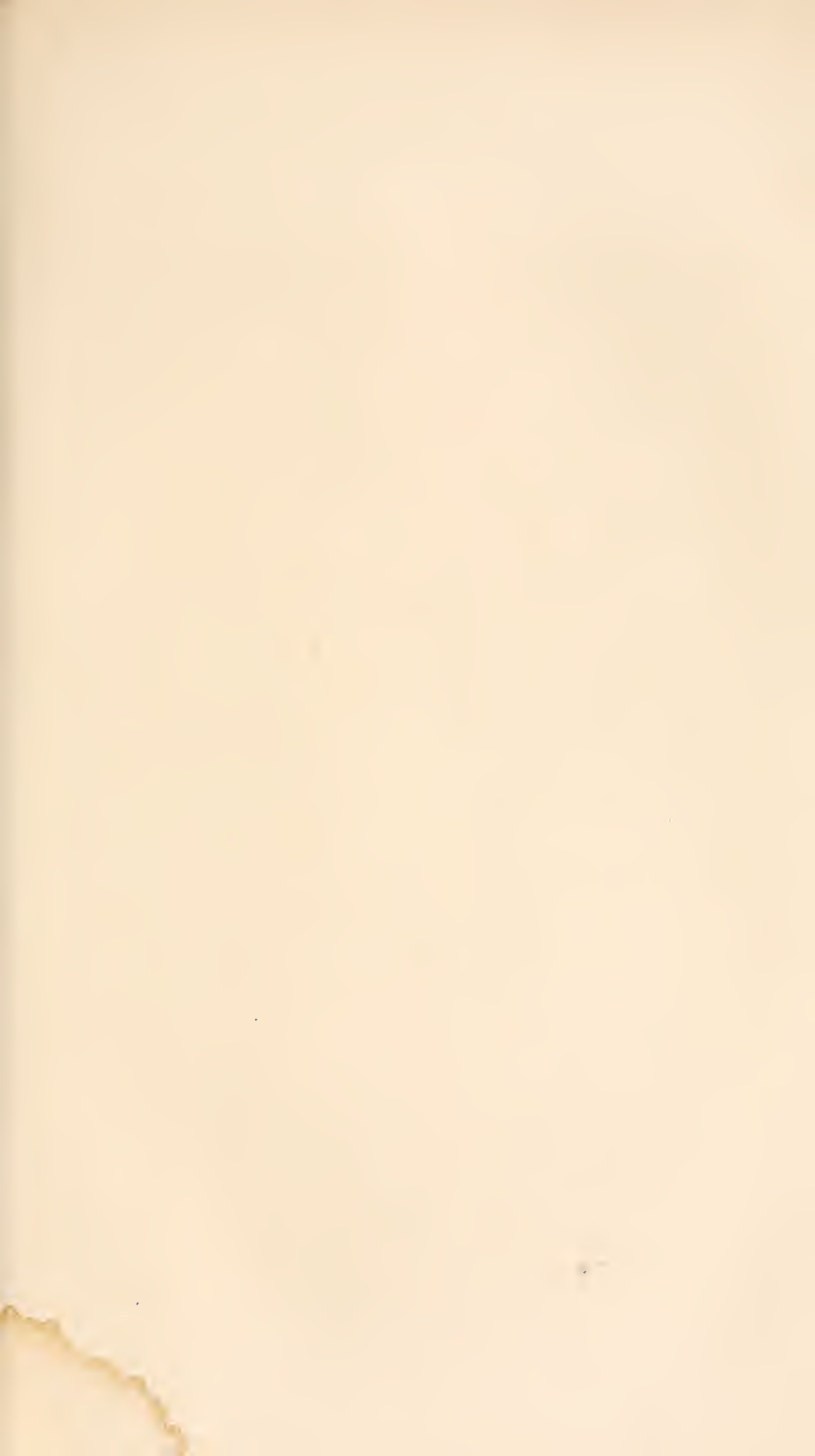
The head of the Cunninghams was created Earl of Glencairn in 1488 by King James III., and was killed with his royal master in that same year, when his new earldom disappeared, and his son was reduced to his father's older title of Lord Kilmaurs; but his son was restored as Earl of Glencairn apparently on King James IV.'s marriage to the Princess Margaret of England in 1503. Immediately afterwards Hugh, third Lord Montgomery, was created Earl of Eglinton, between the 3rd and 20th of January, 1506-7, as two deeds show.

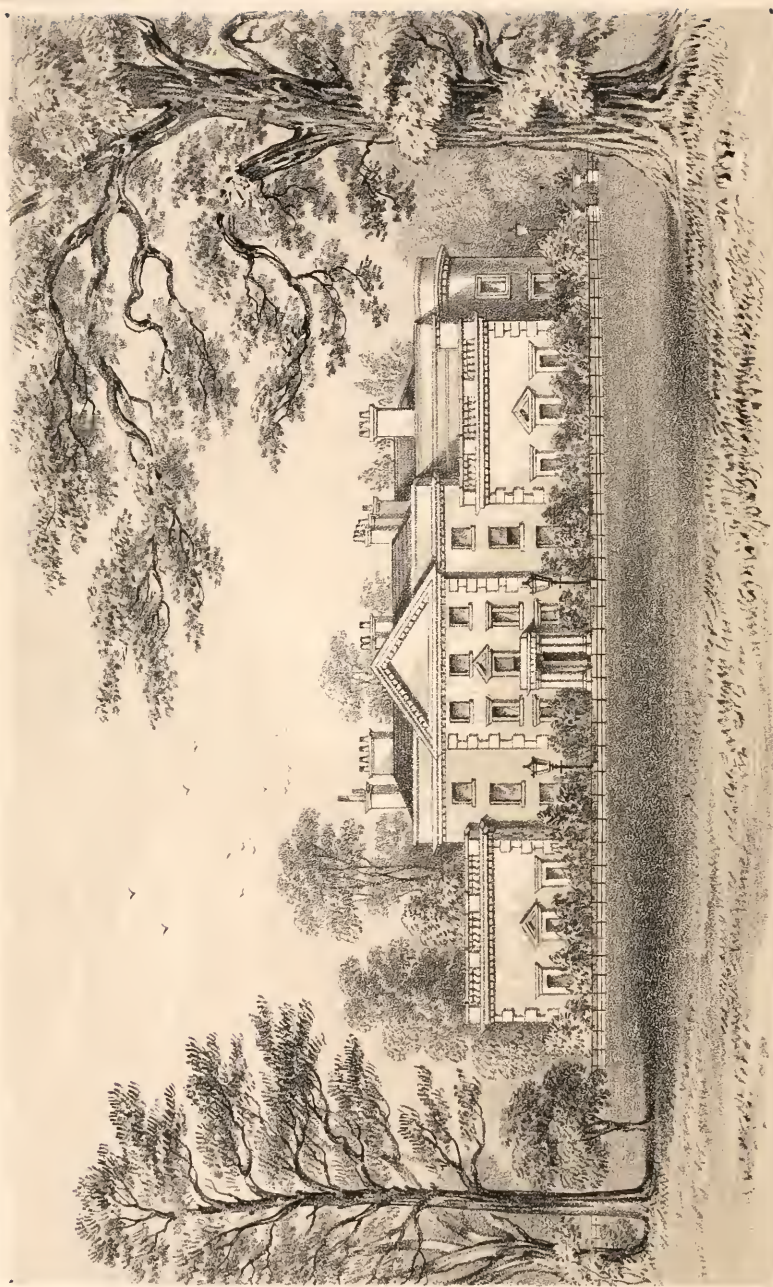
But previously to 1606 precedence was totally unsettled in Scotland, as a reference to the Rolls of Parliament will make manifest. The abuse was so flagrant, that King James VI., seeing a better system at his Court of England, ordered an investigation and a settlement of the due order of the whole peerage in 1606. Then began a new warfare with varied success, and though the last decision was in favour of Lord Glencairn, it may be considered as only terminated by the final protest of Lord Eglinton at the Union in 1707—after a contest of 101 years, added to the feuds of 150 years previous.*

Eglinton has never been out of the possession of the descendants of Eglin. The only changes were, first, when the heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton married Sir John de Montgomery, of Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire; who afterwards, at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, lost his eldest son, but took Hotspur Percy prisoner, and with his ransom built the Castle of Pulhoo at Eaglesham.† The second event was in 1612, when the fifth Earl of Eglinton, having no children, left the estate and title to Alexander, the son of his aunt and heiress Margaret, who in 1588 had married Robert, seventh Lord Seton, afterwards first Earl of Winton. King James demurred to this arrangement, but the Chancellor Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, *who happened to be uncle of the appointed heir*, allowed the deed to pass the Great Seal, declaring as his excuse that his nephew had threatened to run him through the body if he did not. That adventure procured for this sixth earl the epithet of Greysteel. He fought against Charles I., but being converted he was afterwards imprisoned. His son Hugh, seventh earl, was a loyalist throughout, and was in the battle of Marston Moor on the opposite

* About eighty years after this, the old Laird of Brisbane used to tell of his having the then two earls to dine with him at Brisbane. As he knew that to whichever he awarded the precedence, it would give mortal offence to the other, when dinner was announced he said, "My Lords, as ye're strangers here, allow me to show you the way," and as he added, "I peeped o'er my shoulder to see what appeared, when I saw Lord Eglinton bow to Lord Glencairn, who marched off accordingly."

† At Largs, on the north point of Ayrshire, there is a curious chapel ornamented with paintings, allegorical, descriptive, fanciful, and heraldic, built about 1624 by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, an ancestor of Lord Eglinton. It appears that his conscience reproached him for misdeeds in his younger days, for they were a warlike race entangled in feuds, and he came here to pray. One picture shows Queen Mary escaping from Lochleven by wading, and large fish playing about her legs; another represents an accident at Skelmorlie, Lord Montgomery looking on in horror at seeing his sister killed by a horse running away and continuing to kick as if she was still at his heels. There is a burial place below, containing embalmed skeletons very much older than Sir Robert or his wife, who are still lying encased as safely as the first day, and one of these ghastly figures is traditionally handed down, as this Sir John Montgomery to whom Hotspur had to surrender. He is wonderfully entire, though the others are in fragments. This private place of worship and sepulchre is the most curious relic of antiquity in a wide extent of country.





Augustus Butler del.

STREATHAM PARK, COUNTRY.
THE RESIDENCE OF L. JORDAN ESQ.

Stannard & Dixon, lith. / Poland St

side to his father. His son Alexander, eighth earl, was a Covenanter, who embarrassed the estate so that he was dispossessed by his son; and by suit only got in addition to his allowance the difference of exchange as living in England. He married thrice, first, without consent, though a daughter of Lord Dumries; secondly, a Yorkshire widow, whose previous husband's chaplain showed her up in a joyous vituperative poem to the brother and heir; and thirdly, another Yorkshire widow of ninety, who had three husbands before.

Alexander, ninth earl, not only recovered the estate, but added to it. The only point in which he followed his father was in having three wives, but he had seventeen children. His widow was the famous beauty, Countess Susanna, aunt to the ninth and tenth Earls of Cassilis.

Alexander, tenth earl, was assassinated by the notorious Mungo Campbell, who committed suicide in prison. This earl is reported and believed to have appeared in his old haunt at Nether Pollock House at the very time when his spirit was flitting off its mortal coil far away in 1769.

Archibald, eleventh earl, having only a daughter and heiress to his father's acquisitions, was succeeded in 1796 by Hugh, twelfth earl, a distant cousin, descended from a younger son of Greysteel; and through his mother, was also heir to the already noticed Montgomeries of Skelmorlie, who had been the heirs male to the original family. The intermarriage of the daughter of the eleventh earl to the son of the twelfth earl re-united the whole property, with the addition of Skelmorlie and Coilsfield, and the happy fruit of the union is the present eminent earl.

Hugh, twelfth earl, signalled his accession by proceeding to build a new castle. It was first intended to amalgamate the old and the new buildings, but the ancient structure disdained the connection, and fell a victim to the operations. This destroyed the calculations, and is said to have caused the omission of the principal staircase. The edifice is Gothic and massive, but has many defects, some of which the present earl has judiciously corrected. It is spacious and comfortable within, as very many guests are able and willing to testify. The park, including a large enclosed garden, is extensive, well-wooded, and slightly undulating, with a small river passing the castle. The gardens are on a grand scale, worthy of the owner's hospitality.

The double tressure in the arms of the Earl of Eglinton was acquired from the Setons by planting the Montgomerie coat as escutcheon over the Seton arms, and blotting out the erecents.

HALL-BARN, Buckinghamshire, about one mile south of Beaconsfield, late the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and now of John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, co. Lancaster. It was built by the celebrated poet, Waller, whose family possessed the manor of Beaconsfield, which at one time belonged to Burnham Abbey. It is a very large quadrangular edifice, but considerable additions were made to the original building upon its coming into the hands of Sir Gore Ouseley. The principal rooms, formerly not more than twelve feet high, are now full twenty-three feet from the floor to the ceiling. The splendid library and other modern apartments have been proportionally enlarged, although the original design has been preserved with much skill and taste amidst all these alterations.

STREATHAM PARK, seven miles from London, on the road between Tooting and Streatham, comprises about 102 acres of wood and pasturage, and is plentifully adorned with fine and ancient trees, and ornamented by a magnificent piece of water, about a quarter of a mile in length and sixty yards in width, well stocked with fish.

There are two avenues of trees, one facing the Tooting Road, and one turning off from it at a right angle. In all probability Streatham Park at one time formed a portion of the crown lands, and may possibly have comprised a part of some monastic dependency, as the surrounding estate is the property of the Russell family, who we know acquired their riches by munificent gifts from Henry VIII. of the forfeited lands of the monks.

A tradition exists that it was at one time visited by the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, and a fine old tree is still pointed out as having been planted by her hand. The princess resided at Richmond in captivity for some time, and it is not unlikely that her journeys may have been extended thus far.

The house is a large and commodious mansion, 140 feet from wing to wing. It is of handsome architecture, with a stuccoed front, and two wings added to the body of the building by Mr. Thrale, the Southwark brewer, in 1765, the year after his marriage. From whom he purchased it we have been unable to discover; but he himself made great improvements in the house and grounds. Speaking of the house, Boswell calls it an "elegant villa," and also tells us that Mr. Thrale built here a splendid library, in the formation of which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson. In this house Dr. Johnson resided for a lengthened period. The summer-house where he wrote still exists; and his room, to which he generally retired after breakfast, and where he spent his mornings in study and composition, is religiously preserved. Probably "Rasselas"

derived its views of nature and poetic descriptions from the inspiration of the beautiful scenery surrounding his "retreat." In commemoration of its distinguished inhabitant, the following lines have been written as an inscription for the summer-house :

Inscription
For the Summer-House where Dr. Samuel Johnson
Passed many hours of a Life
Devoted
To the advancement of Morality and Religion.

Wherever Genius builds the lofty line,
And gives a mortal garb to themes divine ;
Wherever intellect has bravely trod
The path that leads to wisdom and to God ;
Wherever noble minds have nobly sought
To clothe in words each pure and glorious thought,
The pilgrim pauses when that spot is found,
And in his heart he owns " 'tis hallow'd ground ! "

Here Johnson wrote ! here mus'd th' immortal sage,
And trac'd with characters of light his page ;
Exalted virtue ; humbled human pride ;
The good encourag'd, and the bad defied !
Here calmly view'd, beneath these arching trees—
Yon placid lake - yon golden blossom'd leas ;
Pause, pilgrim, here ! is not thine altar found ?
Where Johnson wrote is surely " hallow'd ground ! "

W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS.

After the death of Mr. Thrale, Johnson discontinued his visits ; and in the course of years Streatham Park passed through various hands. Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, resided here for a brief period.

It is at present in the possession of Louis Jordan, Esq., who has considerably added to the attractions of its beautiful grounds. He has also gathered no inconsiderable collection of paintings by the Old Masters, a fine Guido being one of its ornaments ; and he possesses some beautiful originals of the English School.

BEECHLAND, Sussex, the seat of William Henry Blaauw, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., is situated in a beautiful part of the county, seven miles north of Lewes, and five from a branch of the London and Brighton railway.

The mansion, which is built of sandstone, on a stratum of which it stands, in a plain Elizabethan style of architecture, was erected by the present possessor in 1835, and placed on an eminence in the Weald of Sussex, commands an unusually extensive view, comprising the whole range of the Southdown Hills, from Chankbury Ring, near Worthing, to Eastbourne, and to the north, the lofty ridge of Ashdown Forest. The gardens and pleasure-grounds extend to the picturesque village of Newick.

There is a tradition that on the estate at the bottom of Fount Hill (Foundry Hill ?) an iron foundry was worked, and numerous cinders discovered there seem to prove this.

It is supposed that the army of Simon de Montfort marched over this tract of country

when advancing from its encampment in the adjoining parish of Fletching, in order to ascend the Downs previous to the battle of Lewes in 1264, when King Henry III. was taken prisoner. The ruined keep of Lewes Castle forms a conspicuous object in the distant view.

SEAGRY HOUSE, five miles from Chippenham, Wilts, a commodious mansion of moderate size, of the Palladian architecture, with six pilasters in front and a pediment, was built in the year 1740, by Nathaniel Houlton, Esq., to whose family the estate had then belonged for about twenty years. In the pediment or a shield bearing the arms of Houlton (*see Farleigh House, co. Somerset*).

In 1785 the estate was sold by Capt. John Houlton, R.N., to Sir James Long, of Draycote ; and it is now, by inheritance, the property of Viscount Wellesley.

PARHAM, Sussex, the seat of Baroness de la Zouche. Parham is a small parish, situate in a retired part of West Sussex, and more regular in form than parishes usually are. It contains about 1200 acres, of which the ancient park encloses about 260. The soil is for the most part sandy, upon a substratum of chalk with marle. It is distant from Arundel about six, and from Petworth about ten miles.

It is mentioned in Doomsday Book, that "Perham" was held by Robertus, of the Earl Roger de Montgomeri, having demesne lands and a mill. Early in the reign of Edward III., it had passed to the family of Tregoz, whose daughter and heir married Edward St. John, of Herringham, and he held it in her right in 1387. But it appears from the Close Rolls, 1 Henry IV., 1399, that Edward Tregoz was in possession of it, as of the lordship of Goring. It may be presumed to have been subsequently vested in the crown. Robert Palmer, third son of Thomas Palmer, of Augmering, became possessed of it in 1550, and by his son, Sir Thomas Palmer, the present manorial mansion-house was completed, and surrounded by a park. Sir Thomas Palmer, grandson of the last-mentioned, sold this manor, extending with the estate over the whole parish, to Sir Thomas Bysschopp, Knight, of Henfield, in 1597, whose descendants have made it their chief residence. He re-edified the mansion in the taste of that day, the south front being built in the form of the letter E, to which it has been restored by its present proprietor.

Sir Thomas Bysschopp was created a baronet in 1620, and Sir Cecil Bysschopp (the eighth who succeeded to the title, and the late possessor) was summoned to parliament by writ, dated August 27, 1815, as

Baron Zouche, of Haryngworth, the claim to which barony had been heard before a Committee of the House of Lords between the years 1804 and 1808, as representative of the last Edward Baron Zouche, who died without heir male in 1625, and whose original writ of summons bears date in 1308, 2 Edward II. Cecil Bysschopp, Baron Zouche, of Haryngworth, left two daughters: Harriett Anne, now Baroness de la Zouche, married to the Hon. Robert Curzon, by whom she has two sons; and Katherine Annabella Bysschopp, married to Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P.

Dugdale gives the following account of this ancient barony. The first who received summons to parliament was William La Zusche, son and heir of Melicent, the widow of Roger Montalt, and one of the sisters and coheirs of George de Cantilupe, Baron of Begarvenny, who afterwards became the wife of Eudo, younger brother of Roger Baron Zouche, of Ashby. This William settled at Haryngworth, in Northamptonshire, which lordship he received in right of his mother. He attended King Edward I. in his Scottish expedition. William Baron Zouche distinguished himself in the reign of Richard II., and, in that of Henry V., was lieutenant of Calais. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard St. Maur; in consequence of which, William, his son and heir, after his death (2 Edward IV.), did homage for his inheritance, by the title of Baron Zouche and St. Maur. John Baron Zouche, his son, was attainted (1 Henry VII.) in consequence of his having taken part with Richard III., at the battle of Bosworth Field, but the attainder was reversed (11 Henry VII.), and he died 18 Henry VII., and was succeeded by his son John, upon whose death (4 Edward VI.), Richard, his son and heir, became the ninth Lord Zouche; but, dying in the sixth year of that reign, was succeeded by his son George, who died 11 Elizabeth. Edward, his son and successor, was one of the lords who sat in judgment upon Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, in 1586. He was Lieutenant of the Marches of Wales, and, by King James I., made constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports for life. He was remarkable for his splendid living, his patronage of learned men, and for having built a house of great magnificence at Bramshill, in Hants. Upon his decease in 1625, the barony fell into abeyance between his daughters and coheirs.

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, had gained the possession of six hides of land in Parham, with an exempted manor, before the 13th of King John, which appear to have remained in their hands till the time of their dissolution.

These lands now form a principal part of the manorial estate.

The ancient manor-house is a simple specimen of the extent and grandeur of the residence of the gentry of most counties of England *temp.* Queen Elizabeth; about the early part of whose reign it was certainly begun, and completed during the course of it. In Sussex there are very few which now remain, of equal consequence and antiquity. The situation is particularly eligible, screened from the north-east, and open, upon a fine terrace, to a western view of the chain of Southdowns, and the irregular surface of cultivated knolls which intervene. It is surrounded by a park, in which primeval oaks of most picturesque effect are still seen.

Alterations which took place about the year 1710, under the directions of Sir Cecil Bysschopp (the second baronet of those names), were most prejudicial to its ancient style and appearance, and the introduction of sashed windows, with the removal of the old parapet has extremely deformed the whole building. Originally the style was more castellate. There are several noble apartments: the hall 51 feet by 26 wide, and 24 in height, with a flat roof, stuccoed in compartments, and with the arms and quarterings of Queen Elizabeth; a large bay window is placed near the end, where the high table stood, as is customary in all the halls of that age. The gallery in the upper story is 158 feet in length, 19 wide, and 14 high. It is replenished with a series of curious family portraits. The drawing-room is very spacious, being a square, with a carved roof, and also contains some valuable family pictures.

The hall, a handsome apartment, was refitted in its present style for the reception of Queen Elizabeth, and containing a considerable collection of ancient arms and armour according to the account formerly preserved in the register at Cowdray, which was unfortunately lost when that princely mansion was destroyed by fire.

On the wall at the west end is placed an escutcheon, with the arms of England and France quarterly; supporters a lion and a *wyvern* (the Tudor badge), with the Queen's favourite motto *Semper Eadem*, and the date 1533.

The ceiling with its tracery, interspersed with the double rose and fleur-de-lis, and the carved oak screen, are fine specimens of the internal decoration of those days.

There are at Parham about ninety original portraits, and as many more landscapes, and historical pictures as well as an interesting collection of early printed books, and manuscripts, among which are numerous Papyri; several MSS. of the 4th and 5th centuries; and others of great antiquity and value. There are also various shrines, and reliques,

in silver, and enamel, and other works of art of the middle ages.

SWINHOPF HOUSE, Lincolnshire, the seat of George Marmaduke Alington, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. By an ancient family pedigree, it appears that George Alington, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Moryson, of Cadeby, in the county of Lincoln, is the first mentioned as being of Swinhope. It is therefore, probable, that either he, or his father, G Alington, second brother of Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, purchased this estate in the reign of Mary, or of Elizabeth. From that period it has regularly descended to the present proprietor, who is the male representative of the ancient and noble family of Alington, the elder male line having become extinct upon the death of Hildebrand, fourth Lord Alington. At the same time the large estates of the family in Cambridgeshire were divided amongst the coheiresses.

Swinhope House is near the village of that name, about six miles south-eastward from Caistor, a town of great antiquity, and not a little celebrated amongst antiquaries for its ancient remains. The former house of Swinhope was destroyed by a marauding party from Hull during the civil wars—

“O piteous spectacle! O bloody times!
Whilst lions war and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs abide their enmity.”

The mansion, however, was rebuilt by Marmaduke Alison, Esq., father of the gentleman now in possession of the property. It is a building in the Grecian style of architecture, and forms an interesting feature of the surrounding landscape.

RAEMOIR, Kineardineshire, seventeen miles from Aberdeen, and the same distance from Stonehaven, the county town, is the residence of William Imes, Esq. His family is lineally descended from the House of Imes. He is a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, and the convener of the latter county. The house is situated in the south-west slope of the Hill of Fare, which rising to an elevation of about 1500 feet, and of twelve to fourteen miles in circumference, stands insulated from other ranges, and forms the northern boundary of the valley through which the River Dee flows at a distance of from two to three miles. Raemoir is in the parish of Banchory Ternan, about two miles from the river and the village of that name near its bank. This parish is the only portion of Kineardineshire which crosses to the north or left bank of the River Dee, and is surrounded by the county of Aberdeen on all sides. The house of

Raemoir was built by the present proprietor about the year 1820, in connection with the more ancient family residence of the property of the date of 1690. Near adjoining is an old ruin named Chmy Crichton, which was probably occupied by cadets of the family of the Admirable Crichton, who were Crichtons of Chmy, in Perthshire. The modern building is a substantial commodious erection of granite, with pediments and cornices. It commands a view of the range of hills on the south or right bank of the river, which is an offshoot from the Grampians, and continued on that side of the river to the sea at Aberdeen. The intermediate space of six to eight miles of varied levels and detached hills is very closely wooded by fir, larch, and birch plantations, and, as overlooked from Raemoir, presents an agreeable aspect. The neighbourhood of Banchory is a favoured district for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its scenery; and although not of so bold a character as that of the upper part of the river, is very attractive.

The proprietor of Raemoir, during a long period, has been engaged in cultivating and improving his property, which extends along the face of the hill of Fare, and the results are now exhibited in its thriving plantations and the appearance of the fields. In the valley of the hill of Fare, called the How of Corrichie, behind Raemoir, is the scene of the Battle of Corrichie, between the Regent Murray and the Earl of Huntly, where the latter lost his life; and on a hill overlooking the field of battle there is a stone named the Queen's Chair, whence tradition holds Queen Mary witnessed the battle. On a hill overhanging the village of Banchory, is a tower, or pillar, seen from a great distance, dedicated by his friends to the esteemed memory of General William Burnett, a member of the House of Leys, who passed a long period of his life in that neighbourhood, dispensing kindness, and promoting social feelings. In the locality now under review, and furnishing important features of it, are the ancient seats and residences of Sir Alexander Burnett, of Leys, and of the Irvines of Drum, which, with Inelmarle, possessed by Mr. Davidson, are on the left bank of the river. On the south, or right bank, are Blackhall, Col. Campbell; Telwhelly, Mr. Lumsden; and Durris, Mr. Mc Tier—all residences and properties of beauty, and great taste and improvement.

MARPLE HALL, in the township of Marple, parish of Stockport, and county of Chester, is situated nearly four miles east of Stockport. It was originally spelt Merpull; and for many generations was a seat of the Stanleys of the Peak in Derbyshire. By an original deed preserved at Marple Hall, and

dated June 4, in the fourth year of the reign of James I., it appears that Sir Edward Stanley, K.B. of Thoge, co. Salop, conveyed Marple Place and the lands adjoining, to Henry Bradshaw, Esq., second son of William Bradshaw, Esq., of Bradshaw Hall, being at that time in the occupation of the said Henry Bradshaw. From that period the Hall and Manor of Marple have descended through successive generations of the Bradshaw family; the present possessor being Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., whose great grandfather, Nathaniel Isherwood, married Mary, sole surviving daughter and heiress of Henry Bradshaw, Esq.

The Hall, which is built on the summit of a lofty precipice, with hanging woods extending to the banks of the meandering Goyt, must, in the times of the great rebellion, when it was much frequented by the Covenanters, have been a place of great security and seclusion; as it was entirely embosomed in wood, and the only approach to the house was through a ford in the river, which was nearly impassable in winter. The house, a very interesting specimen of domestic architecture of the reign of Elizabeth, is built of grey stone, within a court, in the shape of the letter E, out of compliment to the reigning sovereign, and is furnished with gables, bay windows, and a tower over the entrance, which formerly supported a bell turret. The present house is certainly of the date of Elizabeth. The visitor is admitted to the mansion through a heavy stone porch, into the entrance hall, a very low apartment for its size, being forty feet long by twenty-two broad, paved with alternate squares of white stone and black marble. It is lighted at each end by a long narrow window extending nearly the whole breadth of the room, divided into ten equal compartments, and darkened with stained glass. The roof is flat and traversed with massive oak beams. The walls are hung with pieces of armour, spears, stirrups, &c., and at the extreme end are two full suits of black mail six feet high. A very broad oaken staircase, carved and ornamented, leads from the hall to the ante-room, an interesting though small apartment wainscoted throughout. Over the fire-place is an ancient gilt carving of the family arms, and the date 1666, the year of the great fire in London. Within this apartment is a small closet or oratory, and when some repairs were being made a few years ago, a false floor was discovered, beneath which was a place for secreting treasure, about six feet deep, in which were found some coins, and a roll of papers which were almost illegible from damp and age. A flight of circular steps leads from the ante-room into the drawing-room, thirty feet by twenty, with an oriel window at the end, from which is

seen an extensive and beautiful view of the adjacent country. Opposite the ante-room is a small bed-room, in which it is supposed Judge Bradshaw was born; and where is preserved his bed, which is one of the most interesting objects in the Hall. It is of black oak, exquisitely carved, and round the top is the following quaint inscription: "Fear God and not Gould. He that loves not mercy, of mercy shall miss. But he shall have mercy that merciful is." In the window are the following prophetic lines in stained glass, which the judge is said to have scratched, when a boy, upon a tombstone;

"My Brother Henry must heir the land,
My Brother Frank must be at his command,
Whilst I, poor Jack, will once do that
Which all the world shall wonder at."

In this apartment is shown a breast-plate, helmet, and spurs, of the date of Cromwell, said to have been worn by the regicide. This room, as well as the best bedchamber, is hung with tapestry, and furnished with ancient oak furniture.

Descending again the staircase, on the left of the hall, is the library, twenty feet square. The window similar to those in the hall is divided into ten compartments of stained glass. The armorial bearings of the successive alliances of the family are placed round the wainscot, except on the north side, which is occupied with a bookcase extending across the apartment. The walls are hung with family portraits. The chairs in this room are very ancient, of the date of Queen Elizabeth. Adjoining the library is the dining-room, thirty feet by twenty. The walls of this apartment are hung with family and other pictures, many of which came from Harden Hall, the neighbouring seat of the Alvanley family. In the servants' hall is a quaint moulding in cement of the family crest (a stag at gaze under a vine) arms and motto, *Bona Benemerenti Benedictio*. A long terrace which intervenes between the mansion and the precipice leads to the offices, which are numerous, some having embattled gables, resembling the Scotch architecture. The extensive stables, erected during the Commonwealth, are supposed to have been built for the accommodation of the Roundheads, by Mr. Henry Bradshaw, an adherent of Cromwell, and brother of the regicide.

Marple Hall is famous for having given birth to John Bradshaw, the Regicide President of the pretended High Court of Justice, which condemned to death the unfortunate monarch Charles I. John was the youngest son of Henry Bradshaw, of Marple Hall, by Catharine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Winnington, Esq. of Offerton Hall, Cheshire, who died soon after giving him birth. His baptism is thus entered in the Stockport Re-

gister, "John the Soune of Henry Bradshaw of Marple, was baptized 10th Dec. 1602." Opposite to this entry, the word "TRAITOR" has been written by another hand, though of ancient style. He received his education, as he relates in his will, at Bumbury in Cheshire, after which he served his clerkship with an attorney at Congleton, whither he returned, after having resided some time at Gray's Inn, and acted as a barrister at law. He was first employed by Government in 1646, when he was appointed for six months one of the three Commissioners of the Great Seal. In the year following, both houses voted him the office of Chief Justice of Cheshire, and he was also made one of the Judges for Wales. On the 3rd January 1648-9, when the Lords had adjourned their house, and rejected the trial of the King, the Commons declared that the business should be performed by themselves alone; Bradshaw, who was absent, was elected president of the commissioners appointed to try their sovereign. His conduct at the trial, his insolence, and his haughty demeanour towards the dethroned King, must cause him to be ever regarded with feelings of execration. After Charles's death he was appointed one of the thirty persons whom the house invested with extraordinary powers, and to add to his importance he was made Chief Justice of Wales, and had in June, 1649, £1000 voted him by Parliament, and soon after £2000 a-year was settled on him for life. On the escape of the Duke of Hamilton and other State prisoners, Bradshaw was again made president of a new Court of Justice, and it was in this court that he forfeited the favour of Cromwell; for on the very same day that the Protector dissolved the Long Parliament, he endeavoured to break up this Council of State, where Bradshaw was presiding. Cromwell, upon entering the council chamber, said, "Gentlemen, if you are met here as private persons, you shall not be disturbed, but if as a *Council of State*, this is no place for you, since you cannot but know what was done in the House this morning; so take notice that the Parliament is dissolved." To this, Bradshaw, who seemed the opposer of unlimited power, whether exercised by King or Protector, boldly replied, "Sir, we *have* heard what you did at the House in the morning, and before many hours all England will hear it—but, Sir, you are mistaken to think that Parliament is dissolved, for no power under heaven can dissolve them, unless they dissolve themselves, therefore take *you* notice of *that*." Bradshaw never regained the Protector's favour, though his conduct seems to have impressed Cromwell with respect, for in mentioning the subject soon after to Desborough, he said, "I have dissolved the Council of State, in spite of the objection of *honest*

Bradshaw the President." Cromwell now endeavoured to dispossess him of all the power with which he had formerly invested him; he opposed his return to Parliament for the county of Chester in 1654, in which however he was not successful; and required him to resign his commission of Chief Justice of Chester, which Bradshaw positively refused to do, declaring that he held that place by a grant of the Parliament of England, to continue "*Quamdiu se bene gesserit*," and would submit to be tried by twelve Englishmen, chosen even by Cromwell himself, whether he had conducted himself with that integrity which his commission exacted. Bradshaw had probably become the less acceptable to the Protector because he continued to adhere firmly to what he supposed were the principles of liberty, which he thought Cromwell was now endeavouring to violate.

It would seem that Bradshaw's republican spirit animated him to the last; for when on his death-bed, he was recommended to examine himself about the matter of the king's death, he declared, that "if it was to do again, he would be the first man that should do it." Little is known respecting the judge's death, except that it took place in the year 1659. After the Restoration, his body was exhumed, drawn on a sledge by Tyburn, and, with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, hanged on the several angles of the gallows, after which their heads were cut off and fixed on Westminster Hall. Bradshaw married Mary, daughter of Thomas Marbury, Esq., of Marbury. He left no *legitimate* issue, but one illegitimate son, whose last descendant, Sarah Bradshaw married, 1757, Sir Henry Cavendish, ancestor to Lord Waterpark. By Bradshaw's will, dated March 22, 1653, the probate of which is now at Marple Hall, it appears that he was possessed of various manors in Kent, Middlesex, Wilts, Southampton, and Somerset; and among many charitable bequests was the sum of £700 to found a free school at Marple. An old chart or map of his estates is still hanging on the staircase in Marple Hall. The judge's library continued at Marple Hall till the close of the last century, when it was sold to Mr. Edwards of Halifax, having been probably augmented by the later generations of the Bradshaws. The entire collection, according to a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 86, part 1, is described as being "more splendid and truly valuable than any which had been previously presented to the curious, and such as astonished not only the opulent purchasers, but the most experienced and intelligent booksellers of the metropolis."

MILLICHOPE PARK, co. Salop, the seat of Charles Orlando Child Pemberton, Esq.

A branch of the family of More (remotely

sprung from the same stock as the Mores of Linley) were seated at Millichope for many generations. The last male representative was Thomas More, who died in the year 1767, having outlived his four sons, who all grew to manhood, and died unmarried. Of these sons, two died in the service of their country—viz., Leighton More (Lieut. R.N.), who died at sea, on board the *Salisbury* man of war, aged twenty-four, in the year 1744; and John (Major of the 79th Regiment), who was killed, aged forty-two, by an arrow, at the storming of Manilla, on the 6th of October, 1763. To their memory, an elegant temple of the Ionic order, enclosing a cenotaph, on which are recorded the services and fate of both, was erected in the year 1770, in the garden at Millichope. Over the entrance of the building is the following inscription:—

HOC SEPULCRUM.
FRATRIBUS, DUOBUS, PRO. PATRIA, STIPENDIA. MERENTIBUS.
ALTERO, FERRO, INTERFECTO. ALTERO, FEBRE, EXTINCTO.
P. C.
BINE SORORES.
PARENTUM, AMBORUM, FRATRUM, QUATUOR.
FAMILIE OLIM FLORENTISSIME,
SUPERSTITES, SIMUL, ATQUE. HÆREDES, LUCTUOSE.
ANNO. SACRO. MDCCCLXX.

Mr. More left two daughters—viz., Catherine, who married, in 1768, Robert More, of Linley; and Margaret, who married, in 1769, Dudley Acland, afterwards a General in the army. Neither of these ladies left issue; and on the death of the elder and last survivor, Mrs. Catherine More, in 1792, the line of the Mores of Millichope became extinct.

Mrs. Catherine More bequeathed Millichope to Robert Pemberton, second son of John Pemberton of Wrockwardine, and brother of Edward Pemberton, also of Wrockwardine, who was Sheriff for Shropshire in the year 1754, and for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Shrewsbury.

Robert Pemberton died in the year 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, Barrister at Law, Recorder of Wenlock, and, like his uncle Edward, for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions at Shrewsbury.

Thomas Pemberton died, unmarried, in the year 1832, and was succeeded by his nephew, the late Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton, Rector of Church Stretton, who was born August 7th, 1791, married, November 11th, 1820, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Pechell, Esq., of Berkhamstead, and dying without issue, October 7th, 1848, bequeathed his estates to his kinsman, Charles Orlando Childe, who assumed, by royal license, in 1849, the name and arms of Pemberton, in addition to his

paternal name and arms, and is the present possessor of Millichope.

Mr. C. O. Childe Pemberton is the third son of William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet Hall, Shropshire, and Kyre Park, Worcestershire, by his wife, Harriet, youngest daughter of William Cludde, of Orleton, Esq., eldest son (the name of Cludde, which was that of his maternal ancestor, having been assumed by him) and heir of the above-mentioned Edward Pemberton, brother of Robert Pemberton, of Millichope.

The old house, a picturesque but dilapidated and incommodious structure of timber and plaster, was taken down about twelve years ago. The present mansion, begun in 1835, and completed in 1840, has been built on a slight eminence about fifty yards from the former site. The style of architecture is Grecian; there is a handsome portico in front, of six columns, of the Ionic order. The surrounding pleasure-grounds were laid out with great taste by the late Mr. Pemberton.

BLATHERWYCKE PARK, in the county of Northampton, the seat of Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P. The manor of Blatherwycke was acquired by Sir Humphrey Stafford, sprung from the old baronial house of Stafford, in the time of Henry VI., by marriage with Alianore, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, and continued with his descendants, who allied themselves with the ancient families of Fray, Tame, Cave, Clopton, Fermor, Seymour, &c., until conveyed by the sisters and co-heirs of the last male heir, William Stafford, to their husbands; the elder, Susanna, marrying Henry O'Brien, Esq., and the younger becoming the wife of George Lord Carbery.

This mansion was erected in 1713, but not upon the site of the old building. It is of the Grecian order of architecture.

BRAHAN CASTLE, Rosshire, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth. From time immemorial this property has been held by the Earls of Seaforth, or their representatives.

Brahan Castle was erected about the year 1624, by Colin, first Earl of Seaforth, and the Rev. John Mc Rae in his manuscript history of the clan Mc Kenzie says, "It was one of the most stately houses in those days in Scotland." He then adds that "the Earl of Seaforth at first intended to erect it on the site of the old castle of Dingwall, but his uncle, Sir Rorie of Tarbat, prevailed upon him to build it upon his own ancient property and inheritance."

This castle, which was dismantled in 1745, is situated in the lovely valley of the Conon, the grounds upon this side of

the river ascending boldly to the foot of the precipitous Brahan Rock. It was, however, preceded by a yet older castle built by Kenneth, the founder of the clan of the Mackenzies. His father, an Irishman, of the house of Geraldine, married the only daughter and heiress of *Coinneach Grumach*, that is, "Kenneth the Morose," chief of the clan Mathieson. Kenneth was named after his grandfather, and given up as heir-apparent to his management. According to the clan traditions, Coinneach Grumach was perfidiously murdered by the chief of Glengarry, with whom he was at feud about the lands of Lochalsh. The death of the chief was the signal of yet greater misfortunes to this doomed clan, every man of which was butchered in cold blood, while in his bed, by the Macdonalds. Young Kenneth was the only one that escaped, the courage and affection of his nurse saving from the general slaughter, to grow up in after life, a fortunate and distinguished character. At a royal hunt held in Kintail by Alexander the Third, that monarch chanced to be separated from his attendants, when the stag turning upon him put him in danger of his life. Young Kenneth, who chanced to come up in time, immediately sprang to the monarch's rescue, exclaiming, "*Cudich an Rìgh! Cudich an Rìgh!*" At the same moment he got between the king and the deer with his naked sword in his hand, and at one blow severed the animal's head from its body. The *caber fua*—the deer's head—ever afterwards was used for his crest, with *Cudich an Rìgh*, for a motto. Such was the respect of the clan for the roof-tree of Kenneth, that it is said the heads of the different Mackenzie families at one time interfered by force to prevent the Earl of Seaforth from pulling down Brahan Castle.*

Though the country in the immediate neighbourhood has not those mountainous features which impart so much beauty to other parts of Scotland, yet it is occasionally diversified by knolls or hollows, and some ravines of a rather romantic aspect. In one of these the Findon-Burn pours its waters from a height of about twenty feet down into a yawning gorge formed by a sudden widening of the fissure on either side; the banks above rising boldly, and being covered with birch, oak, and hazel. The place has proved sufficiently gloomy and interesting to give rise in olden times to the superstition of a certain mysterious being called, in Gaelic, a *Bhaobh*, or a *Bhean Shìth*, no doubt belonging to the family of the Irish Banshie. Many curious legends used to be told of her, but which have now unfortunately gone to sleep with the old gossips in the church-yard, the

Presbyterian ministers showing as much zeal in rooting out the romantic legends of other days as their forefathers did in pulling down the monasteries. Still the work of demolition has not been quite successful in either case; monastic fragments and legendary vestiges still remain to reward the diligent inquirer, who has patience and love enough for his subject to pursue it into its recesses amongst the people.

Connected with this family is a curious tradition, such as we only look for in romance, and even there perhaps might hold for an exorbitant demand upon our credulity. In proper hands, and in the proper place, it would form an admirable basis for a work of fiction. In our pages, the motto of which must be, "*Jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ*," it must appear simply, and without any of that colouring which, though it might increase its interest, would as surely take from its claims to be considered a true story.

Isabella, the wife of Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, had in some way the misfortune to offend Kenneth Oich, a man reputed to possess that prophetic gift, by no means uncommon among the Highlanders, called "the second sight." In his case the sight did not come upon his spirit in the usual form, without the intervention of any material object, but by means of a pebble, wherein he saw, though none else could, the forms and images of future events; perhaps, therefore, it should be rather said that he possessed a charm, or talisman, which differed from other things of the same kind, only as its virtues were hidden from all except himself.

To this tablet the indignant seer had now recourse, in the hope no doubt of seeing in it the foreshadowing of evils to light one day upon the family of the offender. Nor was he deceived in his expectations. The pebble showed him that at some future time there would be a chief of the Mackenzies born both deaf and dumb—he would sell all his "gifted" lands—lose all his sons—and finally the estate would be possessed by a female, "with snow in her cap, who would come from across the sea."

At the sight of such aggravated calamities in embryo, the heart of the seer was softened; he repented himself of his momentary fit of anger; and, as if feeling that he had in some sort created these unborn evils by thus tearing the veil from futurity, he cast the pebble into a small lake behind Brahan Castle.

Time rolled on—the countess and Kenneth Oich were long resting in their grave, when his prediction was fulfilled in the person of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, the chieftain of the clan, who in 1796 was created Baron of Seaforth, the original earldom granted in 1623 having been attained. He was deaf and dumb, so that those about him could

* *Black's Tourist of Scotland.*

only converse with him in the silent language of the fingers ; he had four sons, two of whom died in infancy, the third when a midshipman, and the fourth, who was a remarkably fine young man, deceased in 1814, after a short but severe illness in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Thus much for the first branches of the fatal prediction.

The "gifted lands" alluded to by the seer, as shown to him in the pebble, were the barony of Kintail, given by Alexander the Third of Scotland to Colin Fitz-Gerald, a member of the house of Gerald in Ireland, who founded the Clan Mackenzie, which spread with time till it attained great power and distinction.

These lands, as the seer had truly read in his magic pebble, were sold by Lord Seaforth before the death of his last-surviving son. At that time they had been in the family about five hundred years.

The latter part of the prediction, unlikely as it seemed to be of fulfilment, was yet in its turn accomplished. "A female with snow in her cap," did actually come over the sea, and possess the estate, allowing always that latitude of interpretation which is usually claimed and granted when the accomplishment of prophecies is in question. The explanation has been thus given by those who are in the habit of repeating, if not believing, the tradition.

Lady Hood, being in India, returned to England, and thus fulfilled the condition of coming over the sea. As her husband was lately dead, she wore the usual head-dress of a widow, which, being white, should be interpreted to mean the snow in her cap alluded to by the seer; for he was to be understood as having spoken not literally, but metaphorically, and by way of type and symbol, the usual mode of all predictors from the time of the Roman sybils. Lastly she became possessed of the estates by inheritance, in the absence of heirs male.

Lady Hood was the eldest of Lord Seaforth's six daughters, and was twice married; first to Admiral Sir Samuel Hood; and secondly to the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart, and is now the Hon. Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie.

The predictions of Kenneth Oich would appear to have been well remembered in the family; William Mackenzie would often jestingly express his determination not to allow any of his sisters to marry a foreigner, lest they should be the means of realising them. Upon one occasion, when the Duke of Leinster was visiting at Brahan Castle, they told him of the prophecy, saying, "as we are descended from your Grace's family, perhaps you are he that is to come across the sea and take possession of the estate."

Sir Walter Scott, whose memory was as prodigious as his research was unbounded, was perfectly well acquainted with this tradition, and alludes to its leading facts in his imitation of the Gaelic ballad of "Farewell to Mackenzie."

"In vain the bright course of thy talents to wrong,
Fate deadened thine ear, and imprisoned thy tongue;
For brighter o'er all her obstructions arose
The glow of the genius they could not oppose,
And who in the land of the Saxon or Gael
Might match with Mackenzie, high chief of Kintail?"

Thy sons rose around thee in light and in love,
All a father could hope, all a friend could approve;
What 'vails it the tale of thy sorrows to tell?
In the spring-time of youth and of promise they fell!
Of the line of Fitzgerald remains not a male,
To bear the proud name of the chief of Kintail.

And thou, gentle dame, who must bear to thy grief,
For thy clan and thy country the cares of a chief,
Whom brief rolling moons in six changes have left,
Of thy husband, and father, and brethren bereft,
To thine ear of affection how sad is the hail
That salutes thee the heir of the line of Kintail!"

BIRCH HOUSE, the property of John Bentley, Esq., of Portland-place, London, a magistrate for the co. of Lancaster, and a deputy-lieutenant for the co. of Middlesex, is situate two miles south-east of Bolton, and eight miles north of Manchester; the grounds being intersected by the railway. This mansion is one of the old manorial structures, of which few now remain in this country; and though it was partly rebuilt by the father of the present proprietor, it still retains much of its ancient character. A learned antiquary of the last century, Mr. Dornig Rasbotham, describing it, says, "Birch House, which in the reign of Queen Mary was the property of Sir Robert Worsley, of Bothes, is remarkable for its having been substantially rebuilt with brick, so early as the year 1641 (Charles I.), which was only seventeen years after (as Rushworth informs us) King James I. had been reproached, amongst other grievances, with the *introduction of brick* building into the metropolis; a grievance which he resolved to continue." The same antiquary goes on to mention "the right of sanctuary, in one of the fields, at a spring in which there was held, not many years ago [and he writes in 1787] what is here called a spa fair, an anniversary meeting of the younger inhabitants of the neighbourhood to drink water and sugar."

From its situation, Birch House commands a fine view over the valley of the Irwell, and the ornamental bridges in the park, across the railway, do not at all detract from the landscape. The interior arrangement of the house is convenient; and the rooms, though not large, contain much to interest. The library is particularly worthy of notice. The old carved oak and stained glass are in perfect

accordance with the other decorations of this beautiful apartment.

The collection of pictures here however, almost entirely of the English school, is the chief attraction. Most of them have been engraved, but we cannot omit to mention Sir Joshua Reynolds's beautiful fancy portrait of Mr. Hartley, as a Bæcchante; and Dionysius, the Areopagite, by the same great master; also one of Gainsborough's exquisite pastoral scenes, and amongst the works of Richard Wilson, perhaps his *chef d'œuvre*, the well-known picture called "Apollo and the Seasons."

BRAMSHILL, Hampshire, the seat of the Rev. Sir Wm. H. Cope, Bart. Few places afford such an unmixed treat to visitors and lovers of old halls as the fine old house of Bramshill. It is not the largest, nor the finest, nor the showiest, nor the best plenished of our ancient mansions; but it is as it was, and as it was intended to be. It has no new wing built "in a modern style of convenience" in the middle of the last century, nor has it any restorations, nor improvements by Kent or Brown. No! there it stands, as it stood two hundred years ago; a little more weather-dyed perhaps, but still the same; and its wild and picturesque park, in all its main features, as it was half a century after it was reclaimed from the heath round it. This, then, is the great charm that Bramshill possesses for those who love to let their thoughts run back to former days, and converse in books, or meet in pictures, with the great-hearted and loyal men of olden time. We look here on the home, such as they dwelt in or visited; we gaze on the woods and glades such as they loved to gaze upon or to wander in; we pass through the rooms furnished as they used them.

Bramshill is situate in the parish of Eversley, in Hampshire, and almost on the borders of Berkshire. We will approach it from the Basingstoke side, over the plain called Hasely Heath; and as the house stands nobly before us, or above us, on the crest of the opposite hill, let us look around at the wide expanse, and, though we love that heathy country, with its purple bloom in summer, or its clear brown tint in winter, yet we almost agree in old Fuller's words, when he tell us that "Bransell was built in a bleak and barren place."* Yes! there it stands, with its park, like a green and wooded island in the midst of the great heathy plain which occupies this part of the country—Hartford-bridge flats stretching away on one side, and this Hasely Heath we are now crossing lying on one side of it.

* Fuller's Worthies.

But we have now entered the long straight avenue of old oaks that leads us in a direct arrow-like line up to the west front; and as we have opened quaint old Fuller's book, we must agree in the epithet he applies to the house, even more cordially than in those he bestows on the country round: for he calls it a "stately structure," and so it is; we feel that the quaint old man has just got the right word—it does seem a stately structure, as it looks down on us with its multitude of windows, its airy parapets, its clustered chimneys, and its long front, so beautifully broken into light and shade by its projecting wings and richly ornamented centre.

But we have now mounted the hill on which the house stands, and entering the court-yard in front of it between two multangular turrets, we will first, as we stand before the west front, consider a little of the history of the place and mansion, and then wander round the house, and take a glance of the various, yet harmonious design of its different sides.

Bramshill was built by Edward, Lord Zouche, and was completed about the year 1612, as the leaden water-spouts in the south front tell us, some of which bear that date upon them, and some his initials, E. Z. It is said he built it as a palace for Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James the First; and some features of the building seem to confirm that tradition, as we shall presently see. The famous John Thorpe, who was the architect of so many of our fine Elizabethan houses (as they are called), is thought to have furnished the designs to Lord Zouche for his mansion or palace. It is said, moreover, that Bramshill was never completed to the extent originally intended by Lord Zouche, or proposed by the architect, John Thorpe. Fuller, whom we have so often quoted, and now call to our aid for the third and last time, preserves another very curious fact about Bramshill House; namely, that its extent originally was greater than it now is, but that part of it was destroyed by an accidental fire. So we understand him, but here are his words: "Next Basing," he says, "Bransell, built by the last Lord Zouche, in a bleak and barren place, was a stately structure, especially before part thereof was defaced with a casual fire."* We are unwilling to doubt the tradition which assigns to Bramshill a more extensive plan than was ever executed; least of all can we bring ourselves to call in question truthful Fuller's statement of a fact apparently within his own knowledge; but it really will puzzle us to devise, as we walk round the house, where Lord Zouche or John Thorpe meant to ex-

* Fuller's Worthies, i. 401.

tend the building, or where any part did exist which has been defaced, and has disappeared by the "casual fire." Here is the house as it stands, in shape like two T's, or a double T, if one of those letters stood upon its head and supported its fellow on its foot, as we have seen some posture-masters do, thus, **T**

This is a rough way of explaining the outline of the house: and it seems such a complete plan, and the aspect of the house itself seems so perfect and so finished, that, as we said, we can scarcely imagine what more was to be added, or what was added and has vanished. It may be that Lord Zouche or his architect intended to form a quadrangle or quadrangles to his house, as we see at Burleigh, and elsewhere; but still the difficulty meets us, where was such a quadrangle to stand? Not before the beautiful front, nor on the terrace front. The supposition would be absurd, and the nature of the ground, rapidly falling away on both those sides, forbids our entertaining it. The stable-yard front certainly looks the most unconnected and unfinished, and, at first sight, we may be inclined to think that there, probably, the designer intended to build other sides, and to form a quadrangle; but such an arrangement would have utterly destroyed the proportions of the beautiful west front. For if the building had been continued in line with the present west front, to form a side of a quadrangle to the stable yard front, the ornamented stone porch, which was evidently intended to be the feature of this front, and indeed of the whole house, would not have been in the centre of the west front. Altogether, then, we incline to the belief that, if a more extended edifice was contemplated, or if part of the building has disappeared, such addition must have been beyond the east front, that in which Lord Zouche's statue stands, and that possibly that front may have formed, or been intended to form, a side only of a quadrangle. And yet, let us look round the house as we will, we do not feel the want of these proposed or additional buildings; nay, we should be sorry if they existed; for the house seems, as it stands, just what it ought to be, and we cannot help thinking that we should lose in compactness and symmetry by the addition of a single stone.

And now to return from a long digression. Let us think again of Lord Zouche and his building. Whether it was the death (so exceedingly lamented by the whole nation) of Prince Henry, which took place at the end of the year 1612, while Bramshill was building, deterred Lord Zouche from proceeding further with his intended structure, or whether the "casual fire" reduced it to its present dimensions, it seems certain,

that Lord Zouche soon after took up his abode at Bramshill; for here he was residing when, in 1614, William Browne, a poet of some consideration in his day, dedicated to him his *Shepherd's Pipe*, in these pleasing lines:

"Be pleased, great Lord, when underneath the shades
Of your delightful Bramshill (where the spring
Her flowers with gentle blasts, with Zephyrs trades)
Once more to hear a silly shepherd sing," &c.*

This Lord Zouche, of whom, probably, many only know the name as being the builder of Bramshill, was a very considerable person in his day. He was ambassador to Scotland, when the embassy to Scotland must have been a very important one, and must have required a cautious diplomatist and a wise man to execute it; he was, moreover, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. And besides his official employments, he seems to have been a man of cultivated mind; he was the first horticulturist of his day; Bramshill may satisfy us as to his taste in architecture; and it is pleasant to find poets and literary men appealing to his protection, and on terms of friendship with him.

Here then he lived: and at his death (leaving only two daughters) he bequeathed Bramshill (with other extensive estates in the neighbourhood, which had been granted him by King James I., in 1617) to his kinsman and next heir male, Sir Edward Zouche, Kt., intending, doubtless, to continue Bramshill as the seat of his name and family. But Lord Zouche left the world just as great changes were coming upon his country, and when property was soon to become uncertain and insecure. His relation, Sir Edward Zouche, of Woking, the next possessor of Bramshill, was a dissolute man; he had been one of the favourites of James I., who had made him his knight-marshal, and added him to his council. After his death, in 1634, Bramshill was inherited by his son, James Zouche, who with grateful loyalty to the son of him to whom his family owed so much, raised a troop of horse, as we are told, "at his own proper costs and charges," for the royal service in the civil wars, and sent two of his sons to serve in it.† This very act of loyalty was indirectly the cause of Bramshill passing out of the hands of the Zouche family. For the expense of maintaining this troop was so great, that poor James Zouche, or his son—for he died in 1643—was compelled to dispose of Bramshill (probably the most saleable of his estates in the neighbourhood) to raise money for its necessities. He accordingly sold Bramshill to Andrew Henley, Esq., son of Sir Robert Henley, a considerable lawyer, another of whose sons founded the family of the Grange, in the same county, from whom

* Sir E. Brydges' Mem. Peers temp. James I., 74-75.
† Collier's Historical Dictionary, ii.

Lord Chancellor Northington descended. Bramshill did not, however, long continue in the hands of the Henley family; and there is something very remarkable in their downward course in the world, and something mysterious about their final disappearance. Thus much, however, we can learn; that Andrew Henley, the purchaser of Bramshill, was created a baronet at the Restoration; he died in 1675, and his son and successor, Sir Robert Henley, dying five years after him, left his estate, encumbered with a debt of £20,000, to his next brother and successor in the title. He is said to have continued in a course of extravagance which eventually ruined him; he seems to have married an inferior person in the neighbouring village of Yately; and Peter Le Neve, an industrious king-at-arms, at the beginning of the last century, who compiled pedigrees of the baronets and knights of his time, and illustrated them with scraps of chit-chat picked up here and there, for the benefit of succeeding generations, tells us, that this last Sir Andrew Henley "killed a man and fled for it."* What eventually became of him is unknown; but with him the connection of the Henleys with Bramshill ceased; for being thus ruined in fortune and in reputation, he sold his estates.

It happened that at the time Bramshill was passing away from the Henleys, the Cope family had migrated, or were migrating, from their ancient dwelling-place in the north of Oxfordshire, where they had "flourished" (to use the words of Philemon Holland, the translator of Camden) "in great and good esteem," since the reign of Henry VII. Without going fully into the causes of their quitting Oxfordshire, it is sufficient to say, that Sir Anthony Cope, the fourth baronet, being offended that his brother and presumptive heir had married contrary to his wishes or without his sanction, made such a testamentary disposition of his estates as effectually alienated the greater portion of them from his successors in his title. His death occurred in 1675; and after some years of uncertainty, and probably of litigation, a final settlement had been effected in 1688, under which the bulk of the ancient family estates, including what Leland, in his *Itinerary*, calls "the pleasant and gallant house at Hanwell" (of which only enough now remains standing to show what a noble place it must once have been), passed away to a distant branch of the family. Sir John Cope, the fifth baronet, thenceforward resided at Chelsea, then the most fashionable and aristocratic suburb of London; his eldest son had just returned from completing the grand tour, had married in 1696 the daughter of Sir Humphrey Monmouth, had re-

ceived knighthood as the eldest son of a baronet, from King William III., and was no doubt desirous of obtaining an estate and mansion which might replace the old house of Hanwell as the family seat. He became then, in 1699, the purchaser of Bramshill, and it has continued from that time to the present the property and dwelling-place of the succeeding baronets.

And now, all the while that we have been narrating the history of the descent of the estate, and sketching out the causes of its successive change of possessors, we have been steadily gazing at the beautiful west front. Let us just take a note of its main features before we leave it. Observe the fine colour of the red brick, relieved by the stone dressings and stone mullion of the windows, and the admirable effect of light produced by the wings which project by two successive breaks. The great feature here, however, is the centre division, which consists of an arcade of three open arches, forming a kind of terrace porch to the principal entrance of the house; above the centre of these is a projecting semi-circular bay-window, on each side of which rise three tiers of pilasters with niches between them. The whole of this division is enriched with ornament, which, above the broken cornice at the top, assumes a shape something resembling the Prince's plume surmounted by his coronet, which latter ornament also tops each of the projecting portions of the cornice: this seems in allusion to Henry, Prince of Wales. We have here also a good opportunity for viewing the beautiful design of the pierced parapet which runs round three sides of the house, and the equally elegant, though different pattern of that which surmounts the arcade of the porch. Passing now into the stable-court, let us pause a moment to look at the north front. This is a complete contrast to the side we have just left, inasmuch, as it is without ornament or decoration; and yet, if we be lovers of that style of domestic architecture, of which Bramshill is so excellent a specimen, we shall find something to admire even here. Look at the projecting ends, with their lofty bay windows, the long line of front topped with gables, and the multitude of mullioned windows, which give such a notion of comfortable accommodation for troops of guests and their retainers. This front then, may be taken as a good specimen of the plain phase of the Elizabethan style, as the one we have left is of its most decorated. But we have passed the iron gates at the other end of the stable-court; and, instead of turning close under the garden-wall, let us advance a few steps on the greensward of the park to get a better view of the east front. This is unbroken, save by its broad windows, and by the projecting bay in the centre, above which rises a

* Le Neve's Pedigrees of Barts. in Coll. Arm.

stepped ogee gable, flanked by two pyramidal obelisks. In a niche in this gable stands a statue of Lord Zouche, the founder of the mansion. Continuing our walk round the house, we may cross the grass to the ancient oak which stands on the knoll; and sitting on the seat which encompasses its trunk, or lying on the turf at its roots, we have an excellent general view of the south or terrace front. Reserving our remarks on its details till we walk on the terrace, let us now observe the general effect and main features: the projecting ends—the long front between, broken into projecting bays—the light parapet crowning it—the admirable effect of the many windows, now jutting into spacious bays, now in the flat; and the whole thrown up and given breadth by the balustraded terrace, which separates it from the sloping ground of the park below. When we have tarried long enough to enjoy this view, we may retrace our steps, in order to seek admittance into the interior; but, as we turn away, we must not lose the beautiful peep into the distance, which opens on us between the trees of the long avenue, and the ivy-clad projecting corner of the house. On our return, we skirt the balustrade of the larger terrace; and, as we pass close under the garden wall, we must stop to look at the old gate (or postern, as Mr. Nash* designates it), with its broken pediment, its quaint obelisks, and its carved pilasters; we almost expect to see some ancient serving-man or park-keeper reposing on the seats in the recessed arches on either side; and we almost wonder that the old gate does not turn on its hinge, and give egress to some fair dame venturing forth from her garden, or to a walking party of stately squires and youthful maidens, habited in the picturesque costume with which Vandyke and his contemporaries have made us so familiar. The interior of the house corresponds with the splendid exterior.

At the upper end of the hall is the *haut-pas* or dais, and at the lower end is a screen richly carved and ornamented with ninety-two shields, three of which are surmounted by coronets. It has been not inaptly suggested† that these shields, though now blank, were most probably intended to have borne the descent and alliances of the Zouches, and that the three coroneted escutcheons were designed for three baronies (*viz.*, Zouche of Haringworth, St. Maur, and Cantilupe), which the builder of Bramshill united in his own person. Two arches in the screen lead to the butler's pantry and domestic offices. The fire-place in the hall is very beautiful. With the exception of a modern picture of Sir John Cope's hounds (in which is introduced a view of the west front of the man-

sion, and likenesses of the late baronet and many of his personal friends), and a curious old drawing of the terrace and south front of the house, the pictures in the hall are all portraits.

The dining-room is a spacious antique-looking apartment, hung with curious tapestry representing forest scenery.

At the extremity of this room, a door opens into the billiard room, which concludes the suite of apartments shown to visitors on the ground floor.

Retracing our steps through the rooms we have just left, let us ascend the staircase, which is of ample proportions, such as the old architects constructed who understood how roomy and noble an air a spacious hall and staircase gave a house. They made it part—and an essential part—of their design; whereas now it is too commonly cramped up in a dark corner, as if it were altogether an afterthought.

The principal drawing-room is most interesting. Here we find a fulfilment of the observation that at Bramshill we see, not only an ancient house, but an ancient house in its ancient state. For it is not only the ample proportions of this fine apartment which strike us, or its fretted ceiling, or deeply recessed windows, with their broad mullions and latticed panes, or its mantle-piece of various coloured marbles, piled up to the very ceiling—such as these we have seen elsewhere—but it is that all and everything in the room agrees, and is in keeping with these. No modern grate usurps the place of the massive hand-irons (or chimney-dogs) piled with logs. The walls have escaped the house decorator and paper-hanger, and are hidden by the tapestry hangings. The couches, too, of an olden shape, covered with the handiwork of some fair damsel, whose picture smiles upon us in the adjoining rooms; the inlaid tables—all seem to belong to a period long past; and nothing modern glares upon the eye, and breaks the spell of the old house and its contents.

But this room contains somewhat well worth a close examination, for the merit of their design and curious history—THE TAPESTRIES. They represent events in the life and death of Decius Mus, who we know, or ought to know, devoted himself, that is sacrificed himself and threw away his life, to appease the infernal gods (as he believed), and to secure the safety of the people. They are worked from cartoons by Rubens.

The rooms which we have described, are all situated in the south front of the house, and look out upon the terrace; but, traversing the library, we are admitted to the gallery. The great length of this apartment (130 feet) which extends along the whole east front of the house, the lightness of

* Nash's *Mansions of the Olden Time*. Second series.

† *Collectanea Topographica*, viii., 60.

effect of its numerous windows—three sides of it being almost all glazed—the deeply recessed bay in the centre, and its pancelled walls, all contribute to give it a pleasing air of antiquity. Its “plenishing,” too, is well calculated to lead us back to the days when groups of knights in doublet and hose, and dames in ruff and farthingale, promenaded in it, or traced the measured step of the *coranto*. Quaint high-backed chairs, and old-fashioned furniture, which have grown too ancient and infirm for the more decorated drawing-rooms, seem to have found their way here, to spend their time in ease and solemn retirement. The walls too are garnished with a multitude of prints—some of men of renown in their day, when their likenesses, no doubt, were eagerly sought after, but whose very names are now almost forgotten; some of objects and scenes of exciting interest at the time, which now exist only in the pages of the historian—some exceedingly curious maps and plans, a few pictures, Roman baths, by an Italian painter of the last century, a Lucretia, a portrait of George II., and some few family pictures, make up the garnishing of this ancient-looking gallery.

Returning through the library and drawing-room, across the staircase, we enter the chapel-room, an apartment of peculiarly light and elegant appearance; the two deep recesses of the windows, in which separate parties might ensconce themselves, almost as much apart as if in separate rooms, are a curious feature.

A door at the foot of the great staircase leads us to the terrace, which is formed along the south front of the house, between the projecting ends, beneath which it terminates under an arcade of two arches; a balustrade separates it from the park, with which it communicates by a flight of steps. As we walk along the velvety turf of the terrace, we have a good opportunity of examining the details of this front, of which we before took a general and distant view. Passing under the ornamental arches at the eastern end, a door admits us to the second terrace. This is of considerable dimensions and of a square form. It was in olden time appropriated to some ancient game, and the ring through which the ball was driven still remains erect in the centre of this terrace.

In this description of the interior of Bramshill, we have not attempted any notice of the numerous interesting paintings that adorn the walls.

We have now completed our circuit of the house and its “pleasaunces,” and taking a last look at its fair walls and gallant buildings, let us look abroad upon the scenery of the park. “It is,” as an intelligent writer observes, “singularly wild and romantic.

The wild heather blooms in rich and luxuriant beauty on the velvet turf, as though the foot of man had never been there to trample on its blossoms.”* The tall and graceful fern, too, waves in feathery beauty in its more retired nooks, while the smooth greensward stretches around the mansion and beside the water. Here, too, are many goodly trees, especially some fine ancient specimens of the fir tribe, to which this soil seems particularly congenial. Some of these doubtless have reared their stately heads over Bramshill Park since the days when Lord Zouche made the first plantations around his new-built house. He was, as we have said, a celebrated horticulturist; and it is more than probable that some of the older trees were planted by him, and not unlikely that some of the pines and other evergreens, may have been among the earliest specimens of their kind introduced into England. But when we think of Lord Zouche and look upon his trees, Bramshill Park assumes an historical importance; for here it was that the Puritan Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, in the summer of 1620, met with the sad accident of shooting the park-keeper. The archbishop was out of health, and, being advised to try change of air, visited Lord Zouche, the friend of literary men, at Bramshill. Here, notwithstanding that he had strenuously resisted the Book of Sports two years before, he (with an inconsistency not uncommon in persons of his opinions) relaxed himself by shooting at the buck; and with an awkwardness which (we may at least hope) proves his inexperience in the sport, he lodged the arrow in one Peter Hawkins, a park-keeper, who bled to death in a short time. The king, the clergy, and the people, were astounded and horrified at this event. “The like had never happened in our church, nor in any other, in the person of a bishop and a metropolitan.”† His suspension, the controversies that ensued, the refusal of his suffragans elect to receive consecration from his blood-stained hands, and his subsequent pardon under the Great Seal, and restoration to the duties of his office—these are matters of history‡ and need not be related here. But the archbishop’s own affliction and deep repentance are not so well known. As long as he lived he rigidly observed Tuesday, the day on which the accident occurred, as a fast, in perpetual recollection of his mischance; he allowed an annuity to the widow of the unfortunate park-keeper; and I observe that he provides for her in his will.§ The noble hospital which he founded at Guildford, the place of his

* Environs of Reading, p. 15.

† Hackett’s Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 65.

‡ See a full account of them in the Biographia Britannica, vol. i., art. Abbot.

§ Speaker Onslow’s Life of Archbishop Abbot.

birth, for a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters, has been said to be also one of the fruits of his repentance; but this is a mistake: for he had sketched out the plan of that charity, and indeed had laid the first stone of the edifice the year before his fatal hunting in Branshill Park; though it is very likely that the extent of his endowment and the amount of his alms-deeds may have been increased in his affliction for the bloodshed of which he had been guilty.

So much for the ancient history of Bramshill; let us record one fact of recent occurrence to be chronicled in its future traditions—the visit of Queen Victoria—who, with the Prince Consort, went over the mansion on the 21st January, 1845 (the court being then at Strathfieldsaye), and expressed herself much pleased with the view of this ancient English house in its olden English state.

TONGE CASTLE, Shropshire, the seat of George Charles Selwyn Durant, Esq., is situated about three miles and a-half east of Shifnal. The castle is a spacious structure, erected in a style of architecture forming a fantastic mixture of Gothic and Moorish, but, though bad in detail, the effect produced is strikingly grand, arising from its numerous turrets and pinnacles, the rich colour of the stone, the wide extent, and the stately crown given to the whole by two lofty and magnificent Turkish domes. It is beautifully situated in a fine champaign country, watered by a serpentine river, which flows through the grounds, and passes close to the castle. The park contains 320 acres, and is finely wooded by venerable timber.

Tonge is stated to have been anciently the seat of Hengist, the Saxon, whom Vortigern, the British king, called in to his assistance; and, having been successful in his warlike engagements, he afterwards begged of Vortigern as much land as an ox hide could enclose. On his request being granted, he cut the hide into strips, and had as much land as it encompassed, whereon he built a castle. Subsequent to the Conquest, Tonge was the seat of the eminent family of Pembrugge, from whom it passed, in the fourteenth century, to the Vernons, by the marriage of William Vernon, of Haddon, with Benedieta, sister and heir of Sir Fulke Pembrugge. The great-grandson of this marriage, Sir Henry Vernon, gave the great bell, of 48 ewt. weight, to the church of Tonge, and a rent out of his manor of Norton for the tolling of it “when any Vernon comes to town.” The estate afterwards passed to the Stanleys, through the marriage of Thomas Stanley with Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Sir George Vernon; and here was born the renowned beauty, Venetia Stanley, who married Sir Kenelm Digby.

From the Stanleys the estate passed, by purchase, to Sir Thomas Hames, Bart., an eminent lawyer, and through his daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Pierrepont, Esq., to the ducal house of Kingston, and was sold, by Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston, to George Durant, Esq., in 1764. This gentleman demolished the old castle, and erected the present stately edifice on its site; and from him the property has descended to the present proprietor.

In the parish church of Tonge, the advowson of which is appendant to the castle, are many superb monuments, among which are those of Sir Fulke Pembrugge and his lady, who founded the church in 1410; Sir Henry Vernon, governor to Arthur, Prince of Wales; Sir Richard Vernon, Constable of England; and a large tomb of Sir Edward Stanley, with an epitaph written by Shakspeare.

LYTHWOOD PARK, Shropshire, late the seat of Thomas Parr, Esq., is situated about three miles south of Shrewsbury, and approached from the Hereford turnpike-road. The mansion, which was erected about 1780, after a design by Stuart, is in the Grecian style of architecture. The front is of white Grinshill stone, embellished with a handsome portico of the Corinthian order.

The back, comprising the offices, forms a spacious court, with extending wings, and is of brick, with stone dressings. The house is approached by a carriage drive, of one-third of a mile in length, through park-like lawns of about seventy acres, profusely studded with venerable oak trees, as well as with chestnut, beech, and other ornamental timber. In front of the house is a sheet of water with two islands. The view from the house is very striking—forming a complete panorama of the surrounding country, of which the town of Shrewsbury, with its lofty spires; the Breidden mountains, with “Rodney’s Pillar;” and the far-famed Wrekin, are prominent features.

Lythwood was anciently a royal forest. In 1232 we find Henry III. granting a charter “to the lepers of the hospital of St. Giles without Shrewsbury, that they have a horse load of dead wood out of his wood of Line-wood, for their firing.” Subsequently the estate formed part of the extensive possessions of the Abbey of Shrewsbury; and at the Reformation was granted, by Henry VIII., to William Paget, ancestor of the Anglesey family.

Shortly afterwards we find the property in the possession of the Ireland family; and in 1591, William and Thomas Ireland granted a yearly charge of £8, out of their estate of Lythwood, to the alms-houses of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury. Lythwood was no exception to the proverbial “restlessness” of church

lands. The estate became divided into two principal portions, one of which has descended to the Hon. H. W. Powys, of Berwick; the other, called "the Hall Estate," with the manor, which forms the subject of our present notice, eventually came into the hands of the Somersetshire family of Brickdale, from whom it was acquired, by marriage, by Joshua Blakeway, Esq., banker, of Shrewsbury.

This gentleman having obtained a prize of £20,000 in the Lottery, expended it in the erection of the present mansion, which he finished in the most complete manner. Subsequently, Mr. Blakeway's affairs becoming disordered, he was compelled to dispose of the property, which was eventually purchased, in 1803, by Thomas Parr, Esq., of Liverpool.

Mr. Parr pulled down the old mansion house, which stood near the lodges, and had the reputation of being "haunted," and made extensive purchases of land in the neighbourhood. He died in 1847, and the valuable collections of paintings and coins, and library of above 4000 volumes, which he had formed during a period of above forty years, were all dispersed in the summer of 1848, at an auction of fifteen days' duration. The Hall at the time we write is tenanted by two old servants, and the estate about to pass to other hands.

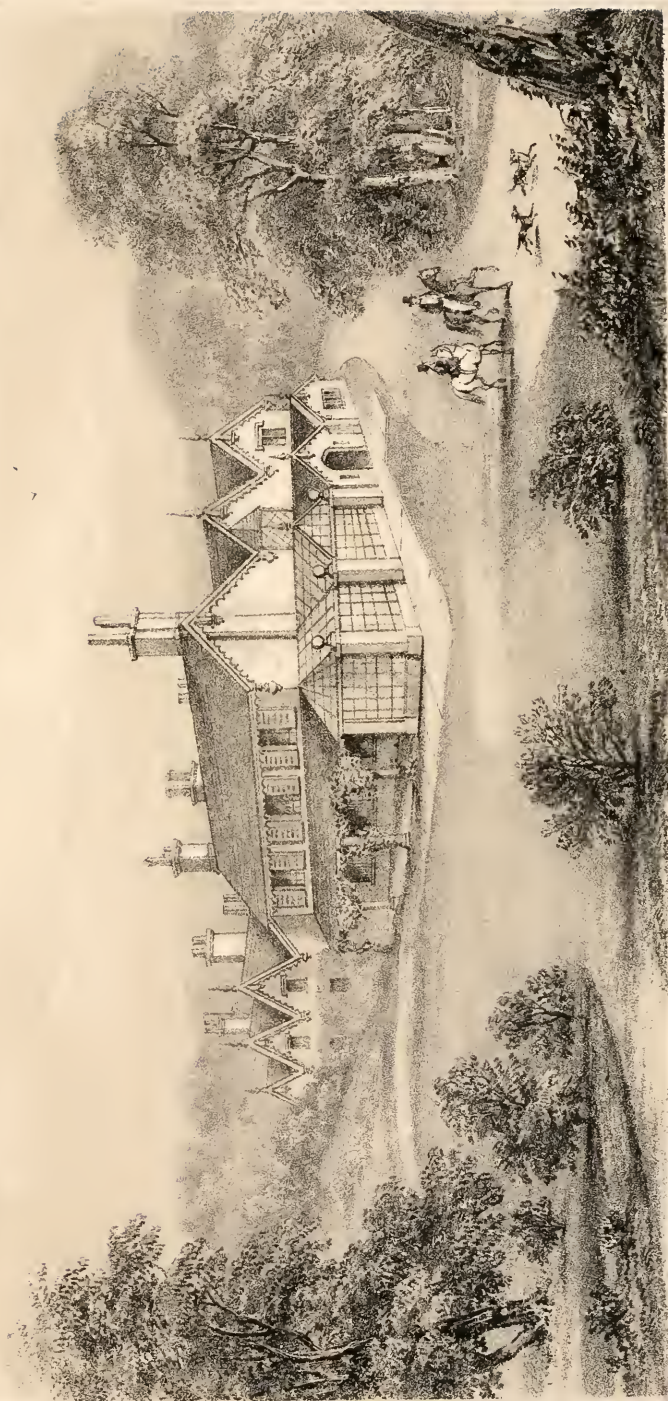
LONGNER HALL, Shropshire, is the seat of Robert Burton, Esq., sheriff of the county in 1852, whose ancestors have been seated here from a period antecedent to the earliest records. Longner Hall stands in an isolated part of the parish of St. Chad, three miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. The house, erected principally by the uncle of the present proprietor, is a commodious mansion, in the Elizabethan style, with projecting gables, ornamented with turrets and pinnacles, and fronted with Grinshill stone. It stands on an acclivity, commanding a rich view of the surrounding country, and of the Severn, which flows immediately below it. The interior contains some fine paintings, and a grand Gothic window of stained glass, ornamented with figures of different members of the family, lights the entrance hall.

In the well timbered grounds around the house, stands the tomb of Edward Burton, Esq., chronicled by John Foxe. The occasion of his interment in this spot is thus told by William Burton, in his *Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus*. "Edward Burton, Esq., a religious asserter of the gospel in Queen Marie's time . . . was a man indeed, who by many waies and courses he took for his safety (too long to be told here) and to evade the hands of such as lay in wait for him; when, one day sitting alone in his upper parlour at Longner, in meditation, no doubt, of God's deliverance of his people, he heard a general ring of all the bells in Shrewsbury,

whereunto, in St. Chadda's parish, his house belonged, when strait his right divining soul told him it was for Queen Marie's death; yet longing to know the truth more certainly, and loath to trust his servants therein for some reasons, he sent his eldest son, my grandfather, then a boy of sixteen years of age, willing him to throw up his hat if it were so, so impatient was his expectation, who finding it, and doing accordingly as he was directed, the good man retiring presently from the window and recovering his chair, for extremity of joy which he conceived for the deliverance of the saints of God, he suddenly expired. And this was his *nunc dimittis, Domine*. But neither was the storm of persecution so quite overblown hereby, but that still some scattering did fall upon the servants of God; for they suffered some grievances still, among which was their being debarred from Christian interment in churches. But *facilis jactura sepulchri*. His friends made a shift to bury him in his garden by the fish ponds, and set a monument over him, which being defaced by time and rain, it happened in the MDCXIV, that Edward Burton, Esq., his grandson, inviting to dinner the noble Sir Andrew Corbet, then lieutenant of the shire, with divers other gentlemen of quality; that the good baronet, desirous to see the place which preserved the reliques and memory of that excellent man, as good men are still inquisitive after them whose virtues they honour; but finding it much decayed by the weather, after a friendly correction of his host, and serious enjoyment to repair the tomb, whereby the memory of his most deserving grandfather was kept alive; he, without any ado, effected what he spake for, and promised himself to become the poet for an epitaph, which he accordingly wrote."

HENDREGADREDD, near Tremadoc, co. Carnarvon, the seat of Major Isaac Walker, high sheriff of the county, 1850-51, who adopting, early in life, the military profession, served with credit and gallantry at the unfortunate attack on Buenos Ayres, throughout the greater part of the Peninsular campaigns, and in the last American war. In the female line, Major Walker has an ancient Welsh descent through the Myddeltons, of Denbighshire, and is thus hereditarily connected with the Principality in which he is now established.

Hendregadredd, which is situate about two miles and a half from Tremadoc and Cricketh, and less than one mile from the sea, formed part of the extensive estates of the famed Sir John Owen, of Clenneneu, Vice-Admiral of North Wales, and became the property of Major Walker, by purchase, from Mr. John Williams, who had bought it from Mrs. Ormsby Gore, Sir John Owen's representative. The present picturesque residence, one



Stannard & Dixon, lith. & Poland St.

KENDREGADREDD, C^o CARNARVON.
THE SEAT OF MAJOR WALKER.



side of which closely adjoins the rock, a fragment of which has been cut away for the purpose of its construction, was built by Major Walker in 1847, nearly on the site of a very ancient edifice of the Owens, the foundations of which remain. It stands on the verge of the estate, surrounded by park-like, well-wooded grounds, and commands a splendid sea prospect, as well as a fine view of the Snowden range of mountains for many miles, extending over a considerable portion of Merioneth. The general style of the house is decorated Gothic, with three fronts, all differing from each other.

Hendregadredd signifies the Old Town, or rather the principal residence or head-quarters of the army. Probably it was, in early times, the scene of some warlike encounter. In the fields adjoining, many graves have been discovered, several bricked, as if indicating that those there buried were of superior rank.

PALACE or PALIZ HOUSE, the seat of Henry Holden, Esq., Captain 13th Light Dragoons, who, abandoning the name of Greenwood, adopted by royal license the name of Holden, as representative of the very ancient Lancashire family of Holden of Holden, which may be found recorded in the Herald's Visitations.

Palace House was in former times called Policy House, from its being situated at the extremity of the Policy of Ighten Hill Park, or more properly Hightenhill, the residence of "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster." It was then used as a house for the park-ranger.

HOLDEN HALL, upon the other estate belonging to the Holden family, dates from a very ancient time, and was, beyond doubt, the abode of Robert de Heselngden, a name afterwards corrupted into Holden. In those days the grounds are said to have abounded in timber. The house was originally built by the Robert de Holden just mentioned; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and at various subsequent periods this new structure underwent numerous additions and improvements. For five centuries it continued to be the residence of the family, when it was allowed to sink into decay, and became partly the homestead of a farmer, and partly a dwelling for cottagers. Such changes are perhaps beneficial to the community at large, but it is hardly possible to see the utter decay of what was once grand or beautiful, without a feeling of regret.

Holden is supposed to have derived its name from two Anglo-Saxon words, expressive of the peculiarities of the site—*hol*, hollow; and *dene*, a dell.

CHETWYND PARK, Shropshire, lies

about two miles north of Newport, on the road to Market Drayton. The Hall is an ancient structure, standing close to the church, and appears to have been built at different periods. In the low grounds in front of the house the River Meese, an inconsiderable stream, takes its course. The park, which is situated on the opposite side of the turnpike road, comprises 300 acres, and has a bold undulating surface, is well timbered, and stocked with deer. It contains also a noble sheet of water covering about thirty acres. Chetwynd was anciently possessed by a family bearing the local name, since migrated into Warwickshire. It afterwards passed to the family of Peshale, through the marriage of Sir Richard de Peshale with Joan, daughter and heir of Reginald de Chetwynd. This Sir Richard de Peshale was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1333, and of his descendants, who filled the same office, were Sir Richard de Peshale, in 1376, and Sir Adam Peshale, in 1418. From the Peshales the estates passed to the Pigots, by the marriage of Robert Pigot, of Cheshire, with the co-heiress of Sir Richard de Peshale, and here the Pigot family was seated for twelve generations, till Robert Pigot, Esq., Sheriff of Shropshire in 1774, becoming alarmed at the gloomy aspect of affairs consequent upon the commencement of the American war, sold his ancient inheritance for the inadequate sum of £70,000, and hastened with the money to the Continent, where he died. The purchaser was Thomas Borough, Esq., of Derby, whose son, John Charles Burton Borough, Esq., lately Sheriff of Shropshire, is the present proprietor.

NEWHALL, in the county of Edinburgh, about twelve miles south-west from the Scottish capital, the seat of Hugh H. Brown, Esq.

The site of the present mansion was occupied at a very early period by a religious house belonging to the order of Cistercians, or Reformed Benedictines, first established in Burgundy. About the year 1529 it was possessed by a family of Crichtons, said to be the ancestors of the Earls of Dumfries. In 1646 it belonged to the Pennycuiks of Pennycuik, of whom was Dr. Alexander Pennycuik, the poet and antiquary. In 1703 it came into the hands of Sir David Forbes, an eminent lawyer, and brother to Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, who distinguished himself so much in the royal cause during the risings of 1715 and 1745. From the Forbes's this property devolved to the present owners.

The house, that we now see, was built about the time of the Union by the Sir David Forbes just mentioned. It is in the old Scottish style of architecture, a style at all times picturesque, and here peculiarly in harmony

with the surrounding landscape. The grounds are extensive, and abound in fine timber of various kinds. One cannot, indeed, help wondering how it was that Dr. Johnson could find no trees in Scotland, or how he could venture, for the sake of a passing sarcasm, to state what was so opposite to the fact.

It is generally supposed that Allan Ramsay, in his pastoral drama of the "Gentle Shepherd," borrowed from this place his description of the house and lands belonging to his fictitious character of Sir William Worthly. At all events his picture has an exact correspondence with what we really find at Newhall, as will be evident enough if we follow the poet step by step, the places that he names being either in the immediate neighbourhood, or actually within the grounds attached to the mansion. In some cases the descriptions, though strictly applicable, cannot be so closely identified from the absence of any peculiar designation. To begin with an instance that admits of no dispute since the place is mentioned by its name.

"Gae farer up the burn to Habbie's How,
Where a' the sweets o' spring and simmer grow;
Between twa birks out o'er a little lin,
The water fa's and makes a singan din;
A pool, breast-deep, beneath, as clear as glass
Kisses, wi' easy whirles, the bordering grass."

Now there is a Hobbie's How—that is a Hobbie's dell—within the grounds of Newhall, answering exactly to this description. It lies in that part of the vale where the How Burn forms a small cascade, so that with this double evidence the locale of the poet seems established beyond all question.

We next find in what Ramsay calls a prologue to the second scene of the second act—but which in fact is a scenic direction, the following lines:—

"The open field; a cottage in a glen,
An auld wife spinning, in the sunny en'—
At a small distance by a blasted tree,
Wi' faulded arms and half-raised looks ye see
Bauldy his lane—" *i.e.* Bauldy alone.

Saving that no witch is at present to be seen there, the description and the reality agree with wonderful exactness. There is the blasted tree—a solitary withered oak—the place is shut in by a tall rock on either side, and its very name attests that it was once famous as a witch's haunt, although the genus is now extinct in Scotland. It is called the *Carlops*, a contraction of *Carline's lous*, that is the *witch-leaps*, because in olden times a witch was often seen at night leaping from one rock to the other.

On the north side of the valley, and near the house, is a spot exactly corresponding with the description of the opening scene:—

"Beneath the south side of a eairgy bield,
Where crystal springs the halsome waters yield."

It is called the Harbour Crag from its

having supplied a refuge to the Covenanters in the days when that persecuting sect had themselves become the objects of persecution, and perhaps of one more severe than any they had themselves been guilty of.

In the prologue to the second scene we are told of

"A flowry howm between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash and spread their claes;
A trotting burnie wimpling through the ground,
Its channel pebbles shining smooth and round."

This completely answers to a spot behind the house, and by the side of a sparkling burn. It may perhaps be necessary to add, for the benefit of the English reader, that the word *howm* in the first line means a plain by the river side; but it is not often, we believe, found, as here, in the singular number.

AVINGTON HOUSE, Hampshire, the seat of John Shelley, Esq. This manor, which in the olden time was written Ævington, was granted to the monks of St. Swithin, who were settled at Winchester, by Bishop Ethelwold, in place of the secular canons who had previously possessed it. Indeed it would appear that this property had always been held by ecclesiastics from the time of the Norman Conquest, if not for a period long anterior. At the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. it fell into the hands of the Clerks, of Micheldever, in the same county. From this family it passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to a branch of the Brugges, or Brydges; and from them again it devolved by marriage to the family of the present Duke of Buckingham. By him it was sold to John Shelley, Esq., brother of PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, and second son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, Sussex.

In the reign of Charles II., Avington became, like Clifden,

"The seat of wanton Shrewsbury and love; "

for after the Earl of Shrewsbury had been killed in a duel with George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, his widow, the countess, married George Rodney Brydges, Esq., then in possession of this property. Here she was often visited by Charles, whose tolerant code of morality took no offence at the reputed character of his hostess. With him came his favourite, Nell Gwynne, and her apartment in the old house is still pointed out to visitors as a worthy theme of recollection. The banqueting room, which was the scene of the royal revels, has since been converted into a green house, fair flowers having succeeded to fair faces, and the quiet incense of nature to the odours of the wine cup, and the shouts of midnight revelry. On looking back at these times one would be almost tempted to believe that Milton had seen with

prophetic spirit the Court of Charles II. when he wrote such strains as the following :

"Meanwhile, welcome Joy and Feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy Dance and Jollity.
Braid your locks with rosy twine,
Dropping odours, dropping wine.
Rigour now is gone to bed,
And Advice with scrup'ulous head,
Strict age and sour severity,
With them grave saws in slumber lie."

The mansion, which was built in the time of Charles II., stands on the borders of an artificial lake, formed by the late Duke of Buckingham. Annexed to it is a deer-park, stretching away on the further side of the adjacent hamlet towards the woods of Hampaze, and covering a considerable quantity of fertile land, though the soil in all its varieties is based on chalk. At the edge of the home-park is the parish church, a neat brick building, with no great pretensions externally in regard to architecture. Within, however, all the wood work is of mahogany, which lends it an appearance of warmth and elegance.

COMPTON CASTLE, Devonshire, in the parish of Marldon, the property of Francis Garrett, Esq., of Torquay. This castle was built in the reign of Richard I., and it is generally supposed—though it may be called in question—to have been built by Peter de Compton. The entire property belonged, in early days, to Angier, or De Augo, whose daughter, Alice, conveyed it by marriage to Walter de la Pole, and he bequeathed it to Peter, who assumed the name of Compton. After six descents in this name, Joan, the co-heiress of William Compton, brought it by marriage, in Edward the Second's reign, to Geoffrey Gilbard or Gilbert, of Greenaway, in the parish of Brixham, Devonshire, a pleasant seat of long continuance in his family, and situated upon rising ground, on the east side of the Dart, a short mile above the town of Dartmouth. The Gilberts were settled in this county, beyond question, as early as the Norman Conquest, and even before that time, according to one of authority, quoted by Prince. Certain it is, that there were many men of eminence amongst them, both in arms and in letters. The name, however, which shines out with peculiar lustre, and prominence beyond all others, is that of Sir Humphry Gilbert. He had, at an early period of life, devoted himself to the sea, at a time when voyages of discovery or of conquest, or even of piracy, provided it was exercised only against the Spaniards, were an absolute passion with the people, and not a little encouraged by the government. But his object seems to have been of a less questionable nature than was usual with adventurers of this kind.

Prince classes him among the worthies of Devon, and says, "he was, as our antiquaries characterise him, an excellent hydrographer, and no less skilful mathematician; of an high and daring spirit, though not equally favoured of fortune; yet the large volume of his virtues may be read in his noble enterprizes, the great design whercof was to discover the remote countries of America, and to bring off those savages from their diabolical superstitions, to the embracing the gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Christ, for which his zeal deserves an eternal remembrance."

In plain English, he was deeply imbued with the adventurous spirit of his day, as might be expected from one who, on the mother's side, was brother to the gallant Sir Walter Raleigh. Prince talks of his having discovered land, an assertion which may well admit of doubt. However, this may be, he represented to Queen Elizabeth how necessary it was for England to settle those countries formerly discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, as otherwise they would be sure to be taken possession of by the French. The great lure held out in all these enterprises was the probability, if not certainty, of finding gold mines, the real advantages of colonization never entering into the consideration of any party. Elizabeth in consequence granted him a commission, with very ample powers, to settle any lands he might find untenanted by a Christian prince. He then formed an association, for carrying out the proposed enterprise; but though many entered into his views readily enough at first, yet, when it came to the point, not a few fell off from him. Undaunted by this, he supplied all deficiencies so far as he was able from his own funds, and boldly set sail, although with means considerably crippled. The result was by no means such as his energy and zeal had deserved. He came back, after much fatigue, and some danger, without having achieved anything, and with the loss of one of his best ships.

Undaunted by this failure, he proceeded to a second voyage, wherein Prince tells us "he made great discoveries, and gave name to a certain fretum (as I take it) in the Northern Seas, called *Gilbert's Straits* unto this day." He was, however, no more successful than he had been on his foregoing adventure. To console him, Queen Elizabeth, frugal as she was known to be of such rewards, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and as a badge of her particular grace, gave him a golden anchor, with a large pearl at the peak, which he ever after wore in his breast. A yet stranger instance of her bounty—for the Virgin Queen by no means delighted in seeing her courtiers married—was the bestowing upon him the hand

of one of her maids of honour, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Kent, by whom he had a numerous offspring.

In 1583—that is, not quite six years afterwards—at the instigation of Secretary Walsingham, and by permission of the Muscovy Company, he sailed to Newfoundland, and the great river of St. Lawrence, in Canada. There he took possession, in the Queen's name, of a country two hundred leagues in length, by the ceremony of cutting a turf and rod, according to the ancient English custom, an act which drew down upon him much censure and ridicule at the time, as arising from childish vanity, but which was capable of a fairer interpretation. The grant made him by the Queen was under the express condition of the lands being taken possession of within six years; there wanted now but a few months only to the expiration of that time of limit, and having sold a large portion of his property in England, to assist in defraying the expenses of the adventure, it was but natural he should wish to secure as soon as he could, and by the best legal means in his power, the lands for which he had made so great a sacrifice.

The men whom he had despatched to see what could be discovered inland, while the ships were being repaired and refitted, had turned their inquiries more especially into the possible existence of gold or silver mines. In their company was a Saxon miner, who brought back some ore which he positively declared was silver, an assertion indeed which did not seem to want probability, since the silver mines of New Mexico were not very much more to the southward, and silver had also been found in Scotland, a country considerably more to the north.

Disasters of every kind now multiplied upon the unfortunate expedition. Some of his men fell sick, some died, others fell to piracy, and, being resolved to proceed with his discoveries southward, he was obliged to leave the *Swallow* behind, from want of hands to man her. Next the captain of the *Squirrel* deserted; but still, under all these discouragements, Sir Humphry set sail, and soon afterwards the *Delight* struck upon a rock and went to pieces.

It was now agreed to return home, but they were incessantly pursued by stormy weather, and the *Squirrel*, in which Sir Humphry had embarked, being evidently too small for such a service, the people aboard the larger ship, *Golden Hind*, were in constant expectation of her going down. When it grew yet rougher, all were earnest with him to leave the smaller craft. His constant reply to these friendly admonitions was, "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land;" and in this he remained firm, in spite of all persua-

sions. About midnight, when all was dark around, and the storm at its highest, the *Squirrel* being ahead of the *Golden Hind*, the lights of the former were all at once extinguished, and a general cry burst forth from those in the *Golden Hind* of "Our general is lost!" It was supposed by the mariners that the vessel sank at the moment when the lights disappeared, for she was never seen or heard of afterwards. Such is the plain unvarnished tale, as we find it, though at much greater length in the old collection of voyages. Prinee, the biographer of the Devonshire worthies, has given us the same story, but with certain additions, borrowed from the narratives of the superstitious seamen, which time had embodied into a legend much more to the taste of the multitude, always credulous, and always greedy of the wonderful. It would lose by compression, or by being told in any language but his. "He had now but two ships left, and they but of small force, to wit, the *Golden Hind* of forty tons, and the *Squirrel* of ten, into which last the general, notwithstanding many persuasions to the contrary, would needs go himself; and as they changed their course to return to England, at the very instant of winding about, there passed between them, towards the land—strange, and yet confidently averred to be true—a very lion (to their seeming), in shape, hair, and colour, not swimming after the manner of a beast, by moving his feet, but rather gliding upon the surface of the water, with his whole body in sight; nor did he dive under water and rise again, as dolphins, porpoises, and other such fishes are seen to do, but boldly showed himself above water, notwithstanding the mariners presented themselves in open view to amuse him; and thus he passed along, turning his head to and fro, yawning and gaping wide as he went; and, to give them a farewell, coming against the *Hinde*, he sent forth an horrible voice, roaring like a lion. Which spectacle all plainly saw, and beheld it, so far as they were able to discern, as men prone to wonder at so strange a thing.

"This apparition passed, there instantly followed a grievous and violent storm, which made the waves rise so high, and rage so horribly, that all hopes of safety had already left them.

"The general, nothing daunted, with his book in his hand—most likely the Holy Bible or the common prayer—cried out aloud to his company in these words, '*We are so near to heaven here at sea as at land.*'

"This speech, as became a soldier resolute in Christ Jesus—rather wondering than affrighted—to the comfort of his company, he oftentimes repeated; until at last he was swallowed up by the waves; though the

other ship, with some of his crew, was preserved, and returned safely into England, from some of which this relation may be supposed to come.

"Further what may not be omitted, was the ingenuous device and noble motto—speaking a brave mind—which Sir Humphry wore in his breast. His device was Mars and Mercury conjoined by a cross. The motto underneath was, *Quid non?* All which seems to declare this great captain's mind was this, *that there is nothing too difficult for wisdom and valour to undertake and perform, if accompanied with Christ's assistance.* *Quid non?* What is there that a noble and gallant spirit may not hope to achieve by the blessing of the Lord Jesus? Or else (what may relate to his pious zeal of propagating the faith of our blessed Saviour in foreign countries), it may import this much:—*That all our wisdom and valour ought to unite and centre in promoting and defending the honor of the cross of Christ.* Hence I find that the learned in that ingenuous faculty do acknowledge, that the bearing the cross in our coat-armour is the most honourable charge to be found in heraldry, which, among Christians especially, might serve to honour this gentleman's witty device."

In the family of this gallant but unfortunate seaman, the Grange remained till about 1780, when the Gilberts * disposed of it to Mr. Amyott, who however did not long retain possession of his new purchase. In a very short time, he sold it to the late Rev. George Templer, and he again sold it, but this time it was partitioned out in several lots. The castle, and about one hundred acres of the barton, were purchased by Mr. Bishop, a farmer, and he resold his part of the bargain to Francis Garrett, Esq., the present proprietor.

Situated in a valley, and entirely commanded by a hill in its rear, this place affords a curious example of the fortified mansion-house, or castle, of an early period. The principal buildings form a quadrangle, enclosing an inner court, from which were communications with the interior. In the south front is the main entrance, defended in former days by its portcullis. The narrow Gothic windows, now replaced by modern sashes, were strongly machiolated. On the right of the entrance is the church, on the left, or west, is the great hall. In the rear of the cast wing are the ivied remains of a tower, the walls of which, like those in the rest of the building, are exceedingly thick and strong. The outer or anterior court, with its walls and gateway, is destroyed; but a

portion of the moat, which encloses the whole, is still remaining.

"Yet time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow.—
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanity of state;
But transient is the smile of fate!
A little rule, a little sway,
A sun-beam in a winter's day,
Is all the good and mighty have,
Between the cradle and the grave."

The grounds attached to this ruined pile are very extensive, and belong to one of the most fertile parts of all Devonshire. Such at least is the general notion conceived of the whole parish of Marldon. The barton, of which the grounds of Compton form a part, is now much divided, and held by various occupants.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE, in the county of Lincoln, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. To judge from all outward appearances, this building has been erected at various periods, the south-east tower probably as far back as the reign of Henry III. It is in shape the frustrum of a pyramid, with an embattled top, within which is a winding staircase of stone, leading to a chamber that has windows similar to those found in many old castles. A large part, indeed the greater part, belongs to the reign of Henry VIII., and, as Leland informs us, "the place of Grimsthorpe was no great thing afore the new building of the second court. Yet was all the old work of stone, and the gate-house was fair and strong, and the walls on each side of it embattled; there is also a great ditch about the house." Fuller, in his day, treats it with very little more courtesy, observing, "Grimsthorp I may term an extempore structure, set up on a sudden by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry VIII. in his progress into these parts. The hall therein was fitted to a fair suit of hangings, which the duke had by his wife, Mary, the French Queen, and is now in the possession of the Right Hon. Montague, Earl of Lindsey."

It was either at this time, or close upon it, that the east, west, and south fronts were built, each having embattled turrets at the angles. The north front was added at a much later period by Sir John Vanbrugh, of whom Sir Joshua Reynolds was wont to say that he displayed more imagination than any other architect.

A beautiful chapel still exists in the north-west tower. In the north-east tower is the kitchen, and the ground floor of this front contains the offices, over which is the chief dining-room, containing many beautiful pictures and portraits. In the south and west fronts are many smaller rooms. It should also be mentioned, that the north front, be-

* The present representative of the Gilberts of Compton is the Rev. JOHN POMROY GILBERT, of the Priory, elder brother of General SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, Bt., G.C.B.

fore alluded to, as the work of Vanbrugh, is composed of two lofty wings, balustraded at top with a pinnacle at each corner. The whole stands in the midst of a noble park, full sixteen miles in circumference, and beautifully varied with thick and extensive woods. From the gates of the north or principal front extends a magnificent avenue, near a mile in length, while on the south side of the house are the gardens and pleasure grounds, abounding in all those fruits and flowers which may be expected from such places when in the highest state of cultivation. On the west, a beautiful lawn, of the liveliest green, slopes down to two lakes, occupying about a hundred acres. Beyond these the ground is seen to rise gently, the prospect being terminated by a grove of forest trees. On the east side the view includes the village of Grimsthorpe, with the lordship of Edenham, the latter of which, with the exception of about a hundred acres, belongs to the owner of the mansion. In a valley, about a mile from the house, are three or four large sculptured stones, the scanty remains of what was once the *Vallis Dei*, or Vaudy, a Cistercian abbey, founded in or near 1451, of William, Earl of Albemarle. The site of the monastic pile is now covered by a small wood.

"Oblivion's awful storms resound,
The massy columns fall around,
The fabric totters to the ground,
And darkness veils its destiny."

ROSS-DHU HOUSE, Dumbartonshire, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., lord lieutenant of the county, and for several years M.P. for the county of Dumbarton. He married Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and by her has issue one son, James.

This family has been at all times distinguished, and particularly so in the person of Sir John Colquhoun, grandson of that Sir John, who in 1440 was killed by the islanders at Inehmurren. In 1474 he was created Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, and Ambassador Extraordinary to the English Court, at a time when the ravelled affairs of the two nations required the mediation of one who possessed both sagacity and temper. Three years afterwards he was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle for life; but he did not long survive to enjoy these honours, for the castle being besieged in 1478 he was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Dunbar, leaving behind him the memory of a brave and good man, who had filled every station with credit to himself, and advantage to his king and country.

The present mansion of Ross-dhu was built in 1774 by Sir James Colquhoun, who

married Lady Helen Sutherland, daughter of Lord Strathnaver, son and heir apparent of John, nineteenth Earl of Sutherland. The names of Sir James and Lady Helen Colquhoun, with the date when the house was erected, are engraved upon the roof of the building, which belongs to the Grecian style of architecture. It stands on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by Loch Lomond, from which last circumstance it probably derives at least a portion of its name: *Ross*, like *Ness* and *Nose*, signifying a promontory. The deer-park, grounds, and plantations attached to the house, contain about six hundred acres of excellent land. There is also one of the islands, Ineh Lonaig, which has been kept as a deer-park for many centuries, and is remarkable for a number of fine old yews. Not far off from the modern mansion are the ruins of the ancient castle of Ross-dhu, the former residence of the family. They cannot be less, and probably are much more, than four hundred years old. Hard by is a roofless chapel, still used as a family cemetery by the Lairds of Luss. If we extend our search a little further, but still confining ourselves to the same parish of Luss, we shall find our attention arrested by other remains of antiquity, to which eling various popular traditions. Thus near Dunfin—the fort of Fin or Fingal—a huge rock is pointed out that proves Fingal must have been a giant of giants. He stood, say the oral chroniclers, on the top of Benbin, and poised this immense mass upon his little finger, with the intention of hurling it to the summit of Shanon Hill, a distance of several miles; but with a giant's strength Fingal had also a giant's clumsiness, and not having poised the stone rightly, it fell into a small brook midway between the two hills, where it has remained ever since.

Loch Lomond in one of the Roman itineraries is called *Lymaledur*, that is to say, "the Lake of the Woody Water." The name of Loch Lomond it did not receive until the fourteenth century, when it was so called from Ben Lomond. Prior to that time it was known as Loch Leven, from the exceeding smoothness of its waters, which attain their greatest breadth on coming opposite to Ross-dhu. It is then about eight miles wide, its extreme length being about thirty miles, the whole being rendered yet more picturesque by headlands and well-wooded islets.

PENCARROW, Penearrow, or Penearo—for so the word has been variously written—in the eo. of Cornwall, about three miles north-west of Bodmin, the seat of Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

At a very early period, the barton of Pen-



Gannard & Dixon, Folio.

WOLTERS MILL, WORCESTER.

THE SEAT OF C. E. HANFORD ESQ.



carrow was in the family of Stapleton, and about a century afterwards in that of Serjeaux, which ended in co-heiresses. It subsequently became the property of a family who took their name from the place; but one of this race was attainted and lost the estate, either for siding with King Richard III. against his rival Richmond, or for aiding Flammarc in his rebellion when the same Lancastrian had become Henry VII. Pencarrow next passed to the Walkers, of Exeter, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, disposed of it to John Molesworth, of Tretane, Esq., a commissioner or auditor to that queen for the Duchy of Cornwall. This last-named gentleman was the ancestor of the present proprietor now settled at Pencarrow.

The mansion, as it now appears, was commenced in 1765, by Sir John Molesworth, the fourth baronet, and completed by his son. It contains several good rooms, especially a music room, and three libraries stored with the best works on philosophy, science, and history. The pictures are chiefly family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, and Raeburn. The hot houses and conservatories have been lately rebuilt, and are calculated to display the beauties of a choice collection of exotic plants. The gardens and shrubberies have been laid out by the present proprietor, and are much admired. The garden before the southern front of the house is in the Italian style, with terraces of grass, and in the form of an amphitheatre. In its centre is a fountain made of granite, the basin of which is copied from that on the Piazza Navonna, at Rome. On its eastern side is a rockery, in imitation of one of the neighbouring tors, and composed of rocks of time-worn granite, with shrubs interspersed; dense masses of American plants, with lofty trees in the back ground, crown the rockery, bound the garden on the west as well as on the east, and present a gay appearance when in full flower. In the grounds and plantations about the house is a collection of rare trees, and amongst them young and thriving specimens of almost every hardy species of the yew, fir, and cypress tribes that have been introduced into England.

The park is of considerable extent, and is skirted by plantations. On the highest ground in it, is one of those ancient camps, supposed to be Danish, with which Cornwall abounds. It is in a very perfect state, and has a double vallum; the inner one is oval, enclosing an area of 250 feet by 200; the outer one is of an irregular form. On the fortifications grow ancient and stunted oaks, twisted and distorted by the storms of the Atlantic. From the camp extensive views can be obtained of the surrounding country, with the Atlantic Ocean, the cliffs of the north-coast of Cornwall, the moors and western tors in

the distance, presenting a wild and picturesque scene.

The family of Molesworth is said to be of Norman origin, and like many of the military adventurers who came into England at the period of the Norman Conquest, it probably took its name from property which it acquired from the Saxons; for there are two places in England called Molesworth or Mouldsworth; the former is in the neighbourhood of Chester, and according to Lysons, it was at an early period the property of the Molesworths; the other is a parish in Huntingdonshire, in which county the Molesworths resided during several generations. Molesworth is likewise a Saxon name, composed of *mould*, signifying earth, pasture, &c., and *worth*, derived from *weorthig*, a meadow, field, or farm, which word was frequently used in the Saxon language as the termination of names of places.

WOOLERS HILL, anciently Woolas Hall, Worcestershire, about four miles from the market town of Pershore, the seat of Charles Edward Hanford, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, and a deputy-lieutenant for the former. In addition to the names already given, it was also called Wolvershull, upon which Nash observes, "Whether this Wolvershull received its name from the wolves, which before and since the Conquest very much infested this county, is uncertain. However this may be, the family of Muchgros formerly resided here, and we find in the reign of Henry III., a Sir Richard Muchgros, Knt., founding a chapel dedicated to Saint Catherine of the Rock. This chapel is now totally destroyed, but there was formerly in the eastern window an escutcheon with this inscription: "*Rich. Muchgros, hujus capelle conditor.*"

In the reign of Elizabeth, we find Woolers Hill possessed by the great Lord Burleigh, who disposed of it to a son of Sir John Hanford. A portion, however, of the estate seems at one time to have been possessed by the Vampages of Pershore, with whom the Hanfords intermarried; and thus, in default of male heirs to the property, acquired the remainder. Since that time it has remained uninterruptedly in the hands of the same family, a period extending from three to four hundred years. The principal front of this house, which faces the north, was erected in 1611, by a John Hanford, whose portrait still hangs in the hall. It is built of a hard stone, closer in grain, and darker in colour than the famous Portland stone, but of a kind which is no longer to be found in the neighbourhood. So hard indeed is this material, that time, while it has lent a deeper and softer tone to

the mass, has had no effect whatever in diminishing the boldness and sharpness of the outlines. In this respect the stone is as fresh and as untouched as if it had been cut only yesterday. Above the porch is a motto, "*Memorare Norissimam*," with the date super-added of 1611; but, as we have already observed, the rest of the building is of a much older date. It is of the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The offices and outbuildings have the same venerable appearance that belongs to the house itself, and harmonise with it in a very picturesque manner.

Nothing can be better chosen than the site of this house. It stands on the north side of a hill, called Bredon Hill, at about one-third of the ascent from the Vale of Evesham, of which it commands a full view. From the bowling green may be seen Upton-upon-Severn, the abbey and town of Pershore, with the white sails of the various craft upon the Avon, gliding along within a mile or less of the mansion; and Strensham, celebrated as being the birth-place of Butler, who sang—

"Sir Hudibras, his passing worth,
The manner how he sallied forth,
His horse's virtues and his own."

The Avon is here at its greatest depth, and meanders more than in any other part of its course, amongst groves, houses, orchards, and green meadows. Pugh has given a very animated account of this interesting scene, at once minute and comprehensive:—"On ascending to the top of the hill above the house, the view is yet more majestic, though I think less sweet and enchanting. From a small knoll on the top, the whole horizon is taken in; and hence the visitor who has a taste for the charms of nature, may enjoy a prospect which is not equalled by anything I have seen. Towards the east, Broadway Hill, with its straight footpath four times crossing the winding carriage way down into the vale: Lord Coventry's Tower, and the woods beneath it; then turning with the sun, the Gloucestershire hills, with the town of Cheltenham, snugly and warmly embayed by its neighbouring hills; next Gloucester Cathedral; Tewkesbury, with the junction of the Severn and Avon on its race ground; May Hill, the Black Mountains in South Wales; then the Malvern Hills, a little foreshortened, the Abbey of Great Malvern, the Shropshire hills; then Worcester, Crancombe Hill, and Evesham (with its finely preserved Tower and beautiful Church, in ruins) finishes the circle.

"I cannot conceive anything finer than this sublime prospect, and have certainly seen nothing that so completely fills my mind. The Thames at Windsor, is broader than the Avon; the buildings and seats beyond com-

parison finer: but in every natural beauty it is, I think, much inferior. The view from the top of Malvern is very fine and extensive; but too like that of an aeronaut, the objects are not well marked: from Bredon Hill all is distinct, and the Malvern Hills form a magnificent object to look upon.

"There are many curiosities near the house. It is indeed all classic ground. The first object in ascending from the house is the foundation of a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Catherine of the Rock, said to have been founded by Richard Muchgros, whose family resided at Wollas Hall in the reign of Henry III.

"On the top of the hill is a camp, with double trench, enclosing about twenty acres of ground. Dr. Nash thinks it British; but it is generally believed to be Roman; an idea that is strengthened by its shape, the entrance from the east, and the number of Roman coins and utensils which are constantly turning up. At the brow is a stone prospect house, which from the vale appears like a square pillar; but it has two rooms, one above the other, capable of receiving twenty persons. Near this is an immense stone, called 'The Bransbury Stone,' of which, though it is so large and conspicuous, I can get no account.

"About fourscore years ago, a hillock, on the side of the hill, containing about an acre, with its trees and cattle, slipped nearly a hundred yards down; and ten years ago, without any previous warning, a chasm opened on the hill in the solid rock, about 200 yards long, of the breadth of fifteen feet, and of very unequal depth; and in this state the whole remains. The wolves have disappeared long ago, but there are a great many foxes, and a sufficiency of hares and partridges; and I have heard the present Mr. Hanford say, that 'Bredon Hill rabbits' were formerly cried in London.

"The air of this place, although as it fronts the north it is rather keen, is yet very healthy, as I gratefully remember; for it restored me after a dangerous and tedious fever. The soil is proverbially fruitful. The grass is most luxuriant: it is never scorched up, nor ever rots the sheep."

If we proceed to the interior, we shall find the house is not unworthy of its situation. The great hall has a noble appearance. It is thirty-four feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eighteen feet high, with a carved screen and gallery, and lighted by two large windows on the right of the porch. Over the chimney-piece is a large tablet showing the arms and motto of the family. Up stairs is an elegant little chapel, receiving its lights from some small windows in the attic floor. The roof is groined, and it contains an altar and a sacristy. In the kitchen is a curious but very useful contrivance. The spit there is turned

by means of a wheel put into action by a small stream that rises just under the brow of Bredon Hill, that immense mountain range which divides the Vale of Evesham from the Cotswold district.

Several land-slips, similar to those in the Isle of Wight, and probably arising from the same causes, have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood, and that at no very remote date. About the commencement of the last century, a hillock on the side of Bredon Hill slipped nearly a hundred yards down, with all the trees and cattle upon it. The quantity of ground thus removed could not have been less than an acre. A still more remarkable phenomenon occurred here between forty and fifty years ago: a chasm opening, without any previous warning, in the solid rock of the hill, about two hundred yards long, and fifteen feet wide, but of very unequal depth. Since that time, however, the ground has remained undisturbed; the agent, or rather the agents, that produce these startling effects, being of necessity slow in action.

Bredon Hall has other claims upon the attention of the passing traveller. Although its perpendicular height rises to eight or nine hundred feet, yet the woodlands are not confined to its base, but appear in picturesque groups from time to time up to the very summit. The botanist too will find here a variety of herbs and flowers; but the dry enumeration of them would be foreign to our present purpose; and beyond this, our limits would not permit us to go, though the subject is one replete with interest and instruction.

BELVOIR CASTLE, co. Leicester, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, has a world-wide fame. This is owing partly to its almost unequalled grandeur, and partly to the liberal and hospitable spirit of its princely owner. Next to Windsor Castle, it is the noblest baronial residence in Great Britain. It is justly the glory of the Midlands. To Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, it presents the noblest object in the distant prospect, and all these counties have at times claimed it as being within their boundaries. Topographers have been misled by these claims. Though standing very near to the Lincolnshire border, Belvoir Castle is in Leicestershire. It is six miles W.S.W. from Grantham, ten N. of Melton Mowbray, twenty-eight N.E. from Leicestershire, and eighteen east of Nottingham. The present castle, which is, we believe, the fourth on its site, is situated on the apex of a lofty and well-wooded eminence, which terminates a range of bold headland, beginning near Seg's Hill, and forming the southern boundary of the luxuriant Vale of Belvoir.

The first building erected on the site was a Norman fortress, built by Robert de Todeni, standard-bearer to the Conqueror, the original grantee. His successors assumed the name of Albini. From the Albini the castle descended to the family of the Lords Ros, of Hamlake; and by the marriage of Sir Robert, Manners (*temp.* Hen. VI.), with Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Ros, and subsequently Baroness Ros in her own right, it came to the ancestor of the present noble owner, the Duke of Rutland. It would be long to tell the various mutations that Belvoir Castle underwent before the erection of the present stately edifice. In the feudal times, in the wars of the Roses, and in the troubled times of Charles I., it was frequently garrisoned; its commanding military position, naturally rendering it a station of great importance. At the commencement of the present century, successive attempts at modernizing had nearly reduced the style and character of the castle to that of an ordinary hall. When the present noble duke came to his majority, one of his first objects was the rebuilding the castle of his ancestors, or, rather, restoring it to its appropriate character. At an outlay of £200,000, this great work had nearly been completed, in 1816, when, on the 26th of October, in that year, a fire broke out, which reduced the magnificent structure to a blackened ruin. Portions, however, of the castle escaped the devouring element, as the south-west and the south-east fronts, and the beautiful chapel. At the time of this conflagration the castle contained collections of works of art and *vertu* that could scarcely be surpassed by any private mansion in Europe. Many valuable pictures, by the old masters, were consumed, and much of the costly furniture destroyed. The zealous exertions of the domestics and neighbouring tenantry succeeded, however, in rescuing the valuable series of family portraits, and many other objects of interest. But so extensive was the devastation, that few owners but the Duke of Rutland would have immediately resolved that the castle should rise again, with more than its former splendour. The works were immediately recommenced; improvements on the previous designs were suggested and adopted, and in a few years the towers of Belvoir, Phoenix-like, rose again from their ashes. For such a site, and with all the historical associations connected with it, the adoption of the Gothic style was confessedly the most appropriate. The great difficulty of rendering a Gothic structure well adapted to the usages, comforts, and elegancies of modern life, was never so satisfactorily overcome as in Belvoir Castle. Though situated on so great an elevation, the approach to the castle is rendered comparatively easy by bridging

the ravine under the northern bastion. The grand entrance is at the north-west, and consists of a highly-decorated Gothic archway, which admits carriages. This is appropriately graced with about 150 stand of arms. Passing hence, the visitor enters the Guard-room, which is filled up with very choice specimens of ancient armour, and all the accessories of a baronial hall. The windows are of very rich painted glass, and exhibit the portraits of the early owners of the castle. The roof is vaulted, and the architectural embellishments are chaste and elaborate. The Regent's Gallery, on the western side of the castle, may vie with any room in Europe. It is 181 feet long, 18 feet 4 inches high, and 17 feet 8 inches broad. It is furnished and decorated in a manner worthy of its beautiful proportions. Paintings and tapestry of great value adorn its walls, while the statuary, rich antique cabinets, and countless articles of *vertu*, display the perfection of taste, and charm the beholder. The views from the recessed windows of this noble apartment are of surpassing loveliness. Immediately below is the terrace; at a short distance a noble wood rises stage above stage, and clothes from foot to summit a rocky hill, between which and the castle intervenes a glen of most picturesque beauty. Stretching to the north-west, the Vale of Belvoir presents a rich champaign, beautifully contrasting with the woodland steep just mentioned, and in the distance Nottingham and its castle are distinctly seen. The name of this truly grand apartment was given to it from the circumstance of its having been occupied by George IV. when Prince Regent, and from its having drawn down from that correct connoisseur expressions of the highest admiration. The picture gallery is 31 feet 6 inches high, 62 feet long, and 25 feet 10 inches broad. It is lighted from the top. Notwithstanding the irreparable loss occasioned by the fire, this gallery may vie with almost any other private collection. The library is of large extent, and stored with eight or nine thousand volumes, and many valuable MSS. With the exception of its contents, it is the least attractive room in the castle, being lighted from an inner court. Its very sombre character is, however, well suited for study and retirement. The assembly room, in which the family and visitors assemble before going to dinner, is 27 feet by 24. The grand corridor has elicited the admiration of the highest architectural authorities. It is a unique introduction into mansions of this character, and its effect on the beholder amply justifies the introduction. Lincoln Cathedral is said to have furnished the designs for the chaste embellishments of this most imposing corridor. The state drawing-

room, or, as it is called out of respect to its designer, the late lamented duchess, the Elizabeth Saloon, is justly the wonder of all visitors. It is 55 feet by 30, with 20 feet 10 inches elevation. To Mr. Matthew Wyatt, was, we believe, confided the task of decorating this superb apartment. It is at once most chaste and gorgeous. The ceiling is painted with subjects from the heathen mythology—the late Duke of York being very distinguishable as Jupiter Tonans. A beautiful statue of the duchess from Mr. Wyatt's chisel, adorns the saloon, and in the different compartments of the richly-draped walls are inserted enamel miniatures of various members and friends of the ducal family. The grand dining-room is 55 feet by 31, and 20 in height. On occasions when Royalty or distinguished foreigners are guests at the castle, the scene presented in this room is truly baronial. There is a noble suite called the Chinese rooms. The furniture and decorations here are all genuine Chinese work; but excellent and beautiful as that work is, of its kind, it must be confessed the style so badly harmonises with the other appointments of this noble edifice, that its introduction seems out of place, and the violation is not compensated by the variety. The basement story contains a kitchen and offices of a magnitude suited to the requirements of such a truly ducal establishment. Under the Staunton Tower is the entrance to the vaulted wine cellars, which are of extraordinary capaciousness. In the ale cellars, occupying vaults under another portion of the building, are *streets* of barrels. One vessel, containing 1300 gallons, was filled at the birth of the present Marquis of Granby, in 1815, and emptied when he arrived at his majority. The Staunton Tower, of which we have just made mention, is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient donjon. The lower story is evidently of very high antiquity. The custos of this tower is the representative of the ancient family of Staunton of Staunton; and when the sovereign visits Belvoir, the key is formally presented by the chief of that time-honoured line. This feudal custom has been preserved with great care. It is alluded to in the well-known rhymed pedigree of the Stauntons, given in Throsby's "Thoroton." Sir Malger de Staunton, the ancestor of this family, defended the Castle against William the Conqueror. Hence the custom.

To this brief sketch of the castle it is right to add some description of its accessories. At a short distance are the faint traces of the ruins of the Benedictine Priory of Belvoir, founded *temp. Gi. Conquestoris*. Below the castle rock begin romantic walks leading through groves and thickets to the delightful pleasure-grounds. These grounds, with all

their appropriate adjuncts of statue, grotto, fountain, and bower, may be said to have been the creation of the late duchess, to whose fine and exquisite taste they appear to be consecrated. A pillar, standing on her favourite spot, bears a touching poetic tribute to her loveliness and worth. A gentle ascent from this charming *plaisance* leads to the family mausoleum, in which her earthly remains repose. This beautiful structure was erected by the present duke. It is situated on an eminence called Blackbury (*vulgo*, Blackberry) Hill. It is approached by an avenue of funeral yews, and is surrounded by groves of appropriate trees. To this beautiful cave of Machpelah have been transferred from the ancient family resting-place at Bottesford, the coffins of the celebrated Marquis of Granby and the four dukes who preceded the present noble representative of the illustrious line, besides twelve other members of the Rutland family. The emblematic sculptures in the interior are of very high character. The mausoleum was designed by Wyatt, and its foundation-stone was laid by the late Duke of York in 1826. Its style is Early Norman.

The park contains a lake of ten-and-a-half acres, and many hundred acres of the richest pasture and woodland. The dairy-house, the stables, and kennels, are all models in their way.

An old hostelry on the north side of the castle hill is still permitted to stand for the numerous parties of pleasure and tourists that visit the castle.

Scarcely, however, does any distinguished foreigner visit this country who does not receive from the Duke of Rutland an invitation to enjoy the princely hospitality of Belvoir.

In the hunting season, and especially at Christmas, the castle is the scene of such festivities as remind one of the days of yore, save that unbounded hospitality is blended with all the refinements of aristocratic life. We have seen kings and queens welcomed to Belvoir. We have seen the Duke of Wellington lead off the merry dance. We have seen christenings, with royal sponsors, and birth-days at which the bravest, the greatest, and the fairest of creatures were assembled; but none of these scenes afforded us more heart-felt enjoyment than that which we have felt at seeing how the tenantry and neighbouring peasantry are treated in these ever-open halls.

Mention ought to be made of the imposing effect which the castle has when viewed from any portion of the adjoining domain. In this it greatly surpasses Windsor. The rich masses of wood that flank it, its more numerous towers, and its more commanding site, combine indeed to give it a proud pre-eminence over all other English castles. Its effect when viewed, as it often is in

Leicestershire, from a distance of thirty miles, with a setting sun gilding its many windows, is extremely striking. Nor should the prospect from the castle be forgotten. The Cathedral of Lincoln, the town and beautiful spire of Newark, and a countless number of churches, are seen across the fertile vale that lies at its foot. Charnwood Forest bounds its south-western horizon. The nearer prospect embraces, among other objects, nearly twenty lordships of which the Duke of Rutland is owner, of whose churches he is patron, and to whose denizens he extends a degree of care that proves how heartily he recognises the maxim that property has its duties as well as its rights. It was, therefore, with great justice that the fiftieth year of his grace's Lord Lieutenancy of Leicestershire was distinguished by raising a statue to his honour,* and that one of the present poets of the county wrote on the occasion the beautiful verses of which the following distich is the refrain:

"O, my brethren, what a glory
To the world is one good man!"

Belvoir Castle forms the subject of a remarkable Pindaric Ode of great length, first printed 1690, and reprinted in Nichols' Leicestershire. It also forms the theme of a Latin poem of great merit, entitled "*Arx Belvoirina*," in a collection of the poems of Louth School, by the Rev. Andrew Burnaby. The poet Crabbe, who held the neighbouring living of Muston, has also celebrated the castle and its inmates in his nervous strains.

Literature and the arts have not only been cherished, but cultivated at Belvoir; there are living scions of the ducal stem that have afforded pleasing evidences of this. The writings of Lord John Manners, and his sister, the Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, will take a deservedly high place in the literature of our country.

GWINFE, co. Carmarthen, the seat of Lewis Lewis, Esq., a county magistrate, has been, time out of mind, in the possession of the Lewis family. The house was rebuilt about two centuries ago by the ancestors of the present possessor. The fine old Scotch pines in the grounds are said to be a sign of the family's having favoured the royalists in the time of James II., as those trees were planted generally to point out the residences of the Jacobites. The house is prettily situated in the midst of lawns studded with handsome trees, and intersected by a rapid stream; and the bold grandeur of the lofty hills which surround it adds much to the beauty of the place.

* This statue, which was exhibited in the Crystal Palace, has in its base the appropriate inscription,

"*Præsentī tibi maturos largimur honores.*"

HAVILLAND HALL, in the island of Guernsey (near the town of St. Peter Port), the seat of Lieut. Col. T. F. de Havilland, was built by the present owner in 1830; the residence of his ancestors having been enveloped by the extension of the neighbouring town. Col. de Havilland had served thirty-two years in the Madras Engineers, when he returned to his native island in 1822, and he finally retired from the East India Company's service in 1825. In his military career he had been employed against Pondicherry, Seringapatam, Colombo; and was field engineer with the Indian troops sent to Egypt in 1801-2, on the personal application for his services of the Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now the Duke of Wellington. He was also much employed in the civil department of his profession; and was peculiarly successful in the construction of the Madras Bulwark against the increasing action of the well-known surf along that coast, which, in 1820, threatened the destruction of the whole town and fort. It extended two and a-half miles, was completed very considerably within the estimate, and to the entire satisfaction of the local government and of the Court of Directors at home, having answered its intended purpose these thirty years past, without addition or repair.

After his return to his native land, he entered into the politics of his little island, anxious to defend its constitution, laws, and privileges; and in 1842 he was elected almost unanimously to the office of Justice (or Jurat) of the Royal Court, the *Curia Regiæ* of the island, wherein he still sits with his colleagues to administer justice, and to discharge the other manifold duties of that unpaid tribunal, on the principles of a constitution of 800 years' standing.

The De Havillands are an old family from ancient Neustria, which, in the ninth century, was settled near Cereport, now Barfleur, where, according to Robert Wace, the poet, the Northmen, before the era of Rollo the Brave, in ravaging that coast, destroyed, among other castles, that of Abilaut. The family then, retiring to the interior, settled at their fief, in the neighbourhood of Valogeres, until the loss of Normandy by King John: which fief, among other properties, was assigned to the Count of Mortain. A Sieur de Havilland seems to have followed Duke William to the conquest of England; and in the twelfth century a Robert Haverland was deputy to Gislebert de la Hougue, the Governor of the Channel Isles. From that time to the present day this family has prospered in Guernsey, and many of its members have from time to time filled the most important offices in the island: the present Col. De Havilland's father, Sir Peter, having been appointed bailiff of the island by George IV., in 1810. The name of Havilland seems to have disappeared from

Normandy in the fifteenth century, but by an emigration from Guernsey to England it has extended itself in the latter country, and thence to America.

At the accession of Edward IV. to the throne of England he determined to dislodge the French from Mont Orgueil Castle, in Jersey, which they had possessed, with half the island, for some years; and Admiral Sir Richard Harliston was sent about 1467 with his fleet for that purpose, in co-operation with Philip de Carteret, who commanded the British land forces; on his way thither, the admiral stopped at Guernsey, and took on board many volunteers, who accompanied him to glory. These Guernsey men did good work on the occasion; and their services were fully recognised and rewarded. It is generally believed that to that exploit is due the honourable augmentation to the arms of Guernsey of a sprig of laurel as a crest.

Among these volunteers was a Thomas de Havilland, who, after his return to Guernsey, was elected Jurat of the Royal Court; and this individual is considered to have been the common ancestor of all the extant De Havillands of Guernsey, and of the Havillands in England and America.

His eldest son, Thomas, remained at home, and became ancestor of the Guernsey stock. The younger brother, James, emigrated, between 1450 and 1475, to Poole, in Dorsetshire, where he settled himself, and acquired honour, credit, and influence among his fellow-citizens, who elected him several times to be their mayor. He was of a generous mind, and among other liberalities, rebuilt at his own cost, a considerable part of St. Mary's, the parish church.

From him sprang the Havillands spread over England; and a seion of this English branch, a John Haviland, emigrated to Philadelphia, in America, where he died, after having attained eminence as an architect. He left a large family. The eldest son is Colonel John Von Sountag, who has already distinguished himself in the service of his country as a military officer, and has lately resumed the Guernsey orthography of the name "De Havilland;" his ancestor, the emigrant James, or some of his descendants, having in their time changed it to "Haviland" simply.

In Guernsey, as elsewhere, population has greatly increased; and in the town the inhabitants, estimated at 16,000 or 17,000, are probably six or eight fold what they were when the residence of Col. De Havilland's ancestors was in the town parish. The present building stands on the west side of the valley Vauxguêdor, anciently Vauwehieldor. The front elevation is of the Grecian order, with an Ionic portico, and presents a very pleasing appearance amongst the adjoining grounds

and gardens. Vegetation of every kind thrives abundantly in this neighbourhood, as in most other parts of the island, where intense frost is very seldom known, and where neither snake nor toad have yet been found. It is a long time since game has disappeared. Woodcocks, snipes, wild geese, ducks, and other birds of passage, still haunt the shores in winter; but they, soon after alighting, become the prey of the fowler. To make amends, however, the surrounding rocky sea supplies an ample provision of all kinds of swimming and of shell-fish.

This island, which scarcely covers twenty-four square miles, contains more than as many thousand souls! With all this, the people are content generally; they are industrious and frugal, and are thus able to maintain their families comfortably. The Unions, or hospitals, as they are there called, are well conducted, and mendicity is seldom met with.

The De Havilland arms, cut in granite, and placed in the pediment over the portico, are argent, three triple turretted towers, sable, the motto "*Dominus fortissima turris.*"

HARDWICK HALL, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. This is one of the grandest of the old mansions of England; and it possesses the peculiar interest of being now furnished with the actual objects with which it was fitted up in the reign of Elizabeth.

Hardwick Hall has undergone no alteration since its original erection; and it exhibits a most complete specimen of the domestic architecture and internal arrangements which prevailed among the higher ranks in England at the end of the sixteenth century. The very beds, and tables, and chairs, and hangings, which were used by the memorable Countess of Shrewsbury, are still equally used by her descendant, the present proprietor, when he makes this ancient mansion his occasional residence.

The family of Hardwick is of considerable antiquity in Derbyshire; and, although it cannot boast of the same ancient standing with the Fretchvilles or Foljambes, it had gradually ascended to the position of first-rate English gentry many years before the birth of Elizabeth Hardwick, its heiress, who transferred its wealth to the great house of Cavendish, of which she may be said to have been the foundress.

In the year 1203, the manor of Hardwick was granted by King John to Andrew de Beauchamp. In 1288, it was held by William de Steynsby, and in 1330 by John de Steynsby his great-grandson. It afterwards was possessed by the family of Hardwick,

who already had held it for six generations before the birth of the famous "Bess."

The Hardwicks must have been a very opulent family, if we may judge from the magnificent old mansion which now stands, a picturesque ruin by the side of the Elizabethan hall; and nothing can give us a more exalted idea of the wealth and grandeur of the plain untitled English gentry of the olden time, than the remains of such a structure as this, which was erected in the midst of their estates, by a family of moderate importance and second-rate antiquity.

From its style of architecture, this more ancient hall could not have been built any great length of time before the erection of the present mansion. It is now in a ruinous state, but one of the rooms remains entire, which is fifty-five feet in length, thirty in breadth, and twenty-four in height. From the colossal figures which adorn the sides of the great stone chimney-piece, it is called "the Giants' Chamber." Nothing can be more picturesque than the situation of this immense ruin, overhanging a steep, wooded hill, and commanding an extensive view over the undulations of Hardwick Park, and a wide expanse of richly cultivated country.

John Hardwick was the sixth squire who had possessed this estate. He lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He had a son who was his successor, and several daughters, one of whom was the celebrated "Bess." Another married Leech of Chatsworth; and a third wedded Leeke of Sutton, both families of similar standing with those of Hardwick. Bess of Hardwick had four husbands; 1—Barlow of Barlow, who bequeathed to her his whole estate, which lay in the same part of the country with her paternal domains of Hardwick; 2—Sir William Cavendish, the son of Thomas Cavendish, who held an office in the Exchequer Court, and himself an officer of trust in the household of Cardinal Wolsey, who, after holding several subordinate offices under Henry VIII., and contributing to the great work of Reformation, was at length knighted, and admitted to be of the Privy Council, by that monarch. Chatsworth having been sold by the Leeches to the family of Agard, was by them sold to Sir William Cavendish, who had realized a considerable fortune, a few years before his death, which happened in 1557. The issue of William Cavendish and Elizabeth Hardwick suddenly expanded into two of the most illustrious houses in the English peerage—the Dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle; and, notwithstanding their recent and homely origin, no two families have ever better sustained the dignity of the high and illustrious aristocracy of England.

Bess of Hardwick's third husband, William St. Loe, made her heir to his large estate, to

the exclusion of his own children. And thus richly endowed with the spoils of matrimony, she at last attained to the gratification of her highest ambition by becoming the wife of the great and noble Earl of Shrewsbury.

By Sir William Cavendish alone, had she a family, and all that she obtained from her other husbands, of wealth, rank, or influence, was lavished upon them; and she became the foundress of two mighty ducal houses. Towards the close of her life, the Countess of Shrewsbury built the modern house of Hardwick, which appears to have been finished about the year 1597. It is an excellent specimen of the later Elizabethan style, and round the top there is a frieze of freestone work with a profusion of coronets and the countess's initial letters, E. S.

The state apartments are spacious and lofty, with numerous large windows admitting an immense quantity of light. The hall is hung with very curious tapestry, and the same may be said of the great stairs and all the principal bed-rooms. The chapel is very curious. In the dining-room and drawing-room, there are singular chimney-pieces, with armorial bearings, and the date 1597.

The most interesting apartment in this curious mansion is the state room, or room of audience, sixty-four feet in length by thirty-two in breadth. At one end there is a canopy of state, and in another, a state bed, with very ancient hangings. This room is hung with singular tapestry, and the upper part of the walls is covered with figures executed in plaster bas-relief, representing hunting scenes. It is fitted up with a profusion of rich and ancient chairs. Another principal room is the gallery, 170 feet in length and twenty-six in width, extending the whole length of the eastern side of the house, and partly covered with family portraits, and partly with ancient tapestry, on a portion of which is the date 1478. This as well as much of the other furniture, was removed from the old hall at Hardwick.

In the vast entrance-hall stands a statue of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Westmacott; and its existence here serves to encourage the legend, that the unfortunate Queen was confined at Hardwick during a portion of her long captivity. This, however, is not the case, as the modern house was not erected until after her death. Nor is there any evidence that she was confined in the old mansion. It is true that one of the bed-rooms in the hall is pointed out as her apartment, and is furnished with hangings said to be worked by her, with the celebrated MS. border; and over the door is a carving of the royal arms of Scotland. But the furniture of this room was removed

many years ago from the old house of Chatsworth, and there it had stood in the room which Queen Mary occupied for a considerable period. It is highly improbable that Mary was ever at Hardwick, even on a temporary visit. On this subject we refer the curious reader to Mr. Hunter's valuable work on Hallamshire, and his essay on Mary's reputed sojourn at Hardwick.

In the great gallery there is a vast collection of family portraits, not only of the Cavendishes themselves, but of the ancestors of the wives of their respective generations, Boyles, Russells, Cecils, &c., &c., without end. Few of them possess artistic merit; but they are interesting from their subjects and position. Among the most curious of the portraits we may mention a small full-length of James VI. of Scotland, when eight years of age, said to have been sent to Mary to cheer her captivity; a curious portrait of Queen Elizabeth; Arabella Stuart when a little child, with a doll; Mary, Queen of Scots, when very young, and also at an advanced period; Henry VIII., by Holbein; the Countess of Shrewsbury when young, and also when old; three of her husbands; the first Duke of Devonshire; Hobbes the Philosopher; Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford, &c., &c.

Every part of Hardwick Hall is filled with ancient and beautiful tapestry; and in no house in the kingdom is to be found so large a collection of genuine Elizabethan furniture, originally designed for the mansion, and never having been subsequently removed from it. It is, in truth, a grand old hall, and well worthy of the splendid historical associations which are connected with it.

The hall stands on a high eminence in a very large, well-wooded and beautifully undulating park, ornamented with considerable pieces of water and ponds. Nothing can be so beautiful as a drive round the park on a summer evening, when the setting sun illumines the massive groups of ruins crowning the woody steep, with the graceful Elizabethan hall rising proudly by their side.

The Duke of Devonshire makes Hardwick Hall an occasional residence for a few days at a time. At the corner of the park stands the parish church of Ault Hucknall, where there are a few monuments of the Cavendish family, and a stone marks the spot beneath which Thomas Hobbes was buried. He had been tutor to the second and third Earls of Devonshire, and resided at Hardwick Hall until his death.

In the muniment chamber of Hardwick, there is a most remarkable series of household books in the handwriting of the Countess of Shrewsbury.

BETTISFIELD PARK, Flintshire, between the villages of Hammer and Bettisfield, the seat of Sir John Hammer, Bart. The name of *Bettisfield* appears in Domesday Book. In more ancient times it was called *Llys Bedith*, which name occasionally occurs in deeds as late as the sixteenth century. This appellation arising out of the remote period when Christianity was introduced in Britain, is, in its literal translation *Llys* the *Tower*, *Bedith* of *Baptism*; and a small lake about a mile distant from the house still preserves the name of *Llyn Bedith*, the Baptismal Pool.

This place has, from the twelfth century, belonged to the Hammer family, and since the Restoration, has been principally their residence. Sir Thomas Hammer, cup-bearer to Charles I., on his return from exile in France, passed much of his time in the pursuit of gardening here, and became known as one of the most considerable improvers of the art in this country. Many kinds of trees first brought over by his means, are mentioned in "Rea's Flora."

The house is of various dates, and a portion is very old. A high tower recently added, with a sloping roof, gives its chief feature to the building. A very extensive view may be contemplated from its summit, reaching over the plains of Cheshire and Shropshire, the hills of Denbigh and Montgomeryshire, and all the country from the Wrekin to the estuary of the Dee.

White cattle of the wild breed were formerly in the park, but were destroyed about the middle of the last century.

Many fine trees grow here; and the country generally is remarkable for the luxuriance of its timber.

There are some curiosities in the house, among which are many frescoes of Paul Veronese, detached from the walls by Count Balbi's process, and brought from Venice by the present Sir John Hammer a few years ago.

HAMS HALL, in the county of Warwick, the seat of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P. for North Staffordshire. At one time it formed a part of the Marmion possessions, but in the reign of Charles the First it was bought by Sir Charles Adderley, one of the royal equerries, and head of a branch of the Staffordshire Adderleys. The word *ham* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and literally signifies a covering: hence by a very natural metaphor it came to denote a house, and in time by a further extension of its meaning it was used as a term for a collection of houses. Thus it is that we so frequently find it employed in compound words, both as a prefix and a suffix; for instance, hamlet, Buckingham, Nottingham, Newnham, Framlingham, &c.

The old house of Hams Hall was an Eliza-

bethan structure, standing upon the banks of the Thame, to which the fourth side opened and commanded an extensive reach of that river as well as of the adjacent country. To each of the other three sides was a noble avenue of fine old oaks, which seem to flourish here in great luxuriance. The new house was built in 1764, from the plans of Wyattville; it is of the Italian style of architecture, and occupies the same eligible site standing upon a bold terrace. The principal apartments are a hall, thirty-five feet long, twenty-four wide, and more than sixteen high; a saloon thirty-eight feet by twenty-four; a dining-room, thirty-four feet by twenty-two; a library, twenty-four feet by twenty-two; and a drawing-room, thirty-two feet by twenty-two. Many valuable pictures may be seen here, amongst which are an *Ignatius Loyola* by Titian; *Henry the Eighth* by Holbein; *Catherine Parr*, by the same artist; *Charles the Second*, by Sir Peter Lely; a *Christ*, by Guido; and a *Calm*, by Vandervelt.

The park consists of about a hundred and twenty acres, abounding in noble forest trees, particularly oaks. This indeed is the general character of the surrounding country, relieved in some measure by the picturesque beauties of the Tame or Thame—

— "How lively tripping Rhea
T' attend the lustier Thame is from her fountain sent;
So little Cole and Blyth go on with him to Trent,
His Tamworth at the last he in his way doth win,
There playing him awhile 'till Anson should come in,
Which trifeth 'twixt her banks, observing state so slow,
As though into his arms she scorned herself to throw;
Yet Arden will'd her Thame to serve her on his knee,
For by that nymph alone they both should honoured be."

It should also be noticed that the *ash*, the prince, as it has been called, of English timber, abounds in these parts. Though inferior in toughness to the Spanish ash, yet as Fuller observes with his usual characteristic quaintness, "a stand of pikes made of English ash, and managed with English arms will do very well." Upon the same authority we may add that the ash has the peculiar privilege of burning clear and bright though cut down quite green, "as if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding unctuousness therein."

THE GRANGE, Hampshire, the seat of Lord Ashburton. The manor of Swaraton, now included in the Grange demesne, belonged for several generations to the family of Cobbe, who obtained possession of it shortly after the dissolution of monasteries, that starting point from which so many properties have taken their commencement. In the reign, however, of James I., the Cobbe of that day parted with it to the Henleys, as appears by the Register of Winchester College, and certain of the Har-

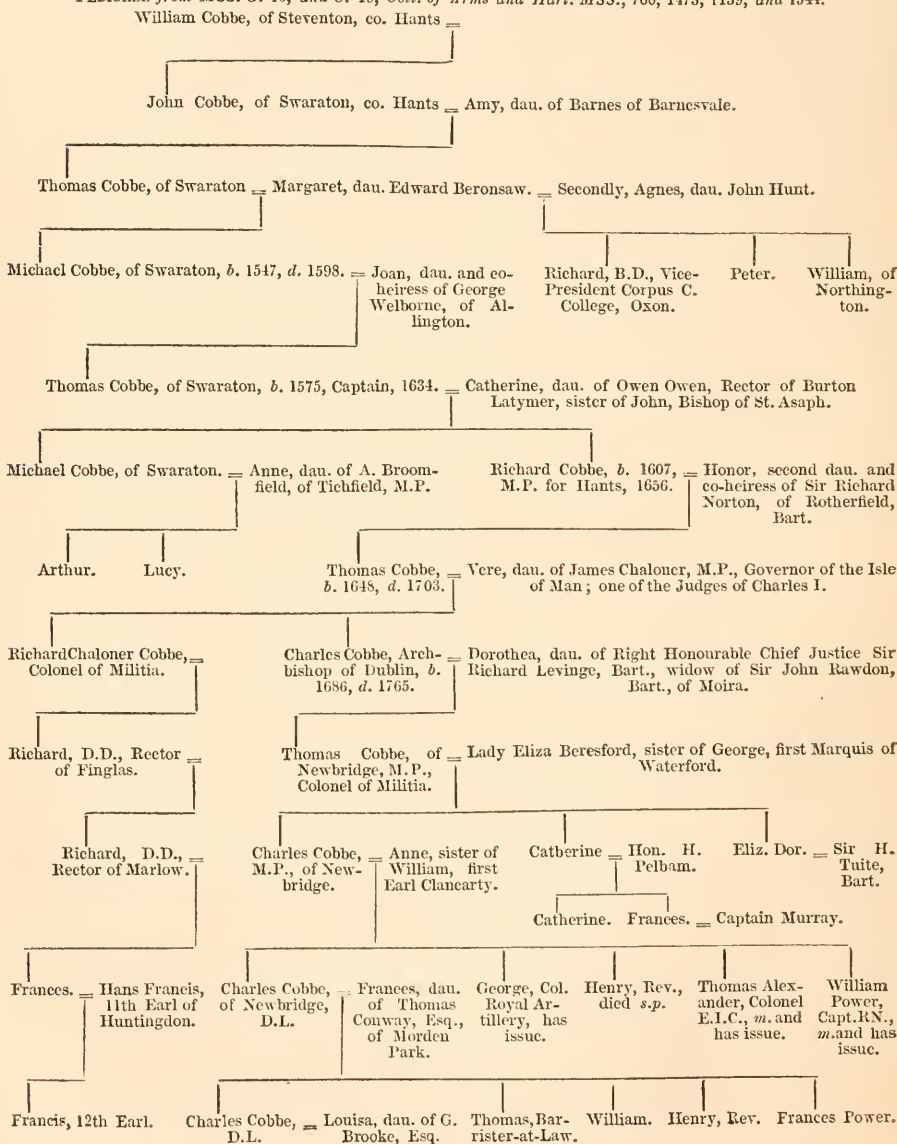
leian manuscripts (Nos. 760, 1473, 1139, and 1544), which contain the accompanying pedigree.

Even after the sale of the manor of Swaraton, the Cobbes continued to have interest in the county; for we find Richard Cobbe representing it in the Cromwellian

parliament of 1656; and his grandson, Richard Chaloner Cobbe, was Colonel of the Hampshire Militia. A younger brother of the latter, Charles, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, went to Ireland as Chaplain to his relative, the Duke of Bolton, Lord-Lieutenant in 1717. The archbishop * founded

* Newbridge House, erected by Archbishop Cobbe about 1737, is a handsome specimen of the architecture of the period, and situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, containing the ruins of Lanistown Castle. The house contains a fine collection of paintings by the old masters, purchased for Thomas Cobbe by Pilkington, and frequently referred to in his dictionary. Among others, are a portrait of Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke; Cromwell, by Walker, a St. John, and a Helen, by Guido; and landscapes by Bergam, Rontbont, Orizzonte, Ruysdahl, &c.; also a portrait of Thomas Cobbe (father of the archbishop), by Lely, and one on a panel of Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, with other family pictures. There are also preserved at Newbridge the original letters of Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, to his cousin, James Chaloner (the maternal grandfather of Archbishop Cobbe), with many other interesting inedited MSS. of the Commonwealth.

PEDIGREE from MSS. G. 16, and C. 19, Coll. of Arms and Harl. MSS., 760, 1473, 1139, and 1544.



the Irish branch of the family, the only one now remaining, and represented by Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge, D.L.

The Henleys, who, as we have just seen, became the owners of Grange Park by purchase from the Cobbes, were a family of good reputation. Robert Henley, having much distinguished himself at the bar, was knighted and made Attorney-General in 1756. The year following he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1760 he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Henley, of Grange, in the county of Southampton. In 1761 he was made Lord Chancellor, an office he held for nine years, and during four administrations—namely, Mr. Pitt's, Lord Bute's, the Duke of Bedford's, and Lord Rockingham's. His early days gave no indications of his future greatness, his wit, his gaiety, and his unbounded love of pleasure, leading rather to seek the society of men of pleasure, like himself, than the graver company of those who were laboriously and steadily plodding up their way to legal honours. Indulgence in wine was the besetting vice of the day, and Henley was in this respect no better than the world about, the consequence of which was a martyrdom to gout in his after life. An anecdote is told of him, that one day, while hobbling between the bar and the woollack, he was heard to mutter, "If I had only known that these legs were one day to carry a Lord Chancellor, I'd have taken better care of them when I was younger." But, with all this, he contrived to make himself a sound, if not a great lawyer; and, perhaps, even if he had been more accomplished in this respect than he really was, the world would hardly have given him credit, his brilliant social qualities being, according to the usual mode of judging, incompatible with severer studies. His character, however, for the most perfect honesty in his high functions, was unquestioned by any party; and though he was far from being a favourite with George II., he still continued to advance in his profession, and in the succeeding reign (1764) he was created Earl of Northington, and presided at the trial of Earl Ferrers, having been constituted Lord High Sheriff for the occasion.

The second Lord Northington dying without issue in 1786, the title became extinct, and his sisters, the co-heiresses, sold Grange Park to Henry Drummond, Esq. By his grandson it was disposed of to Alexander Baring, Esq., now Lord Ashburton.

The mansion of Grange Park is at no great distance from the little village of Northington, about five miles from the cathedral town of Winchester, and stands two miles removed from the public road. It was built after the plans of Inigo Jones, who has

received even more celebrity from the rough satire of Ben Jonson, whom he had offended, than from all his architecture. Thus, quoth the rugged old poet, in one of his surliest moods :

"Master Surveyor, you that first began
From thirty pounds in pipkins, to the man
You are, from them lea'd forth an architect
Able to talk of Euclid and correct
Both him and Archimede; damn Archytas,
The noblest inginer that ever was,
Control Ctesibius, overbearing us
With mistook names out of Vitruvius;
Drawn Aristotle on us, and thence shewn
How much architecture is your own;
Whether the building of the stage or scene,
Or making of the properties it mean,
Visors, or antics; or it comprehend
Something your surship doth not yet intend.
By all your titles, and whole style at once
Of fireman, mountebank, and justice Jones,
I do salute you. Are you fitted yet?
Will any of these express your place, or wit?
Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers
You'd be an Assinigo by your cars?
Why, much good do't you; be what part you will,
You'll be, as Langley said, 'an Inigo still.'"

If, however, we may believe Horace Walpole—no especial praiser of anything that did not come recommended to him by a title—the Grange is one of the best of Jones's buildings. "The Grange," he says, "the seat of the Lord Chancellor Henley, in Hampshire, is entirely of this master (Inigo Jones). It is not a large house, but by far one of the best proofs of his taste. The hall, which opens to a small vestibule, with a cupola, and the staircase adjoining, are beautiful models of the purest and most classic antiquity."

The opinion of Lord Henley, in the life of Lord Northington, is totally opposed to that of Walpole, and we quote it to show how difficult it is to come to any just conclusion, when, as in this case, the original has been pulled down, or modified by subsequent artists. He says, "The critic was, I suspect, misled by the respect due to the name of Jones. The current testimony of all who remember it as it then was, represents it, notwithstanding the merit of individual parts, as, upon the whole, a heavy and gloomy structure, utterly unworthy of the great architect."

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?"

When Mr. Drummond acquired this estate he employed Wilkins, the architect, to enlarge and improve the mansion. These additions were in the Grecian style, the original building having possessed more of a Roman character. The most striking feature in it at present is the grand portico in front, a Doric structure closely imitated from the Parthenon at Athens, that work which has lent so much celebrity to the name of the accomplished Pericles, and the architects

employed by him. The massy pillars are fluted, and stand upon bases without any intervening plinths, exactly as we find the columns in the Greek original. To do away, as far as might be, with the religious character pertaining to the temple-model applied to a secular building, wreaths sculptured in high relief have been added to the metopes. With the exception of the triglyphs, these are the only ornaments of the frieze. As left by Inigo Jones, the mansion had five stories, the uppermost of which was placed, as it were, in the roof, a cumbrous structure, and of unusual height. In the lowest part had been the offices; but these were removed to the west end of the building, and the basement floor is now hidden by a terrace carried round the house. The ancient roof, with the sub-lying chambers, have also been removed, and as the attic windows are kept out of sight by the entablature, the whole appears, in its altered state, to consist of no more than two storeys.

The house, standing upon a low, flat level, is, of course, precluded from any extensive views. But, to make amends, within its own immediate circle the grounds and gardens are laid out with much taste, and, so far as the prospect does extend, it is one of much beauty and variety.

BRONWYDD, Cardiganshire, South Wales, the seat of Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq. This gentleman also holds the barony and lordship of Kemes by the same tenure, and exercises the *Jura Regalia* by peculiar privileges, which his ancestor Marteine de Turribus, did in the time of the Conqueror. The lordship thus held by him "consisteth," as Camden says, "of 20 knights' fees, and 26 parishes, with the three boroughs of Newport, Fishguard, and St. Dogmaels," and is fifty miles in circumference." The walking of the boundaries,—an office the lord is obliged to perform once in every five years—occupies at least a week. From every farm within that limit he receives what is termed a *chief-rent*, and he appoints the Mayor of Newport, the head of the barony, where the courts leet are held at stated seasons. For fifteen generations has Bronwydd been possessed by the ancestors of the present Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq.

The original building was erected about three hundred years ago, though by whom it is no longer known, the records of the house having outlived its founder. Since then it has received many additions that have contributed not a little to its importance as well as to its convenience. It is castellated, with a Norman tower at the west front, sixty feet in height, and stands upon a hill that is well wooded from its summit the whole way down

into the deep sequestered valley at its base. Through this dell runs a turbulent and rapid stream, which falls at Hellan into the Teivy, the scenery around becoming at every moment more and more picturesque and beautiful. As the river goes on, its bed becomes rocky, producing several interesting falls, the most considerable of which is called Frwd-Henllan, either from its junction with the Frwd, or perhaps more generally from the circumstance of *Frwd* signifying in Welsh, *a torrent*, the origin no doubt of that name being given to the water with which it is united.

Bronwydd was at one time visited by Sir William Jones, so celebrated for his Oriental learning at a time when such an accomplishment was far from being common in the extent to which he carried it. The beauty of the country seems to have made a strong impression upon him, and he has recorded his feelings in verses that bear all the stamp of his early genius.

CHARLETON, the seat of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. This is the mansion-house of an extensive estate in the eastern part of the county of Fife. It was built about a hundred and fifty years ago by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, and like most houses of that period, it possesses neither architectural beauty, nor quaintness of style. It is large and commodious, but irregular and unadorned. It is situated in the midst of a handsome park, timbered with trees of the same age as the house, and sloping gently from a high rock-covered hill towards the sea. The view of the Frith of Forth and the opposite coast is of uncommon beauty.

The house is surrounded by extensive shrubberies and gardens. On one side, the pleasure-grounds and flower-gardens lead gradually to a wood, while on the other side there is a profusion of high, trimmed beech and hornbeam hedges, and formal grass walks. The house is built on a corner of the estate, which extends through many parishes in the county of Fife.

The property belonged for several generations to the family of Thomson, and is now possessed by a younger branch of that of Anstruther, who have assumed the additional surname of Thomson, in consequence of the entail which gave them the succession.

Mr. Anstruther Thomson is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Fife, and was formerly an officer in the 9th Lancers and 13th Dragoons. He is the twentieth in direct male descent from William de Candela, who lived in the reign of King David the First, of Scotland, and was Lord of Anstruther before the year 1150. Henry, the fourth in direct male descent from the first Lord of Anstruther,

accompanied St. Louis in his crusade. Sir John, the thirteenth in descent, was appointed hereditary grand carver to the king. His son, Sir Robert, was a very distinguished diplomatist, and was sent on most important missions by James the First and Charles the First. His son, Sir Philip, was a devoted royalist, and suffered severely during the Commonwealth. He had five sons, who were all baronets and knights. From the eldest is descended the present Baronet of Anstruther; from the third is descended this family. The youngest was father of William and Alexander, Lords Newark.

Sir Robert, the third son, and the sixteenth in descent, was, by King Charles the Second, created a baronet. His son, Sir Philip Anstruther, the seventeenth in descent, by his wife, Catherine Hay, granddaughter of John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, had two sons, Sir Robert, who, by the daughter of the Earl of Kellie, was grandfather of the present baronet; and Colonel John Anstruther, who married Miss Thomson, heiress of Charleton, by whom he had a son, John, who married Clementina, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Adam, and grand-daughter of the tenth Lord Elphinstone,* by whom he had the present proprietor.

The intermarriages of the Anstruther family, besides those already mentioned, have been with the families of Balfour Lord Burleigh, Sandilands Lord Torphichen, Douglas Earl of Morton, Abercrombie of Abercrombie, Clephane of Carslogie, Swift Viscount Carlingford, and Hamilton Earl of Haddington.

But Mr. Anstruther Thomson is the representative of a family much more distinguished than his paternal house of Anstruther. His grandmother, the heiress of Charleton, was also heiress of line of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney, and Lords Sinclair of Ravensheugh; and we must be permitted to add a few words on this very illustrious descent,

“The lordly line of high St. Clair.”

The ancient Scandinavian Earldom of Orkney, founded in the ninth century, passed by marriage to the potent family of St. Clair, Lords of Rosslyn. There were three earls of this line, of whom the second married Egidia Douglas, granddaughter of King Robert the Second, and the third married Margaret Douglas, granddaughter of King Robert the Third. This great potentate, being too powerful for a subject, was compelled by King James the Third, to resign his Earldom of Orkney, receiving the inferior one of Caithness. He disinherited his eldest son, William, “the waster,” and at his expense he enriched his second son, ancestor of the branch of Rosslyn, now extinct, and his third

son, the Earl of Caithness. The disinherited William, Master of Orkney, received as compensation from his younger brother the Castle of Ravensheugh, and extensive possessions in the co. of Fife; and his son was created Lord Sinclair in 1488. His descendant, John, seventh Lord Sinclair, was succeeded by the son of his only daughter, who had married a gentleman of the name of St. Clair of Hermandston, but of a totally distinct family, in no way connected with Lord Sinclair.

Henry St. Clair succeeded his maternal grandfather as eighth lord, and in 1677, without resigning his title to the crown, he obtained a new patent, appointing (on failure of his own male issue), a new set of heirs, alien from the blood of the Lords Sinclair, in virtue of which remainder the present Lord Sinclair claimed and obtained the peerage of 1677. But the original Sinclair peerage of 1488 is still in existence, though dormant; and the rightful heir to it is Mr. Anstruther Thomson.

Henry, Lord Sinclair's male issue failed; but he left three daughters: the first married John Paterson, of Preston Hall, son of the last Archbishop of Glasgow; and, as heiress of line of the Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair, she transmitted her rights to her daughter, the wife of John Thomson, of Charleton, and grandmother of the present Mr. Anstruther Thomson; the second married Sir John Erskine, Bart., of Alva, and was great-grandmother of the present Earl of Rosslyn; the third married the Earl of Wemyss, and is now represented by the Duke of Sutherland.

The Dysart and Ravensheugh estates were left by a special entail to the father of the present Earl of Rosslyn; while the honour of representing the ancient Earls of Orkney, and a claim to the Sinclair peerage of 1488, belong to Mr. Anstruther Thomson. The female descents of the Lords Sinclair, besides those above mentioned, were the Earls of Douglas, Earls of Rothes twice over, Earls of Bothwell, Earls Marischal, Earls of Wemyss; and their descents from the royal family were direct and numerous.

HAYNE. co. Devon, the seat of Christopher Arthur Harris, Esq. In Domesday Book the manor of Stowford is registered as belonging to “Hugo comes,” the son of Robert, Earl of Mortain and Cornwall, a uterine brother of the Conqueror. On the maternal side he might boast of a descent scarcely less illustrious, his mother being Matilda, daughter of Roger de Montgomery. The title by which we find him afterwards distinguished, he assumed, or it was granted, upon its being forfeited by the original and proper owner of it, Baron Roger de l'Eaulne,* to whom the designation of right appertained, and who

* By the Lady Clementina Fleming, heiress of the Earls of Wigton and Earls Marischal.

* Eaulne is a river in Normandy.

had greatly exerted himself on William's side at the battle of Mortemer, so disastrous to the French king and all his army. "From the rising of the morning sun," says Wace, "till three in the afternoon the assault lasted in its full force, and the battle continued to be hot and fierce. The French could not escape, for the Normans would let no one pass;" and while, in consequence of their being thus hemmed in by a triumphant enemy, multitudes were either killed or wounded, not a few of the better sort were made prisoners and held to ransom. Amongst these was a certain Count Raoul de Mont-Didier, for whose safe-keeping William seems to have been not a little anxious, whether from motives of revenge or policy, or it may be from both united. This prize he consigned to the custody of the Baron de l'Eaulne, as one who was bound to himself by so many and so deep obligations, and who, therefore, of all men was the one least likely to betray his trust. But it so chanced that the baron owed fealty to his prisoner, and the latter availing himself of this circumstance, demanded that his vassal should set him free. In all probability the whole was a mere juggle between them, a preconcerted scheme in order that De Mortemer might have some excuse for his breach of trust. But the plotters found themselves egregiously mistaken; Duke William would allow of no such flimsy pretences; he at once banished the traitor from Normandy, confiscated his estates, and gave the keeping of Mortemer Castle to his own nephew, Hugo, who hereupon assumed the name of Mortemer de l'Eaulne. Thus attached to Duke William as much by gratitude as by kinship, Hugo accompanied his uncle in his invasion of England, and conducted himself with so much skill and courage that he has earned what men love to think a lasting record both in romance and chronicle. Unfortunately the record itself grows obsolete; and even if that were not the case, the world is too much occupied with its own immediate interests to give more than a few hasty glances at the past, and then only when the actors and the occurrences stand out with unusual prominence, or are in some way connected with the present.

The father of our Hugo, the Earl of Mortain, had also played a conspicuous part at the battle of Hastings, for which he reaped an ample recompense in the division of the spoil that followed, while the discomfited Saxons invoked heaven and earth for vengeance upon their oppressors; as if they had themselves any other title to the land they held, than what followed from the real or imaginary rights of conquest. On this occasion the Duke, now King William, distributed his bounties with the proverbial and

easy generosity of those who are giving away the property of others. Prudencee no doubt recommended the binding his associates to him by the strong chains of interest; yet even this consideration will hardly account for his bestowing no less than seven hundred and ninety-three manors on the fortunate Robert, whom, at the same time, he created Earl of Cornwall.

If the new-made earl had been thus fortunate in receiving, he was no less frank in giving. With a liberality that is not often exercised by living fathers towards their children, he at once made over the manor of Stowford, and other lands in the neighbourhood, to his son Hugo, who finally settled there, and called the castle appertaining to it by his own Norman name of De l'Eaulne; this appellation in time came to be corrupted into Eaune—Ayne—and Hayne, by which last title it is known at present. From this period it continued in the possession of his descendants until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Thomasine, the heiress of Walter of Hayne, married the son of Harris of Stone, who had obtained that property in the same way that his son now became possessed of Hayne; that is, by intermarrying with the heiress. He was himself a younger son of the Radford family.

Such was the origin of a family which, in the time of the great civil war, stood first among the first of those who devoted life and fortune, heart and soul, to the cause of loyalty. When the king put himself at the head of his adherents in the west, Mr. Harris had, by his union with Cordelia, the heiress of Lord Mohun of Okehampton, acquired a right to share the large possessions of that family with Lord Courtenay, and he now hastened frankly and freely to peril all in the royal service. He got together a gallant troop of a hundred horse, whom he mounted and equipped at his own expense; his cousin, Sir Bevil Grenville, did the same, and the two, marching out together, joined the king on the confines of Okehampton Park, whence they escorted him to Hayne. Here the magnificent owner entertained Charles for three days, an honour which to his enthusiastic loyalty, was no doubt the highest reward that could be offered, though, all things considered, it came fraught with near and substantial danger. But then, it was this state of affairs that brought the king and those who adhered to him into closer connexion, and tightened the bonds of union between them. In ordinary times the subject has seldom an opportunity of showing his attachment to the person of his monarch, or even of approaching him, except amidst the forms of a distant ceremonial, which may indeed increase respect, but most assuredly does not invite affection. Now all was altered, and greatly

for the better, as regarded the kindly feelings of either party. To-day they feasted at the same table, to-morrow they shared the same dangers, and the usual barriers of rank were to a certain degree broken down by this brotherhood in pain and pleasure, till the monarch was lost sight of in the guest and comrade. It was a time, too, that of necessity showed him under the most favourable colours. Even if we suppose, as is too often the case, that the royal gratitude would not long have outlived the occasion which gave rise to it, still, for the moment, Charles must have had strong feelings of kindness for those whose service was so eminently disinterested; and this feeling, to say nothing of his own interests, must have brought out all the better parts of his character. We may therefore be allowed to picture, without going beyond a modest exercise of the imagination, the three days that Charles spent at Hayne, enjoying the moment, yet not without a passing cloud of apprehension for the future. And then again, the redoubled zest with which he would give himself up to the pleasures that courted him, as soon as the dark moment had passed away, and he was once more wholly possessed by the present. These hours must have been rendered yet sweeter, by the conviction that they could only be few, and might, perhaps, never return, as indeed they never did; for of the brave spirits that now gathered about him, how many of the noblest were destined to perish long before his own career had terminated! On the third day he quitted Hayne to set out for Boconnoc in Cornwall.

It will be doubted by some, who may yet admire our stout-hearted Cavalier, whether his zeal did not at times rather outrun his discretion. On one occasion it was his fortune to capture a ringleader of the rebels, as he of course designated all opponents to the royal cause, for whose benefit he immediately determined to revive a dormant privilege, belonging to him as the lord and custodian of Lidford Castle. By virtue of this office, in times gone by, the several owners had possessed a jurisdiction separated and distinct from the common law of the realm, though it had long ceased to be exercised, at least in its full extent. Availing himself, however, of the privilege, he summoned the local and feudal court of Lidford, who sat in judgment upon the prisoner *more majorum*, found him guilty of high treason, and condemned him to death, a sentence that was carried into effect upon the castle-mound with as little ceremony as it had been pronounced. This, it seems, was taken exceedingly ill by the defunct Roundhead; he could not rest quietly in his grave, but ever since—as the people say and believe—when any chief of the Haynes is about to die, he shows his joy at

the event, by perambulating the park-terrace at night, with his head under his arm. If, however, the accounts given of the castle-dungeons are not exaggerated beyond all conscience, the prisoner ought to have been thankful to his judges for taking off his head as they did, for anything must have been better than confinement in such an abominable hole. In 1512 an Act of Parliament described it as “one of the most heinous, contagious, and detestable places in the realm.” In King James’ time, Browne says of it,

“To lie therein one night, ’tis guess’d
’Twere better to be ston’d and press’d *
Or hang’d—now choose you whether.”

And there seems little reason for supposing that the fiery Cavalier had given any attention to the improvement of his dungeon, more particularly when it was to be used as a place of punishment for Roundheads.

Tradition affirms that Charles II. was concealed at Hayne for some days, when he lurked in the west of England before his escape to the Continent. At all events, whether this was or was not to be added to the list of the owner’s faithful services, the king upon his restoration created him a baronet, with a handsome pension extending to the second generation; an unusual act of royal munificence, and plainly showing in what high estimation Charles must have held him. The deed of gift is still preserved among the family records.

The descendants of this uncompromising royalist continued to tread in his steps, and maintained their fidelity to the Stuarts unshaken till the time of John Harris, whose daughter-in-law, Miss Rolle, of Heanton, had married the eldest son of Sir Robert Walpole. By ministerial influence he was then made deputy-master of the household to George II. and III., and sat in Parliament, first for Oakhampton, and afterwards for Ashburton, but always voting in favour of the minister. His elder brother Christopher, remained more faithful to the family principles. Rejecting every overture made by Sir Robert Walpole to win him over to the interest of Hanover, he adhered to the Stuarts till the very last.

The ancient castle of Hayne, the seat of so many recollections, stood upon a lofty eminence in the park, called the Warren, and in the beginning of this century some vestiges of it were still visible. It is supposed the old walls were pulled down, with more economy than taste, at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, to supply

* Meaning “pressed to death,” an allusion to the *peine forte et dure*, employed upon prisoners, who refused pleading to a charge, and which was continued till they yielded or died.

materials for the present mansion, but in what precise year this destructive work took place is now uncertain. The building stands at the foot of the hill, at no great distance from the river, a position which unquestionably has some advantages, though upon the whole, it hardly seems so desirable a spot as that occupied by the old castle. The mansion itself is particularly handsome and venerable, and was much beautified and repaired by the late Mr. Donithorne Harris. The apartments occupied by King Charles have, however, been carefully preserved. The old mill is supposed to be coeval with the Norman conquest, and is exempt from tithe, tax, or toll of every description. There are many such in England attached to old castles and abbeys, the most perfect specimen being that at Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire. The possession of Hayne, by a lineal descendant of Count Hugo, gives the office and privileges of high or chief warrener of Dartmoor Forest. After the marriage of the heiress of Hayne to Mr. Harris, her descendants were personally reconfirmed in their manorial rights and royalties by an express grant from Queen Elizabeth. If Hayne were to be sold, the manor might be transferred to the purchaser, but the royalties would cease, being personal to the descendants of Count Hugo, and attached also to the possession of Hayne.*

The manor of Stowford was formerly held by the tenure and condition that the owner should present the king with a gold ewer and napkin, at Polstone Bridge on the Tamar, whenever he visited that part of his dominions. This office was performed for the last time—and for the first upon record—by Mr. Harris and Sir Bevil Grenville, when King Charles entered Cornwall, after having reviewed the troops encamped on Lifton Down.

The present co-representatives of the Haynes and the Harrises are Penelope Harris and Elizabeth, widow of the late Isaac D. Harris, Esq., daughters of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, who derived a direct descent from the Royal House of Plantagenet. (See *Burke's History of the Royal Families*, vol. ii.) The elder co-heir is unmarried, and the heirship of the family is vested in Christopher Arthur Harris, Esq., son of the younger sister.

HAWKSTONE, Shropshire, the seat of Viscount Hill, is situated about two miles from Hodnet, and is a singularly beautiful domain. Considerable alterations were made to the mansion in the reign of Queen Anne,

and again in 1832. The spacious and handsome dining-room contains some splendid historical paintings and portraits. It served as the saloon till the present proprietor built a new one on the south side of the house. In the south wing are the chapel and library. The chapel has recently undergone alterations, and now forms one of the most chaste and elegant private chapels in the kingdom. On the ceiling an old and beautiful painting has been preserved, representing Time putting Error to flight by the revelation of Truth, emblematical of the Reformation. The present proprietor has added to the other contents of the mansion, a most valuable and extensive museum, comprising specimens of nearly every known British bird.

The pleasure grounds of Hawkstone have long been the admiration of numerous visitors; the scenery includes a combination of bold craggy rocks, hill, and dale, with extensive tracts of woodland, refreshed by a noble sheet of water, nearly two miles in length. Many of the prospects are rendered more striking by the mode in which they are attained; passages have been cut through rocks, and from the subterranean darkness, a powerful contrast is at once effected. The ruins of Red Castle, connected with the history of the proprietor's ancestors during the civil wars, are situated on the summit of a lofty hill, covered on all sides by large trees and thick underwood. The Bury Walls, within the domain, are said to be the site of a Roman city: ruins are yet discoverable, and Camden says that in his day, there was a tradition in the neighbourhood that, in the days of King Arthur, the Britons had here a city.

On the highest part of a noble terrace, in the grounds, is a column, one hundred feet in height, bearing a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London.

Hawkstone was anciently possessed by a family of the same name, and we find George Hawkstone of Hawkstone, serving the office of sheriff in 1416. The estate eventually came into the possession of Sir Rowland Hill, Knt., who, on the partition of his vast property in 1561, gave it by deed of gift to his first cousin, Humphrey Hill, from whom it has regularly descended to the present proprietor. The Hills of Hawkstone have ever taken the lead among the landed gentry of Shropshire; and members of the family have attained eminence alike in court and camp, in religion and politics.

Sir Rowland Hill, whose monument we have alluded to, held the highest rank among the citizens of his time.

The Right. Hon. Richard Hill, was an eminent statesman in the reigns of King William III., Queen Anne, and George I. Sir Richard Hill, second Bart., was distin-

* Manorial rights appear to be Signorial, or "par droit de Seigneur;" but a royalty is a power or privilege delegated by the Crown, and can be revoked at pleasure. If the Hayne family were to omit the presentation of the ewer and napkin at Polstone Bridge, according to the olden law the royalty would be forfeited.

guished for his personal piety and his zeal as a controversialist, and his younger brother became well known as the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Surrey Chapel.

The late General Hill, Commander of the forces, was uncle to the present Viscount Hill, who inherits the General's peerage, having previously, as Sir Rowland Hill, represented Shropshire for upwards of twenty years. He is now lord-lieutenant of the county.

BESWSEY, co. Lancaster, a seat of Lord Lilford, stands about one mile to the north-west of Warrington. The present edifice is chiefly of brick, and in a style of architecture anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. The moat, which in former times seems to have interposed so slight a barrier against violence, and even murder, is still maintained in tolerable preservation; but the safety of the inmates of the mansion is to be found in the dominion of the laws, which in this happy age afford a better security than the embattled tower and the wide-spreading fosse.

Bewsey was for many generations the inheritance of the eminent family of Boteler, Barons of Warrington, who acquired the estates by the marriage of their ancestor, Almaric Pincerna, with Beatrice, daughter of Matthew de Villers, about the time of Henry III. The descendant of this marriage, Sir John Boteler, married a lady named Isabella, on behalf of whom, when his widow, a petition was presented to the King, Henry VI., complaining that this lady being at Bewsey, on Monday next before the Feast of St. James the Apostle, William Pille, gentleman, came with a great number of other misdoers to her house, and, having forced their way by violence into her apartment, did most feloniously ravish the said Isabel, and, having committed this outrage, carried her away naked, except her "kirtyll and her smokke," into the wild and desolate parts of Wales, and for this grievous wrong, remedy is prayed against her ravisher. The king returned the usual answer, "Le Roi le voet;" but the final result of the trial is not recorded. A still more tragical event occurred at Bewsey in the reign of Henry VII., when Sir John Boteler was slain in his bed by Sir Piers Legh and William Savage, at the instigation of Lord Stanley. It would seem that a dispute had arisen between Sir John Boteler and his lordship, concerning the right to a ferry at Warrington, the issue of which was an assault being made upon Sir John at midnight, the assassins having passed the moat in leathern boats, and corrupted the servants, so as to gain access to their victim's bed-chamber. Lady Boteler, it is said, being in London at the time, dreamed that she saw Bewsey Hall swimming with blood, and, regarding her dream as a presage

of evil, hastened home, but only to find her lord was no more. A native poet thus commemorates the Bewsey tragedy:

—"Unarmed, and in his bed surprised,
Vilely they butchered the devoted lord;
Meanwhile a servant maid, with pious guile,
Bore in her apron, artfully concealed,
The infant heir; and many a danger braved,
Saved him uninjured from the ruffians' sword,
The negro's valour favouring her escape."

These lines refer to a tradition still current in the neighbourhood, that the heir of the family was only saved from destruction by the fidelity of a negro servant.

It does not appear that the perpetrators of this horrible outrage met with their deserts at the hands of justice; but it is stated that Sir Piers Legh, being an ecclesiastic, was sentenced for his share in the transaction to build Disley Church, which he performed in 1527.

From the Botelers the manor of Warrington passed to the Irelands, through female heirs, and is now enjoyed by John Ireland Blackburne, Esq.; but the mansion and estate of Bewsey descended to the Athertons, the heiress of which family, Henrietta Maria Atherton, married, in 1797, Thomas, second Lord Lilford, whose son is the present proprietor.

The parish church of Warrington contains a very splendidly decorated tomb of Sir Thomas Boteler and his wife, enclosed within railings. The recumbent effigies, hand-in-hand, are placed on an altar tomb; he in armour, she in a remarkable mitre-shaped cap, surrounded by various sculptured saints.

EUXTON HALL, co. Lancaster, the seat of William Ince Anderton, Esq., is about two miles from Leyland, in which parish it is situated. The ancient family of Anderton has been seated here for many generations. The old hall was erected in the time of Henry VIII. It was pulled down, and the present mansion erected about the year 1739, as a leaden cistern in the butler's pantry, bears that date, with the letters ^AWM. It was therefore built about the time that William Anderton, of Euxton, married the Hon. Mary, daughter of Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux, as the Molyneux arms, impaled with the Andertons, are to be seen over the entrance door, and also on two old chimney-pieces in the house. The ceilings of the entrance-hall and staircase are richly ornamented by Concilio, and are still in good preservation. The house has been considerably altered and enlarged by the present possessor. Adjoining the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, built in the last century, and re-edified in 1817-18.

The following extract from a violent republican newspaper, the *Mercurius Politicus*,

of August the 16th, 1065, shows that Euxton Hall was once honoured by a visit from Charles II. :—"Agust 14, 1650. This day Charles Stuart lodged at Euxton-burgh, six miles in this side of Preston, being Sir Hugh Anderton's house, who was a prisoner at Laneaster, but set at liberty by the Scotts. This Anderton is a bloody Papist, and one that, when Prince Rupert was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to the elbows in that cruel massacre. The next night theyr king lodged at Brine, six miles from Warrington, being Sir William Gerard's house, who is a subtle, jesuited Papist. This dissembling Scott trusts none so well in Laneaster for his hostes as the Papists."

BLAIR DRUMMOND, Perthshire, about five miles and a half from Stirling, the seat of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., Vice-Lieutenant and M. P. for the county of Perth.

The lands of Kineardine in Monteith, came to the House of Drummond in the fourteenth century by marriage with the Lady Marie Montifex. In the year 1684, George Drummond of Blair, who sold his paternal property of Blair in Stormont, bought a large portion of the said lands from his kinsman, James, Earl of Perth, and obtained a charter under the great seal for erecting them into a free barony, to be called the barony of Blair-Drummond, from his own name, and that of the seat of his family. It was not, however, until 1714 that he aequived from the Earl of Perth the conveyance of the other parts of the barony of Kineardine, on which the house called Blair-Drummond was soon after built. Before that time, there was no family residence in the neighbourhood, nor a tree planted, except the few that were usually raised, according to the custom of those days, in the turf-dikes surrounding the small cornyards of the tenants.

At one time there were upon this estate about fifteen hundred acres of moss, forming the largest part of the great moss of Kineardine, that included more than eighteen hundred acres. It was deep, and rested on a subsoil of rich clay, consisting of grey, reddish, and blue strata, similar in quality to the so-called *carries* of the level country, which extend along the Forth from Stirling to Falkirk. It appears certain that the sea at one time must have covered the moss of Kineardine, and caused this accumulation of clay.

Upon its recession and the subsidence of the Forth, the Teith, and the Goodie, when deeper channels were formed, this rich flat district was naturally covered in due time with various kinds of trees—oak, birch, hazel, and even a few firs. These trees have

been discovered as numerous under the moss as they can be supposed to have grown in their natural state, and the roots are found fixed in the clay.

Many of the trees appear cut about two feet and a half from the ground—the part where the tree is easiest severed, and where the greatest strength of the woodman can be applied. From these circumstances, and from marks being seen on some of them that corresponded with the size of a Roman axe, it has been generally supposed that they were felled by the Romans. It may also be inferred that the trees were not cut down for the sake of the timber, but for the purpose of opening a way and dislodging the natives. This would perfectly well agree with all we read in history from the time of Agricola, and it is further confirmed by the various Roman utensils that have been found in the clay below the moss. One of the most remarkable of these is a large brass vessel, supposed to be a camp kettle.

In 1766, Lord Kames becoming connected with the estate of Blair-Drummond by the succession of his wife, immediately turned his attention to the improvement of this moss, and, as might be expected from his mental energy and superior intelligence, the work under his direction went on prosperously. The process was indeed slow from want of sufficient water to carry out his plans; but he had achieved one great point; he had shown that it was perfectly possible to get rid of the whole moss by the *floating* system—that is, by loosening the moss by spade labour, flooding it with water, and sweeping it off into the sea. His descendants continuing the scheme with equal zeal, were at length able to obtain a sufficient supply of water, and the Forth served as a recipient for carrying the moss into the Frith. In the course of time nearly the whole of this ground has been reclaimed, and now, instead of a useless quagmire may be seen profitable crops of wheat, beans, and barley, as well as green crops, and the cottages of a prosperous and happy peasantry.

The mansion-house of Blair-Drummond was built by George Drummond, Esq., in 1716. Even then it was an elegant and spacious building, by no means unworthy of the estate or of the founder; but since that period it has been much improved by the present proprietor, who has added an elegant and extensive wing to the original structure. It stands on the lower part of a gradually sloping ridge, which takes its rise here, and ascends westward by gentle undulations. The view from the higher portions of this ridge is not a little beautiful and extensive. The prospect of the west and north comprehends a part of the Grampian Hills, such as the cloud-capped Ben Lomond, Benvenue, Benledi, Ben-

voirlich, Stuckachrone, and Uamvar. On the east the range of the Ochils, including Dumyat, the Sherifmuir, the Abbey Craig, the Castle of Stirling, the Gillies Hill, the Field of Bannockburn, and the Rock of Craigforth, all teeming with historical recollections; while beyond them the line of the Frith of Forth is seen extending eastward as far as the eye can reach. On the south, the view is bounded by the Lennox Hills, which run almost uninterruptedly from the Castle of Stirling on the Forth to the Castle of Dumbarton on the Clyde, the principal portion of these hills being visible from this parish.

In the drawing-room at Blair-Drummond are several original portraits painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, particularly one of Lord Chancellor Perth, and one of his brother, the Earl of Melfort. But yet more interesting to the stranger, though by a different hand, is the likeness of Lord Kames, no less celebrated as a lawyer than as a philosopher. He is represented in his judicial robes of office.

The park is large and exceedingly beautiful. In the midst of it is an ornamental piece of water, abounding in wild ducks, that are here allowed to hatch and rear their young in safety, undisturbed by the gun of the sportsman. So bold have they become by the long habit of security, that the passer by may approach very closely without their rising or evincing the least alarm, especially in the months of October and November, when they seem to be the tamest. In the middle of this lake is an island bearing trees of various kinds, and in general about fifty years old. Amongst the reeds and rushes which skirt it, the coots and water-rails build their nests; and here, also, the swan may be seen, in size and the majesty of its motions the Queen of the island-water.

The heron, too, frequents this spot with its strange wild cry that is generally supposed to have given rise to the superstition of the Water-kelpie. Even the jackdaw, who harbours on the same tree, and sometimes with wily impudence usurps her nest, and purloins the food of the young herons, is not more noisy. It would almost seem as if the breeding-season were a time of universal peace, and reconciled birds that at other periods were not peculiarly tolerant of each other.

This park abounds in fine trees, chiefly beech and oak, many of which are of an enormous size, and have attained a great age; the climate, or the soil, or perhaps both, being not a little propitious to their growth. Something, however, we owe to the attention which has been paid them by the successive owners of the property; and more particularly of late years, great care has been taken to keep them judiciously, so as to admit the free expansion of the branches under the mingled influence of light and air,

instead of leaving them, as is too often the case with injudicious planters, to dwarf and stunt each other by their too great closeness. A no less useful precaution has been the exclusion of all animals from the park, except sheep, who alone improve the soil, without doing any injury to the trees.

Within the gardens is a very well-defined tumulus, of a conical shape, and of considerable dimensions, measuring ninety-two yards in circumference, and rising to about fifteen feet in height. It has not, however, been opened, which in some respects is, perhaps, to be regretted. In the pleasure grounds is a larger one on a bank that overlooks the carse, and which was probably intended for a watch-tower or signal-post, for there is no intervening object between it and Borrowstouness.

There is also a third tumulus near Blair-Drummond, east lodge, which was opened, when some fragments of urns and relics of human bones were discovered. It is surrounded by a circular foss, upon which it has been formed, and it is popularly called *Wallace's Trench*. History lends something like a colour to the general notion in this respect; for it is usually believed that, after having burned the Peel of Gargunock, he crossed the Forth to this very point by a road that led across the moss of Kincardine to a ford in the Teith, where it is fordable in any ordinary state of the river.

About a quarter of a mile from the house of Blair-Drummond is an eminence, distinguished by the ill-omened appellation of the Gallows-Hill. It probably has taken its name from having been the place of execution, at a time when the right of *fossa cum furca*—of the pit and the gallows—belonged to the feudal barons.

APLEY PARK, the seat of Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., is about four miles from Bridgenorth, and is one of the most admired seats in the county of Salop. The present mansion, erected by the late Thomas Whitmore, Esq., on the site of the old hall, is of white Grinshill stone—a material which enters into the building of so many Shropshire mansions—in the pointed style of architecture, having polygonal turrets at the angles, and a groined porch of three arches at the entrance, on the eastern front. The southern front has in the centre a lofty square tower, and on the north is the domestic chapel. The mansion is of very extensive dimensions, and fitted up in a corresponding style of magnificence. The grounds are adorned by fine woods, and the River Severn, which bounds the park, forms a conspicuous object in the view. The terrace at Apley is one of the most remarkable spots in the kingdom. It is above a mile in length, and wide enough

for six carriages to pass abreast; it rises with hanging woods to a great height above the river, and commands a prospect of almost unqualified extent and beauty.

The Whitmores, anciently seated at Whytmere, and subsequently at Claverly, have been located at Apley for several generations. Sir William Whitmore, who first acquired the estate, by purchase, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1620, and from him the property has regularly descended to the present owner.

BIRBURY HALL, Warwickshire, is two miles and a half north-east from Long Itchington. This place was given by Earl Leofric to the Benedictine monks, on founding the monastery at Coventry, and the holy brotherhood subsequently granted their interest in the estate to the family of Hastings. After various transmissions, the property was obtained, in 1674, by Sir Charles Wheler, Bart., whose widow, Lady Dorothy Wheler, conveyed it to Symon Biddulph, Esq., whose lineal descendant, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., now enjoys the estate, whereon stands a venerable mansion (built, in the shape of a half H, about the time of Elizabeth), well suited to the needs and purposes of ancient English hospitality. Sir Theophilus represents a principal male branch of the very eminent and ancient family of Biddulph, long seated at Biddulph, in Staffordshire; the ancient seat at which place demands notice, though, according to the plan of our work, we could not consistently give it a separate article.

The original edifice at Biddulph was a Norman castle, occupied by Ormus le Guidon, patriarch of the family at the time of the Conquest. On the site of this structure, Francis Biddulph, Esq. erected one of the most noble mansions, of the Tudor style of architecture. Its date, A.D. 1558, appears on the arched entrance, which, opening on the southern front, and enriched with pilasters and other ornaments, well carved and modelled in the Italian style, then blended with the features of English architecture, which, borrowed both from the ecclesiastical and castellated style, mixed with a revival of Roman forms. The pilasters and ornaments are renewed on the second story, accompanying the gallery, or balcony, over the gate, surmounted by a battlemented pyramid; while the principal apartments on this side end in two noble bays or oriels, also carried up to the same height. On the other side are similar bays, of fine proportions, and on the north rises a lofty tower, ending in a dome which is vaulted with stone, moulded into the shape of scales, in a singular but effective manner. The whole is of beautiful grey stone, and does credit to the spirit and magnificence of the founder,

who little thought that an edifice calculated to be the residence of his family for ages, would, within a century, fall a sacrifice to democratic violence. In the civil wars, Biddulph Hall was held for the king, and was one of the last posts to surrender. A garrison was there after the battle of Marston Moor; and in 1645 the king visited all those quarters on his way to Chester, shortly before his last fight at Naseby; after which the Hall was plundered and laid in ruins; and thus "Biddulph" ceased, after five centuries, to be the abode of the race of Ormus.

WILLEY PARK, co. Salop, the seat of Lord Forester, stands about two miles from the town of Broseley. The mansion is an elegant structure, erected partly of white Grinshill stone, after designs by Louis Wyatt. The principal front extends about 120 feet, and, to the extremity of the offices, nearly 300 feet. Carriages drive under a portico of the Corinthian order, which opens upon a vestibule leading to a saloon much admired for its architectural effect; it is 40 feet by 30 in dimensions, and adorned with Corinthian columns, supporting a light gallery of communication with the chambers above.

Among the contents of the mansion are a good library, many family and historical portraits, and various statues and copies from the antique. The plantations surrounding the house are tasteful and flourishing, and a fine sheet of water adds to the beauty of the grounds. At some distance are remains of the old Hall, part of which is occupied as the residence of his lordship's steward.

Willey was anciently the inheritance of the eminent family of Weld, members of which filled the highest offices in the county for many generations.

In 1734 Brooke Forester, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Weld, Esq., of Willey, and thus the estate came into the Forester family, and has regularly descended to the present noble owner.

THE LEE, in the county of Lanark, the seat of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., in whose family the estate has been for ages.

The present house was commenced in 1820, but the original plan was not completed till 1849. It is in the castellated style, with centre tower and turrets. Its most striking feature is this tower, which replaces the open court of the old house, rising high above the other parts of the structure, and receiving light from twelve windows, three on each side, near the roof.

It is here that the celebrated Lee-Penny is kept—a relic that has been in the family since the time of the Crusades, and which, moreover, furnished Sir Walter Scott with one of the leading features in his romance of the “Talisman;” in fact, with the idea of the Talisman itself. “The soldan,” so he concludes his tale, “the soldan sent as a nuptial present on this occasion the celebrated talisman; but though many cures were wrought by means of it in Europe, none equalled in success and celebrity those which the soldan achieved. It is still in existence, having been bequeathed by the Earl of Huntingdon to a brave Knight of Scotland, Sir Thomas of the Lee, in whose ancient and highly honoured family it is still preserved. And although charmed stones have been dismissed from the modern pharmacopeia, its virtues are still applied to for stopping blood, and in cases of canine madness.”

Such is the romancer’s account, coloured, of course, to suit the object he had in view, and yet not very remote from truth either, as will be seen in the real story.

King Robert Bruce, not being able to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in his lifetime, hit upon the happy expedient of ordering that when he was dead the heart should be taken from his body and transported thither. Amongst the knights who were entrusted with this precious relic was Sir Simon Lockhard of Lee, who, being unable otherwise to defray the expenses of the journey, borrowed the sum of £10 from Sir William de Lindsay, Prior of Ayre, granting him a bond upon his estate to that amount. This document, which bears the date of 1323, is yet extant amongst the family papers; and hence, as a memorial of his good service, the family name of Locard was changed to Lock-heart, or Lockhart. At the same time Sir Simon obtained for arms a heart within a lock, with the motto, *Corda serrata pando*.

According to the historians, Douglas, who was at the head of this funereal pilgrimage, and who carried the king’s heart in a silver box suspended from his neck, never got further than Spain, being there killed by the Saracens. The legend, however, makes Sir Simon more fortunate. He proceeds upon his mission, and is lucky enough to take prisoner a Saracen chief, for whose ransom his wife offers a large sum of gold. To this he accedes; but in counting out the money the lady drops a gem from her purse, and evinces such haste and eagerness to recover it, that the knight’s curiosity is excited. With infinite courtesy he requests to be informed why she seems to prize so much what to all appearance has but little value. The Saracen unsuspectingly complies with

his request, and reveals the hidden virtue of the stone; whereupon the knight is no longer willing to abide by his bargain. He refuses to release his captive unless the talisman is given to him in addition to the gold; and the lady in the end submits to his demand, though much against her inclination.

The talisman thus obtained, and which has ever since been called the Lee-Penny, is a small triangular stone, but of what kind the lapidaries profess themselves unable to determine. It is about half an inch long, and is set in a silver coin, which, judging from the still discernable traces of a cross, must belong to the time of Edward I. Formerly it was in high repute for its medical qualities. Water, into which it had been dipt, was held an effectual remedy for all ailments amongst cattle, and so far was its fame spread in this respect, that people in the northern counties of England would send for it. It was, moreover, a certain specific against hydrophobia. An instance of this has been preserved in the case of a Lady Baird of Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh, who, by using draughts and baths to which the talisman had imparted its virtues, actually recovered from the bite of a mad dog after the disease had set up. Nay, it was an antidote to the Plague itself. When this disease last raged at Newcastle, the inhabitants borrowed the Lee-Penny, and found it so effectual against their terrible enemy, that they would gladly have forfeited the sum they had deposited in trust for the loan, if the owners would have consented.

It is not a little amusing to see how this same talisman puzzled the wits of a certain “Synode and Assemblée,” held at Glasgow, when called upon to decide how far the use of such a remedy might be lawful. Considering that no words such as charmers use were employed at the time of taking the medicated waters, they were inclined to think there was no great harm in it; but, as if not quite satisfied with their own decision, they gravely admonished the “Laird of Lie” to use it with as little scandal as might be. The document is really too curious not to be given here, and at full length.

“Copy of an act of the Synode and Assemblée apud Glasgow, the 25th of October. Synode Session 2d.

“Quhilk daye amongst the referies of the Brethern of the ministrie of Lanark, it was propoundit to the Synode that Gowen Hammiltoun of Raplock had preferit ane complaint before them against Sir Thomas Lockhart of Lee anent the superstitious using of ane stone set in silver for the curing of diseased cattel, quilk the said Gawen affirmed could not be lawfullie used, and that they had deferit to give any desisioun therein till the advise of the Assemblée

might be heard concerning the same. The Assemblie having inquerit of the manner of using therof, and partiularlie understood be examinatioun of the said Laird of Lie, and otherwise that the custome is onlie to cast the stone in sume water, and give the decesait cattel thereof to drink, and yt the same is done wt-out using onie wordes such as charmers use in their unlawful practissess, and considering that in nature they are monie thinges sein to work strange effect, grof no humane witt can give a reason, it having pleasit God to give unto stones and herbes a special virtues for the healling of mony infirmities in man and beast, and advises the brethern to surcease their proecess, as gr-in they perseive no ground of offence, and admonishes the said Laird of Lie in the using of the said stone to tak heid it be usit heir after wt. the least seandall that possiblie may be.

"Extract out of the Bookes of the Assemblie holden at Glasgow, and subscribed by their clerk at thair command.

"M. ROBERT YOUNG,

"Clerk to the Assemblie at Glasgow."

The grounds attached to this mansion are exceedingly picturesque and beautiful.

OLD WITHINGTON HALL, Cheshire, the seat of John Baskervyle Glegg, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and in 1814 high sheriff. In the time of Henry III., Walkelyn de Arderne, the then possessor of the estate, granted to Robert de Camoille a release of homages and rents due to him in Old Withington, as a recompense for his services in the wars of Gascony. The same Robert afterwards granted one moiety of the said manor to Oliver Fitton, and the other to John de Baskervyle, in whose descendants it has remained ever since. The name alone of the family holding it has been changed, the grandfather of the present owner having taken the name of Glegg when he succeeded in right of his wife to the estates of the Gleggs of Gayton-in-Wirral.

Old Withington Hall was erected in the time of Elizabeth; but, about sixty years ago, it was rebuilt by John Glegg, Esq. It is now a large and handsome mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture. The site is pleasing and picturesque, being in the midst of park-like grounds, at the end of a fine avenue to the right of the road from Middlewich to Macclesfield, and about eight miles distant from the latter. The general surface of the ground varies little from the flatness of the district towards Northwich; but the hills on the border of the Staffordshire and Derbyshire frontier give life to the remoter prospect, while the abundance of forest trees in the adjoining hedges break the monotony of the foreground.

TAMWORTH CASTLE, Warwickshire, the property of Lord Charles Vere Townshend. In the Anglo-Saxon this place was called *Tamanweorthe*, from *theorh*, "a court or place, to which *ig*, an island, seems to be added, for that the Anker and Tame here joining, it forms the figure of an island." In fact the river runs through the town, dividing it into two equal parts, one-half of which is in Warwickshire, and half in the county of Stafford. The name, however, has been more variously spelt than is here worth repeating.

"The Castle of Tamworth," says Leland, "standeth on a meetly high ground, on the southe part of the towne, hard upon the rise of Anker, at the mouth of it. The Marmions, Frevilles, and Ferrers, have been lords of it since the Conquest."

By William the Conqueror this castle was granted to Robert Marmion, who would seem to have been no indifferent prototype of Walter Scott's hero of the same name. According to William of Newbury, he was "*homo bellicosus, ferociâ et astutiâ fere nullo suo tempore impar.*" Many were the traditions extant concerning this ferocious chieftain. Dugdale tells us, that "being a great adversarie to the Earl of Chester, he entered the priorie of Coventre, and expelling the monks, fortified it, making in the fields adjacent divers deep ditches, lightly covered over, to the intent that such as should make approaches thereto might be intrapt; but it so happened, that as he rode himself to view the earl's forces that began to draw near it, he fell into one of them, and broke his thigh; so that he was forthwith seized on by a common souldier, who immediately cut off his head."

Another account punishes the heroic delinquent by supernatural agency. "This Robert being settled here, expelled those nuns he found here to a place called Oldbury, about four miles distant. After which, within the compass of a twelvemonth, as it is said, making a costly entertainment at Tamworth Castle for some of his friends, among which was Sir Walter de Somerville, Lord of Whiehmoor, in the county of Stafford, his sworn brother, it happened that, as he lay in his bed, St. Edith appeared to him in the habit of a veiled nun, with a crosier in her hand, and advertised him that if he did not restore the Abbey of Polesworth—which lay within the territories belonging to his Castle at Tamworth—unto her successors, he should have an evil death, and go to hell; and that he might be the more sensible of her admonition she smote him on the side with the point of her crosier, and so vanished away. Moreover, that, by this stroke being much wounded, he cried out so loud that his friends in the house arose, and finding him

extremely tormented with the pain of his wound, advised him to confess himself to a priest, and vow to restore them to their former possession. Furthermore, that having so done, his pain ceased, and that in accomplishment of his vow (accompanied by Sir Walter de Somerville and the rest), he forthwith rode to Oldbury, and craving pardon of the nuns for the injury done, brought them back to Polesworth; desiring that himself and his friend, Sir Walter de Somerville, might be reputed their patrons, and have burial for themselves and their heirs in this abbey—viz., the Marmions in the chapter-house, and the Somervilles in the cloister." But for all this, he did not, as we have seen in the first tradition, escape the evil death with which St. Edith threatened him, an incident that Sir Walter Scott has borrowed, and turned against his fictitious Marmion:—

"The abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted state again—
For much of state she had—
Composed her veil and raised her head,
And, 'bid,' in solemn voice she said,
'Thy master bold and bad
The records of his house turn o'er,
And when he shall there written see
That one of his own ancestry
Drove the monks forth of Coventre,
Bid him his fate explore.'
Prancing in pride of earthly trust,
His charger hurled him to the dust,
And by a base plebeian thrust
He died his band before."

It would seem, however, as if one legend variously told, had, in process of years, become two; for it does not appear very probable that Sir Robert, after his first affair with the nuns, and his subsequent remorse, would a second time have incurred supernatural vengeance by a similar offence directed against a convent of monks.

The architecture of the castle belongs to various periods. The hall, a rude and somewhat comfortless structure, appears, with some other portions, to be of a very ancient date, and the rooms and staircase—though, from Leland's account, they must have been built within his time—are yet exceedingly irregular, as if appertaining to a much anterior age.

Tamworth Castle passed through an heiress from the Marmions to the Freviles, and again, by a like transmission, from the Freviles to the old family of Ferrers, the eventual representative of which, Ann, only daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, conveyed Tamworth in marriage to the Hon. Robert Shirley. Their daughter and eventual heiress, Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness Ferrers, of Chartley, wedded James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton, and was mother of Lady Charlotte Compton, wife of George, Viscount Townshend. Thus, the estate and Castle of Tamworth became vested in the noble house of Townshend.

From the castle-leads is a noble prospect of rich woodland country, spreading over Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. Through the midst of the scene roll the Tame and the Anker, crossed by two bridges—that over the Anker, called Bowebridge, though the smaller river, being the most remarkable.

The poet Drayton, who was born on the banks of the Anker, has celebrated this scene in some of his sweetest strains:—

"Clear Anker, on whose silver-sanded shore
My soul-shrin'd saint, my fair idea lies;
A blessed brook, whose milk-white swans adore
Thy crystal stream, refined by her eyes;
Where sweet myrrh-breathing Zephyr in the spring
Gently distils his nectar-dropping show'rs,
Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing
Amongst the dainty, dew-impearled flowers,
Say thus, fair brook, when thou shalt see thy queen,
Lo, here thy shepherd spent his wand'ring years;
And in these shades, dear nymph, he oft has been,
And here to thee he sacrificed his tears:
Fair Arden, thou, my Tempe art alone;
And thou, sweet Anker, art my Helicon."

MOOR PARK, Herts, the seat of Lord Robert Grosvenor. In ancient times, the Manor of the Moor formed part of the possessions of the richly-endowed Abbey of St. Alban's, and in 1431 appears to have been held under that holy community by William Fleete, at the yearly rent of ten shillings and tenpence, by the service of one penny, payable after the decease of every tenant, and by the service of finding for the abbot and his successors one horse to carry him to the cell of Tynemouth, whenever he should journey thither. Upon the subsequent refusal of Fleete to perform these duties, the Moor was confirmed to the abbey, by the judgment of Sir William Babington, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was not long after, A.D. 1457, leased to Ralph Botiller, Lord of Sudeley. The next proprietor on record was George Nevil (younger brother of Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury), and to him Henry VI. granted licence to enclose 600 acres of pasture and land for a park, and permission to embattle the site of the manor. George Nevil was a celebrated churchman of his time, and became in the reign of Edward IV., Archbishop of York; he resided in a style of great magnificence on his demesne of the Moor, where he frequently entertained his royal master. At the death, however, of his brother, the renowned Earl of Warwick, the tide of courtly favour turned against the prelate, and the king found means by a curious stratagem, related by Goodwin in his catalogue of English Bishops, to compass his ruin.

Nevil's disgrace caused his lands to revert to the crown, and Moor remained so vested until the reign of Henry VII., when it was granted to John, Earl of Oxford, in requital of his gallant services at Bosworth; but it did not long continue in the chivalrous race

of Vere, for among the vast possessions forfeited by Cardinal Wolsey the Moor occurs, and within the lapse of a few years it was annexed, by royal letters patent, to the Duchy of Lancaster. The manor with the park was afterwards assigned by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, and here the Russell family resided for some time. The first house upon this beautiful demesne, of which we have any historical account, was inhabited by Lucy, Countess Dowager of Bedford, widow of Edward, third earl, and sister and coheir of John, second Lord Harrington, a lady equally celebrated for her learning and extravagance, and a distinguished patroness of the most celebrated men of her time. Her ladyship laid out the gardens, and was the first to render this favoured spot a point of general attraction. She did not however very long retain possession of an estate she had so greatly adorned; for in 1626, it passed by sale, to William, Earl of Pembroke, by whom the house and park were severed from the manor, and sold to Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth. His lordship, fourth son of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and a near kinsman of Queen Elizabeth, acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the era in which he lived. His Memoirs, written by himself and published by John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1759, give much insight into the history of the times. He was on board the fleet in 1588, at the destruction of the Armada, and he states that he won a wager of two thousand pounds the next year by going on foot in twelve days to Berwick. "After this," goes on the memoir, "I married a gentlewoman, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevanion, more for her *worth* than her *wealth*, for her estate was but £500 a-year jointure. She had between £500 and £600 in her purse. Neither did she marry me for any great wealth; for I had in all the world but £100 a-year out of the Exchequer, as a pension, and that was but during pleasure; and I was near £1000 in debt. Besides the Queen was mightily displeased with me for marrying, and most of my best friends; only my father was no ways offended at it, which gave me great content." The tide of fortune, which he took in the spring, was the opportunity afforded him by the familiar intercourse, with which his kinswoman, Queen Elizabeth, condescended to treat him, of being the first to announce her Majesty's decease to her successor. As he visited her (he says) in her last illness, and prayed that her health might amend, she took him by the hand and wringing it hard, replied, "No, Robin, I am not well," and, fetching at the same time no fewer than forty or fifty sighs, which he declares, except for the death of Mary of Scotland, he never in his whole life, knew her to do before. By

those sighs, the wily politician judged her Majesty was near her dissolution, and, with great candour, he proceeds, "I could not but think in what a wretched state I should be left, most of my livelihood depending on her life. And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and favour I was ever received of the King of Scots whensoever I was sent to him." Accordingly, at the decease of the Queen, Cary immediately proceeded to Scotland, and was the first person to announce to King James his accession to the throne of England, producing and presenting to his Majesty, in proof of his veracity, a certain blue ring.* The king received him, of course, most graciously, and observed, "I know you have lost a near kinswoman, and a mistress, but take here my hand, I will be a good master to you, and will requite this service with honour and reward." Notwithstanding this royal pledge, however, full nineteen years elapsed before Cary attained the peerage; and in his Memoirs he observes, "I only relied on God and the king. The one never left me; the other shortly after his coming to London, deceived my expectations, and adhered to those who sought my ruin." The earl died at Moor Park, 12th April, 1639, leaving a daughter, Philadelphia, wife of Sir Thomas Wharton, and two sons, Henry, second Earl of Monmouth, and Thomas, who obtained celebrity as a poet, and was so devoted a royalist that, upon the execution of King Charles, he fell sick of grief and died about 1648, in the thirty-third year of his age. His only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, wedded John, Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, and was mother of Charles Mordaunt, the renowned Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. At the decease of the first earl, Moor Park devolved on his elder son, Henry, a nobleman whom Anthony Wood describes as "a person well skilled in the modern languages, and a generous scholar, the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of the rebellion, when, by a forced retirement, he was capacitated to exercise himself in studies, while others of the nobility were fain to trundle to their inferiors for company's sake." He wrote much; but, as Walpole observes; "we have scarce anything of his own composition, and are as little

* The account of the *blue ring* which Lady Elizabeth Spelman (daughter of Martha, Countess of Middleton, who was daughter of the second Earl of Monmouth, and granddaughter of the nobleman to whom the anecdote refers) gave to Lord Cork, was this; King James kept a constant correspondence with several persons of the English Court for many years prior to Queen Elizabeth's decease, among others, with Lady Serope (sister of this Robert Cary) to whom his Majesty sent by Sir James Fullerton, a sapphire ring, with positive orders to return it to him, by a special messenger, as soon as the queen actually expired. Lady Serope had no opportunity of delivering it to her brother Robert, whilst he was in the Palace of Richmond; but waiting at the window till she saw him at the outside of the gate, she threw it out to him, and he well knew to what purpose he received it.

acquainted with his character as with his genius."

Both his sons having died in early manhood—the elder, Lionel, in the ranks of the royalists at Marston Moor—the earl felt no longer a pride in keeping up the demesne of the Moor, and at length alienated the estate to Sir Richard Francklyn, of Willesden, Middlesex, by whom it was, in ten years after, sold to James Butler, Duke of Ormond, the royalist general, and his Grace disposed of the property in 1670 to James, Duke of Monmouth. To this ill-fated nobleman is generally attributed the erection of the present mansion, which, at the period of its being built, was esteemed one of the best pieces of brick work in England. On his attainder, subsequent to the battle of Sedgemoor, Moor Park became forfeited to the crown, and was shortly afterwards granted by James II. to the Duchess of Monmouth, the duke's widow, who, in 1720, sold it to Benjamin Haskins Styles, Esq., one of the fortunate speculators in the South Sea scheme. He almost rebuilt the whole, in a style of great magnificence, from the designs of a celebrated Italian architect. Giacomo Leoni, aided by Sir James Thornhill, the painter. The expense of the improvements are stated to have been £150,000, of which the carriage of the stone from London consumed full £13,000. The principal or southern front has a grand portico, the pediment of which is supported by four noble columns of the Corinthian order, each shaft, thirty-seven feet high, the capitals are six feet in height, the base four, the entablature is continued round the house, and is surmounted by a balustrade. The interior is uncommonly rich and possesses an air of princely grandeur. The hall, of equal and spacious proportions, is surrounded by a noble gallery, on whose sides are painted in fresco, the most celebrated statues of antiquity. Above is represented a dome, producing an excellent effect. In the lower part, four large compartments are painted from the principal circumstances in the first book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, containing the story of Io and Argus. The artist of these subjects is unknown, but they are represented with much propriety and judgment, in chaste but not brilliant colours. The door-cases are of marble, and military trophies, in a species of composition, complete the decorations of the hall. The principal staircase is painted with various subjects from Ovid, executed with much brilliancy of colours. The saloon is a handsome room, wainscoted with oak, in the panels of which are subjects representing the four seasons. The ceiling of this apartment is copied from one by Guido in the Respighiari Palace. The sum of £3500 was obtained by a legal pro-

cess for the painting, which is one of the finest works of Sir James Thornhill. The ball, or long drawing-room, was fitted up by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., in a most superb style, at an expense of £10,000, the ceiling is in compartments of various forms, filled with fanciful ornaments, executed with much taste. The chimney pieces throughout the mansion are of marble; this has two female figures as large as life, beautifully sculptured and finely polished, supporting the frieze. The apartments are adorned with collections of pictures, some of which are scarce and very valuable.

The views from the south front are contracted, but on the north is a most extensive prospect opening upon a fertile vale, animated by the meanderings of the Gade and Coln rivers, and rendered beautiful by a luxuriance of verdure, intermingled with noble seats, villages, and farm houses, together with the towns of Rickmansworth and Watford. This delightful view was obtained in 1725 by lowering a hill at the expense of £5000. Pope has satirized the possessor of the mansion for this circumstance in his moral essays; but the satire was more severe than just, and the prospect completely belies the poet. After the decease of B. H. Styles, Esq, the house was purchased by George, afterwards Lord Anson, who expended about £80,000 in the improvement of the grounds. As true taste regained her rights, the formal style in which the grounds were laid out appeared tame and insipid, and in effecting the alterations here Lord Anson employed the far-famed Browne. In 1765 the whole was disposed of to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., whose son, Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. in 1787 sold it to Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., M.P. for Worcester, of whose executors in 1799 it was purchased by Robert Williams, Esq., an eminent banker of the city of London, and some time M.P. for Dorchester. He resided occasionally at Moor Park, but at length that estate was sold to the noble family of Grosvenor, since which it has undergone a thorough repair at a great expense. The domain also has been increased, and is now very extensive. The park is about five miles in circumference, having its surface finely diversified; it is well wooded and includes almost every species of timber, particularly oak, elm, and lime. In the vicinity of a circular bason is planted a grove or wilderness of firs, cypress, laurels, both Portugal and common; and the kitchen garden is celebrated for a peculiar apricot, called the Moor Park, originally planted by Lord Anson. "Moor Park, when I was acquainted with it" says Sir William Temple, "was the sweetest place, I think, that I have ever seen in my life, either before or since, at home or abroad."

STICHILL PLACE, called by some writers, *Stichill House*, Roxburghshire, the seat of Sir John Pringle, Bart., vice-lieutenant of the county. This family of Pringle, which obtained Stichill by purchase in 1628, from Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, may be traced back to a very remote period, and seem to have had their full share of that overboiling spirit, that "perfervidus genius," which the elegant Buchanan objects to his countrymen. We see them, like so many of the landed proprietors of those days, coming in constant collision with the law, sometimes defeated, but more frequently defeating, all of which formed no impeachment to the character of a gentleman. On the contrary, to take a tenfold revenge for injury was as essential to a good name, then, as duelling was a few years since; and as this private code was totally opposed to the public law, it will not be a matter of surprise to any one that we find various members of the Pringle family at times called upon to answer for deeds of violence and bloodshed. Hence the name may be met with more than once in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, that interesting and highly curious picture of the Scottish feudal times.

The etymology of this name—Stichill—has been derived from *Sti. l. e.*, "steep," and "hill," and the house is on high ground, being five hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is no doubt that "to stye" is a northern term, signifying "to ascend, to mount;" but still the word is just as likely to have been compounded of the old term *sty*, *i. e.*, a path, and "hill."

The house, which is in the old Dutch style of architecture, such as may yet be seen in many a Flemish town, was built about the year 1570, but it is not known by whom. Considerable additions, however, have been made to it by the late as well as the present baronet, so that it has the appearance of a solid and extensive mansion. From the house is a remarkably fine view of the valley of the Tweed, and in the neighbourhood are various objects of curiosity, some indeed in the same parish, or rather in the united parishes of Stichill and Hume. Amongst these Hume Castle stands predominant. During the border wars it was a noted stronghold and place of defence against the Southrons, when marching from the northern parts of England.

"They lighted down on Tweed water,
And blew their coals sac het,
And fired the March and Teviotdale
All in an evening late."

As may be supposed from its situation, Hume Castle was often subjected to attack from the English borderers, who must have constantly found it a stumbling-block in the way of their projected inroads, and no less dangerous if left behind them, and their advance was attended by any serious disaster. In the year 1547 it was given up to the Duke

of Somerset, but it was retaken by the Scotch in 1549. A tale is told of Oliver Cromwell, that when at Haddington he sent a summons to the Governor of Hume Castle peremptorily demanding its immediate surrender. To this the governor, being equally valiant and poetical, replied

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand fast in this castle;
And all the dogs in the town
Shall not drive Willie Wastle down."

Hereupon Cromwell, who seldom understood jesting on such matters, replied to the governor's rhymes with his cannon, and so effectually did he "do the work of the Lord"—to use his own phrase—that Willie Wastle was in the end "driven down," and the castle being taken, it was in a great measure demolished. Within the park and grounds of Stichill Place is a hill now covered with wood, popularly known under the name of the *Queen's Cairn*; a designation which it is said to have acquired from the following circumstance. When James II. went to besiege the Castle of Roxburgh, he left his queen, for greater security, at Hume Castle. She was then in a state of pregnancy, but the places not being far distant from each other, she was accustomed occasionally to visit her husband in his camp. One day, when she had set out for this purpose, she was met by a messenger with tidings that the king had been killed by the accidental bursting of a cannon. This sad news instantly brought on the pains of travail, and she was delivered of a child on the spot, which ever afterwards went by the name of the *Queen's Cairn*.

THURNING HALL, Norfolk, the seat of James Gay, Esq. This mansion was built about 1760, by Caleb Elwin, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Astley, Bart.

The old Hall which stood a short distance from the present modern structure, was formerly the property of Robert, Earl of Sussex, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold it with the demesne lands, then consisting of about 300 acres of pasture, arable, and wood, to Peter Elwin, of Thurning, Gent., as appears by an indenture, bearing date 14th April, 1597, signed by the earl, and by the Lady Bridgett, his countess. Subsequently the estate was possessed by the Elwin family, from that time until sold in the year 1837, to James Gay, Esq., the present possessor, who has considerably enlarged the estate, which now consists of upwards of 1400 acres around the house.

A small portion of the old Hall is still standing, having been converted into a dairy-house. It appears to have been erected about the time of Henry VII., or a little earlier.

The present mansion is situated in a pad-

dock of undulating grounds, well screened by woods, and having a small ornamental lake of water, formed by the embankment of a river which runs through the demesne.

KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, the seat of John Francis Wright, Esq. This place, or rather the village, from which it derives its name, has been written Keldon. *Dun*, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies a hill, and the prior syllable is most probably derived from *keld*, a fountain; or from *cele*, "extreme cold," the *c* being pronounced like *k* in the Anglo-Saxon. Dr. Stukeley, whose learning is undeniable, but who seems to have allowed it to run away with him in this matter, derives *Kel* from *Celn*, "mysterious," or "to conceal," whence *Celi* the name of God; and thus it would imply the "Hill of God," or "God's Hill," a name that is certainly by no means uncommon, though it seems by no means warranted on this occasion.

Kelvedon came in 1538 to the Wrights by purchase from Richard Bolles, Esq., whose ancestors had possessed it from 1464, prior to which time—from 1383—it appears to have belonged to a family named De Hagh.

Kelvedon Hall stands close by the west end of the parish church, on the site of a much older mansion. It was built in 1742, and is a plain red brick structure, consisting of a centre and two wings. Within the house is a Roman Catholic chapel, the family having always adhered to that religion. It is adorned with a fine altar-piece, painted by De Bruyn, in chiaro-oscuro, and representing the Nativity.

In regard to situation this spot does not yield in pleasantness to any in the county. The grounds about the house are well-wooded, and the prospect over the adjacent country is extensive.

ASTLEY CASTLE, in the woodland district of the Forest of Arden, about eight miles from Coventry, the residence of the Right Hon. James Hewitt, Viscount Lifford; a large structure in the Elizabethan style, situated in a court surrounded by a broad moat, with a bridge conducting to the mansion, in the place where the draw-bridge used to be.

The principal front is to the south-east. The vestibule has some ancient armour and furniture belonging to the Astley and Grey families, who formerly resided here. The hall is used as a dining-room, and contains several fine pictures. Adjoining the hall is the library (with heavy Elizabethan windows) opening into the conservatory. Beyond the moat is a small park containing a handsome sheet of water.

This place was the seat of the Astleys as early as the reign of Henry II., and con-

tinued with them till that of Richard II., when it fell into the hands of an heiress, Joanna Astley, who married Reginald Grey de Ruthin, the direct ancestor of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. The duke made this one of his principal residences, and here he was taken by the Earl of Huntingdon, in an old hollow tree in the park, and conveyed to London, and there beheaded. He had been hidden several days in this old tree, and was at last betrayed by his own park-keeper, named Underwood. After his death, Astley went as part dowrie to his widow, who re-married Adrian Stokes, Esq., who defaced the beautiful collegiate church and pulled down the spire, which was called the "Lanthorn of Arden." The property afterwards passed to the Chamberlains of Shireburn, in Oxfordshire, and from them to the Newdigates of Arbury. The castle was the residence of Lady Newdigate, the mother of Sir Roger Newdigate, the distinguished M.P. for the University of Oxford, and the founder of the Newdigate Prize. It afterwards fell into decay, and so remained until restored by Francis Newdigate, Esq., of Blackheath, who took a lease from his father (then the owner of the Arbury estate), and subsequently disposed of the remainder of his term to Viscount Lifford.

The church joins the castle-moat, and is the remains of great magnificence, the present structure being only a small portion of the original building. It contains alabaster full-length figures of the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, and another of a lady with a coronet on her head, which by some has been supposed to be Lady Jane Grey.

ALBURY PARK, near Guildford, Surrey, the seat of Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P. The original mansion at Albury was erected probably before the Conquest. The most ancient representation is found in some plates by Hollar, in whose time it appears to have been a timber-framed house, filled up with rubble. The building now used as the laundry is mentioned in Domesday Book as the parish mill, and the watercourse which fed it feeds it still. The most celebrated possessor of the estate was Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, for whom, during his banishment in Venice, Evelyn laid out the gardens as they now exist. There is an ancient Roman residence on the heath, from which many coins and other remains have been dug. The old parish church, now no longer used, has a tower with Saxon windows, and the pew belonging to the mansion, has been recently fitted-up as a mortuary chapel.

From the Howards the property was bought by the Attorney-General, Heneage Finch, known as *silver-tongue*, celebrated at the trial of the seven bishops. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Guernsey in 1702,

and created Earl of Aylesford in 1714. By him the mansion was re-built. In 1800 Albury passed from the Finches by sale to Samuel Thornton, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, and M.P. for Hull, and in 1811 was sold by him to Charles Wall, Esq., from whom the property was purchased in 1819 by its present owner, Henry Drummond, Esq., grandson of the Honourable Henry Drummond, of the Grange, Hants, fourth son of William, fourth Viscount Strathallan, who was slain at Culloden.

The architecture of the house is Elizabethan; the gardens have a magnificent terrace, and yew hedge of a quarter-of-a-mile long each; and abound with a great variety of rare trees. The park is much diversified, and filled with large timber, particularly oak, chesnut and fir.

AUDLEY END, Essex, the magnificent seat of Lord Braybrooke, whether regarded in relation to its present splendour, or the haunting associations of its earlier possessors, holds a foremost rank among the baronial halls of Great Britain.

It is situated in the county of Essex, where, in the parish of Saffron Walden, there was a manor anciently vested in the crown, as well as an abbey called Walden, appropriated by it at the dissolution. The two properties, when united, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, who succeeded the illustrious Sir Thomas More in the tenure of the Great Seals; and the whole estate has been, from the name of this proprietor, henceforward called Audley End. The Chancellor, thus rewarded with spoils of the monastic corporations, the dissolution of which he had actively promoted, was in 1538 raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Audley of Walden.

Margaret Audley, his daughter and heiress, married first, Lord Henry Dudley, younger brother to the husband of the Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards, on his decease without issue, she became the second wife of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk. After the early death of his three wives, the latter nobleman entered into a treaty of marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots, when the blood which aspired to a throne flowed upon the block. Margaret Audley was thus successively allied to the two most ambitious houses that appeared during the dynasty of the Tudors, and which each in turn endeavoured to grasp a crown matrimonial.

From the first marriage of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, the bearer at the present day of that illustrious title is descended. Of the second marriage were two sons—William, the younger, ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle, and the Howards of Corby; and Thomas, the elder, who inheriting from his mother the estate of Audley End, was, in

consideration of his noble birth, and in reward of his naval services, summoned to Parliament by Queen Elizabeth, as Baron Howard of Walden.

As the bright but baneful influence of the malignant star of the Scottish Queen had involved the house of Howard in ruin, James, through perhaps some sentiment of filial piety and gratitude, commenced his reign with a determination to re-establish it in surpassing honour; and, as an earnest of his intention, he, on the 21st of July, 1603, raised Lord Howard to the title of Earl of Suffolk, and shortly afterwards appointed him Lord High Chamberlain. In execution of the routine of his office, it was the earl's duty to ascertain that the necessary preparations were made for the opening of each session of parliament; hence, on the 4th of November, 1605, he visited the Houses of Parliament in company with Lord Montague, a letter to whom had given the first intimation of the Gunpowder Plot; and then entering the cellars under them, and casting an apparently careless glance on the coal under which the barrels of gunpowder were concealed, he observed to Guy Faukes, who was present under the designation of Percy's servant, that his master had laid in an abundant provision of fuel. The next morning, a little after midnight, Faukes was arrested at the door of the vault. In 1618 the Earl of Suffolk was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England; but in about four years more, having, as the father-in-law of the fallen courtier, Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, become obnoxious to the new favourite, Buckingham, he was charged with peculation, deprived of his staff of office, and committed for a short period to the Tower, together with his countess, to whose rapacity the ground afforded for this painful accusation has been principally ascribed. It was this earl who erected the magnificent palace of Audley End. He died in 1626, leaving a large family. Of his younger children, his second son, Thomas, was created Earl of Berkshire, and is ancestor of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. His fifth son, Sir Robert, a gallant cavalier soldier, was but too notorious in his own day for his intrigue with the Viscountess Purbeck, the beautiful and ill-assorted daughter of the Chief-Justice Coke; and his sixth son, Edward, was created Baron Howard of Escrick.

Theophilus, the eldest son of the first Earl of Suffolk, succeeded to the title and the chief mansion of his father, and had a son and successor, James, the third earl, who, about the year 1668, sold the park and mansion of Audley End to King Charles II. Henceforward this now royal palace often became the resort of the gay court of the witty monarch, the hereditary residences of whose ancestors had, in several instances,

been destroyed during the wars of the Commonwealth. Earl James left at his decease two daughters, the co-heirs of the Barony of Howard of Walden. His Earldom of Suffolk passed successively to his surviving younger brothers, and then remained for some time with the descendants of the youngest of them.

The purchase-money of Audley End was £50,000, and of this 20,000 was left in mortgage on the estate, and continued unpaid at the revolution. In 1701, therefore, the demesne was conveyed back again to the family of Howard; and the fifth Earl of Suffolk, on receiving it, relinquished his claim upon the crown for the remainder of the debt. His descendant, the tenth earl, died without issue in 1733, when the earldom devolved on his distant cousin, Henry Bowes Howard, fourth Earl of Berkshire.

But the estates of Audley End were destined to take a different direction. Their possession was disputed between the second Earl of Effingham, who claimed under a settlement in his favour, executed after suffering a recovery, by the seventh Earl of Suffolk; and the heir of the two daughters of the third Earl of Suffolk; and as it turned out that the seventh earl was only tenant for life of the property, the courts of law rejected the title of him whom he had nominated. The successful claimants on the part of one of these daughters, the Lady Essex Howard, wife of Lord Griffin, were the Honourable Elizabeth Griffin, married first to Henry Neville Grey, Esq., and secondly to the Earl of Portsmouth; and her sister Ann, wife of William Whitwell, Esq. It is not here necessary to render the history more complicated, by noticing the heir of the second daughter of Lord Suffolk.

Lady Portsmouth had no issue by either of her husbands; but Mrs. Whitwell had a son, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Howard of Walden was terminated, and who acquired the inheritance of his aunt and his mother. This Lord Howard had no children; and, consequently, in consideration that his mother was sprung, through her maternal grandmother, from the ancient and historic stock of Neville, he successfully used his influence to procure for himself another barony, that of Braybrooke, with a remainder to his relative, Richard Neville, whose father, Richard Aldworth, Esq., maternally descended from the house of Neville, and assumed its name.

On the death of Lord Howard, which took place in 1797, Richard Neville, who has just been mentioned, succeeded to his kinsman's title, as second Lord Braybrooke, and, under a previous arrangement with the deceased peer's only surviving sister and heir, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, obtained imme-

diately possession of the mansion, and unentailed portion of the estate. The other part his lordship succeeded to, at the decease, *s. p.*, of the same lady, who had assumed the surname of Griffin. Richard, second Lord Braybrooke, married Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, herself deducing a maternal pedigree from Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, one of the ancient proprietors of her husband's seat. By this lady he had issue, Richard, the present Lord Braybrooke, who, by the composition of an interesting and elegantly-written quarto volume, on the history of Audley End and its ancient possessors, has evinced his deep interest in all the ennobling associations connected with the venerable mansion which has so auspiciously devolved upon him.

The house, we have already mentioned, was erected by the first Earl of Suffolk, who on its construction is said to have expended about £190,000, a stupendous sum, if we consider the scarcity of money in that age. The names of Bernard Jansen and John Thorpe are competitors for the fame of its architect; but those who have most attentively investigated the matter, incline towards the latter.

For the appearance it wore in 1654 we will quote the high authority of John Evelyn:—"It is," says the author of "*Sylvæ*," "a mixed fabric between ancient and modern, but observable for its being completely finished, and is one of the stateliest palaces in the kingdom. It consists of two courts, the first very large, winged with cloisters. . . . It has a bowling-alley, and a nobly well-walled wooded park. The river (Granta) glides before the palace, to which is an avenue of lime trees; but all this is much diminished by its being placed in an obscure bottom. For the rest, it is a perfectly uniform structure, and shows without like a diadem, by the decorations of the cupolas and other ornaments on the pavilions."

The architecture of the time of James I., like the mind of the reigning monarch, allowing some intrusion of classic decoration, still retained much of the Gothic. Thence we meet with the huge mullioned windows, occupying a considerable proportion of the sides of the house, and occasionally a profusion of elaborate stone tracery, grotesque, yet beautiful, like the wreathings of some ancient illuminated manuscript; while in the centre of the building appear columns surmounted with Grecian capitals.

This vast pile has, in the lapse of time, been subjected to considerable alterations and curtailments; but it has for the most part been treated with that taste and consideration which seems to have been transmitted to the present Lord Braybrooke, together with the noble estate on which it is his fortune to be able to display it.

Scattered through the rooms are many interesting portraits; some of them likenesses of the ancient possessors of the domain. Amongst these will be viewed with interest that of Lord Chancellor Audley, by Holbein, and of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, who, if Lucas de Heere were no flatterer, had other attractions besides her broad lands.

CARSTAIRS, Lanarkshire, about five miles from the town of Lanark, twenty-seven from Edinburgh, and twenty-nine from Glasgow, the seat of Robert Monteith, Esq.

In the 12th century the manor of Carstairs belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow, one of whom, Robert Wishert, built in 1292 a stone castle, near the present parish church. Of this castle very interesting remains have lately been dug up by the present proprietor. The manor and parish continued to be held by the See of Glasgow till the Reformation. When, in 1588, all the church lands were annexed to the crown, James VI. bestowed this barony upon Sir William Stewart of Monckton, third son of Lord Ochiltree, and in 1589, Sir William conveyed the whole to Sir James Hamilton, of Avondale. In 1603, upon the temporary re-establishment of episcopacy, the king gave the superiority of the barony to the Bishop of Glasgow. We next find Carstairs in the possession of Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, who assigned it to his eldest son by a second marriage, from whose family it passed to William Fullerton, Esq. From his heirs it was bought by the late Henry Monteith, Esq., whose second marriage was with one of the Misses Fullerton. He represented for many years in Parliament the Lanark district of Burghs. His son, by his first wife, a lady of the Clan Cameron, remarkable for wit and beauty, is Robert Monteith, Esq., now of Carstairs.

The prosperity of this family is recent, and founded on trade. About the middle of the seventeenth century, James, the great great grandfather of the present Robert Monteith, lived on his small estate in the district of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire. Towards its close he drew upon himself the determined hostility of Rob Roy by a steady refusal to pay to the predatory hero *Black Mail*, or the annual tribute which he levied upon all within his reach, and which none but men much more powerful than the small Aberfoyle laird ever succeeded in resisting. Three several times in revenge for this resistance to what he almost considered his established right, Rob severely pillaged and plundered Mr. Monteith's property. Determined not to yield, and yet unable to face a continuation of such loss, Mr. Monteith withdrew to Glasgow, just then rising into the focus of energy and enterprise. The emigrant from the Highland hills, his one son and three

daughters, are still, after the lapse of about 150 years, commemorated in Glasgow by a rhyming description, in which a few pretensions, perhaps inconsistent with their pecuniary difficulties, may be alluded to, and in which the latter figure as—

“Jenny with the ruffles,
Moggie with the buckles,
And Nannie with the cork-heeled shune.”

James Monteith died without realising his design, and only gradually though quickly were matured under his successors those vast concerns with which, throughout Scotland, the name of the family is associated. His grandson James was early in such a position as to enable him to master the first openings of the Cotton Trade, and he is in fact justly considered its founder in Scotland.

In various old documents the name of this place is written *Castle-terres*, or *Castle-teres*; but this conveys precisely the same meaning as *Carstairs*; *Car* or *Caer* in the old British language, meaning a “walled place,” a “fortress,” and *Stairs* or *Stair*—signifying a property or estate.

The former mansion, which was of great extent, had existed for about 200 years, with one tower of much older date, when, from its having fallen to decay, the present house was erected nearly on the same site in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824. The style of architecture is that which is commonly called Tudor. The designs were selected from the best examples of that school, and the combined effect of house and stable offices renders this one of the most successful of the many modern revivals of domestic Gothic.

A carriage porch extends before the outer hall, and this again opens into a corridor or gallery about eighty-five feet long, which, with the main staircase, forms a vista of 110 feet, terminated at each end by large mullioned windows of stained glass. The principal drawing-room and dining-room are each about thirty-six feet in length, with bay windows at the sides. Externally, the principal features are one lofty tower, with several others subordinate in height and size, yet large enough for small dressing-rooms, &c. The richly decorated bay windows, the arched carriage porch, and the carving in the upper parts of the turrets, complete the fine effect of this building.

Some good paintings are to be seen here, among which are a large and fine Hagar in the Desert, by Du Jardin; a Magdalen, said to be by Guido; a beautiful landscape, by Wilson, and two first-rate Raeburns. There is also an excellent copy of an *Ecce Homo*, by Guido, and another of a remarkable head of our Saviour, by Morales.

The house, which has a southern aspect, stands upon a terraced bank, adorned with vases, and sloping towards the Clyde. Be-





Augustine Butler del.

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NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT,

THE SEAT OF ROBERT BELL ESQ.

tween the river and the house, stretches a fine, straight avenue of old trees, chiefly beech, and nearly a mile and a quarter long. Its eastern extremity is terminated by a mausoleum, standing on rising ground, and in the form of a small Doric temple, surmounted by a stone dome. It contains the remains of the father-in-law of the late proprietor, and forms an admirable termination to the vista.

The park and demesne grounds contain more than 700 acres, which abound in noble trees. The estate itself is between 5 and 6000 acres, past which for some miles flows the Clyde, and through another portion, the picturesque River Mouse. There is considerable variety of game, roe-deer, grouse, pheasants, partridge, &c. Wild fowl and herons are plentiful, and an ancient and extensive rookery asserts its triumph over repeated efforts made to destroy it almost half a century ago.

Many Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of Carstairs. About three quarters of a mile from the house is a Roman camp, containing nearly twelve acres of land, and now part of the pleasure grounds. Near the parish church a Roman bath has come to light, with pots, dishes, and instruments of war, sacrificial implements of various kinds, and coins bearing the names of various emperors. In another direction, a tunnel has been opened, in which were several urns. Thirty-six silver coins of the English Edwards have also been lately found. These and other antiquities are in the hands of Mr. Monteith.

Mr. Monteith married in 1844, one of the illustrious German family, the Barons Von Stein—Reich's Freiherrn, or holders direct from the Emperor. Among Mrs. Monteith's lineal ancestors was the celebrated Goetz Von Berlichingen, and among her near relations are the Von Egloffsteins, the Von Sydows, Von Tams, the Counts Marschall, and many other names of note in Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Weimar, Alsace, &c., &c. By her he has three daughters and two sons. Mr. Monteith is M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly stood on several occasions, but without success, as candidate for Glasgow on the Conservative interest.

NORRIS CASTLE, in the Isle of Wight, the seat of Robert Bell, Esq., a magnificent structure, originally built for Lord Henry Seymour, by the late Mr. James Wyatt, in the castellated Gothic style, presenting a close imitation of the defensive architecture that prevailed in former ages. So admirably has the architect adopted the tone and manner of other days, that those unacquainted with the minute details of the ancient English castle, would assuredly be-

lieve they were looking on some antique pile, more especially when first beheld from the sea. The stables, gardens, &c., are on a princely scale, and the present proprietor has completed the whole by the erection of a splendid sea wall, built in solid masonry of Swanage stone, nearly a mile in length, and at a cost of upwards of £20,000. The castle commands from its lovely situation on the descent to the Solent Sea the most charming views in that part of the island. To the south-east, the Palace of Osborne, lately built for her Majesty, and the rich line of the woody coast from Barton to Nettlestone, appear in long and varied perspective. The beautiful town of Ryde with its pier, and the recently erected Royal Victoria Yacht Club-house, are seen to great advantage. To the east, Spithead and Portsmouth, crowded with shipping, are in full view. To the north, the Southampton River is seen in its whole extent, as well as the town of Southampton and the Royal Southern Yacht Club-house. The woods of the New Forest clothe the view to the west, while Calshot Castle stands boldly out amidst the waves, and marks the separation between the Solent Sea and the Southampton River. Norris Castle immediately adjoins the grounds of Osborne.

GLANTON PYKE, Northumberland, the seat of Frederick John Woodley Collingwood, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, second son of the late Henry Collingwood, Esq., of Lilburn Tower, who acquired Glanton Pyke from the family of Mills. The house takes its name from Glanton Pyke, a mount of conic form, on which was formerly a beacon to alarm the country by fire in case of danger. In a field upon the estate called Deer Street, a stone chest was discovered (in 1716) upwards of three feet in length and two in breadth, with a stone cover; three others were afterwards found containing fine earth and two urns in each, with some charcoal and human bones bearing the marks of fire. To the north of the house a British Securis or Celt was subsequently discovered in turning up a clod: it was in good preservation. The house, which is of modern architecture, stands upon a lawn, with flower garden, &c., in front, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Vale of Whittingham, Thrunton Crag, Simonside, Brislee Tower (in the Duke of Northumberland's Park, near Alnwick,) &c.

NYTON, in the county of Sussex, and parish of Aldingbourne, the seat of Charles Peckham Peckham, Esq., a magistrate for Sussex.

Nyton was formerly a grange belonging to Boxgrove Priory, but upon the suppression of monasteries in 1548, it was granted by the

crown to Robert Thornhill, whose son alienated it to John Moor. By the heirs of the last-named possessor, the estate was sold in 1561 to John Tromell, and he dying in 1585, it was bought by Thomas Peckham, Esq. Subsequently it devolved to Charles H. Smith, Esq., by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of John Peckham, Esq. Their only son and heir, Charles, dropped the patronymic of Smith, and assumed the surname and arms of Peckham only.

The house was rebuilt about the year 1650 by Thomas Peckham, Esq. It was a handsome brick edifice, but it has of late years been much modernized. The most striking remains of the old building is a cedar staircase.

This mansion is surrounded by a park of no great dimensions, but enough to stamp the whole with the character of an English country seat. The land of the neighbourhood is for the most part arable, and is considered extremely fertile, the only fault in a picturesque point of view, being the want of inequalities in the surface.

DUNKIRK HOUSE, Gloucestershire, near Nailsworth, the seat of Edward Dalton, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., twice nominated for the office of Sheriff for the county. This property has been successively held by Lord Windsor, and the families of Sheppard, Small, and Peach, most of whom have monuments in the church at Minchinhampton, where they lie buried.

The building is an old manor-house, which was thoroughly repaired at a great expense in the last century, and much improved in its outward appearance by the addition of a stone front. It stands on the side of a hill facing Worcester Park—lately belonging to the Right Hon Earl Ducie—and is sheltered on the north and east by the woods and rising ground of Minchinhampton Down, or Common, where are very extensive ancient earthworks. About the house is much fine timber, particularly cedar, cypress, oak, and tulip-trees.

ACTON BURNELL, Shropshire, about eight miles from Shrewsbury, the seat of Sir Joseph Edward Smythe, Bart., who in 1831 was high sheriff of Salop.

This mansion was erected by the present owner of the estate in 1814, and is a building in the Grecian style of architecture. The north front exhibits a noble elevation, constructed of white stone, in the centre of which is a boldly projecting Ionic portico of four large columns surmounted by a pediment; beneath this is the carriage entrance, with niches for statues and vases. On the left are the domestic offices, and on the right is seen the tower of a little old church. The south side faces a most beautiful and picturesque

park, about four miles in circumference containing five hundred acres of land. The ground here rises by a gentle elevation to the height of five hundred feet, the whole way being covered with luxuriant fern, and belted with fine plantations. On two sides the park is bounded by shrubberies and gardens, and on a third by rich woods. To the west extend two mountains, the Caradoc and the Lawley, the former of which possesses an historical celebrity; still further on is the range of the Welsh hills, while to the right, from the flat ground, rises the Wrekin.

Acton Burnell Park has one object within its limits of peculiar interest. This is the remains of an old castle, in which, when King Edward I. held his parliament in 1283, the nobles were assembled, while the Commons sate in a large barn hard by. Two gable ends of the latter are still preserved as curiosities. The memory of this event still lives in the statutes passed here, properly called *Statutum de Mercatoribus*, but more particularly known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*. It provided, that debtors in London, York, and Bristol, should appear before the different mayors, and agree upon a certain day of payment, otherwise an execution might be issued against their goods. The castle is quadrangular, with a square tower at each corner, and the walls, which are exceedingly strong, are adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows, with curious carved work. Its founder, or, as is much more likely, its restorer, was Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, treasurer, and afterwards Chancellor of England, who died in 1292. His eminent abilities occasioned his being much employed in Welsh affairs by Edward I., who despatched him to the Marches of Scotland the same year in which he deceased. The purpose of the mission was to demand what the Scots could object to Edward's claim of supremacy over them, and to receive their acknowledgment of his sovereignty. He was succeeded at Acton Burnell Castle by Sir Edward Burnell, Knt., who distinguished himself in arms against the Scotch as his predecessor in the more peaceful, but scarcely less dangerous, arts of diplomacy. He seems to have affected great splendour in his warfare, being always attended by a chariot decked with banners, on which his arms were painted—argent, a lion rampant, sable, crowned, or. He died without issue, leaving his sister Mand, wife of John de Handlo, his heir. That lady's son, Nicholas de Handlo, assumed the surname of Burnell, and was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1350. He died in 1382, and lies buried in Acton Burnell church, under an altar tomb inlaid with his effigy in brass.

In the reign of Henry VI. the property came into the hands of the Lovells; it was, however, forfeited by Francis, Lord Lovell,

on account of his attachment to the cause of Richard III., and granted soon afterwards by the conqueror, Richmond, to Jasper Tudor, Earl of Bedford, in requital of his services. He dying without issue, this estate reverted to the crown, when King Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, so distinguished for his skill and valour at the battle of Flodden Field.

The ancestors of the present owner of Acton Burnell came into possession of it during the reign of Charles II., when Sir Edward Smythe, of Eshe Hall, in the co. of Durham—the youngest son of John Smythe, of the same county—married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the stanch Royalist, Sir Richard Lee, Bart., of Acton Burnell and Langley, representative of one of the oldest families in England. Sir Edward Smythe was created a baronet in 1660, and from him Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., now of Eshe Hall and Acton Burnell, is fourth in descent.

GLASSERTON, Wigtownshire, the seat of Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq., of Physgill, a magistrate, deputy-lieutenant, and convener of the county, representative of the Stewarts of Physgill and Glenturk, who were descended from John Stewart, Parson of Kirkmahoe, second son of Sir Alexander Stewart, Garlies.

The mansion of Glasserton was erected about the year 1770, by Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart (second son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway), and passed from his son, James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, to Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq., of Physgill. It is built principally of granite, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome porch at the west front. On the east side the space has recently been laid out in grass terraces by the present Mr. Stewart. The house is well sheltered by fine old trees; and the grounds around it, the roads and walks are most tastefully arranged. The whole demesne, indeed, the parish church and its elegant Gothic tower by Pepworth forming part of the park, immediately adjoining the gardens, combine to render Glasserton a most attractive and pleasant residence. At no great distance from the present house there formerly stood a mansion occupied by the Earls of Galloway, which was accidentally burnt down about a century ago, and no trace of it now remains.

TISSINGTON HALL, Derbyshire, about four miles from Ashbourn, the seat of Sir Henry FitzHerbert, Bart., derived from one of the companions of William the Conqueror, since which time various branches of the family have continued to flourish in this county. At the period of the conquest, Tizinitum be-

longed to Henry de Ferrers; afterwards the Herthulls and Meynells held estates there. The manor next devolved—the intermediate links being no longer traceable—to one of the FitzHerberts, by his marriage, in 1440, with the daughter and co-heir of Robert Francis, Esq., of Foremark, from whom the present possessor is lineally descended.

The mansion, which is of stone, was built about 1580 by Francis FitzHerbert, Esq. It has undergone in that long course of time but few alterations, and those not of a kind to alter the general character of the building. An avenue of some length leads up to the house; the carriage front, towards the village, having a court before it, enclosed by a wall, quite as ancient as the Hall itself. It presents an arch surmounted by a cornice, boldly designed, and is well nigh hidden from sight by the woodbine that clusters about the fret-work of the parapet. There is a square compartment over the entrance-porch on this side of the house, on which the family arms are sculptured, while within the same porch are several ancient pieces of armour. This entrance leads immediately to a noble dining-room, the oak panelling of which has unfortunately been covered with paint. The chimney piece is enormous, reaching even to the ceiling, and no less admirable in design than in execution. It is made of a stone called Hopton stone, brought from Hopton Moor.

In the western drawing-room, which is a modern building, there are many interesting portraits. Amongst them is one of Mrs. Fitzherbert, daughter of Lyttleton Meynell, Esq., of Bradley Hall, who has her best and most lasting epitaph written in the praises of Dr. Johnson: "Of her he said one day in Dr. Lawrence's study, that she had the best understanding he ever met with in any human being."

It is impossible to quit this mansion without noticing the pretty custom of the retired village from which it takes its name, and to which it may in one sense be said to belong. This custom is called *well-flowering*, or *well-dressing*. At one time it prevailed extensively throughout our rural districts, being no doubt of classic origin in the first instance, admitted at a later period into Roman Catholic observances, and retained long afterwards without any more definite or precise meaning than as administering occasion for a holiday. The day of this festivity is Holy Thursday—a pretty sure indication of its immediate descent—at which time the five springs that supply the village with water are decorated with the flowers of the season, arranged in various fanciful devices. The manner of it is this. A thin board is cut into some chosen shape, and covered over with moist clay. Into this bed the flowers

are inserted in such a way as to form a brilliant mosaic, and a ground work for stars, crowns, mottoes—chiefly scriptural—and any other pretty device that the imagination can suggest. Being thus prepared, the whole is so placed upon the spring that its waters appear to issue from beds of flowers.

Even now a portion of its old sacred character cleaves to this pleasing custom. Service is first celebrated at the church, from which the villagers go in procession, preceded by a band, to the different springs. The collects of the day are then read, and hymns are sung in the open air by the assembled multitude. This being over, the gaiety of the day commences, friend entertains friend, the green is covered with booths, and the people from the neighbouring villages throng thither to join in the merry festival. In short, this *well-dressing* is but another form of the flowery observance so exquisitely described by Milton in his *Comus*.

"The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her good deeds loud in rustic lays,
And throw sweet garland-wreaths into her stream,
Of pansies, pinks, and gaudy daffodils."

Tissington, however, has been the field of a very different amusement. During the civil war the royalists from the adjacent parts had assembled in such force at Ashbourn as to prevent all communication between that town and the neighbouring villages. Even the markets could not be attended. Hereupon, complaints being made by the villagers, Major Saunders was sent to disperse the royalists and take possession of the town. The cavaliers being thus ousted, drew together a larger force to retake Ashbourn, of which intention the major being apprised in good time, he lined the lanes and hedges with his dragoons, and fell upon the rear of the assailants who in consequence were driven back upon Tissington. Here they attempted to make a stand, but were finally repulsed with much slaughter.

HARLAXTON, in the county of Lincoln, the seat of Gregory De Ligne Gregory, Esq. When any foreign sovereign or prince of a reigning house comes to England, he ought, for the honour of this country, to be conducted to Harlaxton, in order that he may see the mansion of an English country squire.

In the reign of Philip IV., of Spain, a gentleman of the Spanish Netherlands, of the name of De Ligne, who boasted of some collateral relationship with the great house of Aremberg, became a Protestant, and, having suffered some persecution on account of his religion, he emigrated to England. He purchased the lands of Harlaxton, near Grantham, and established a family there, which continued, in the direct male line, for

several generations. That line having at length failed, upwards of a century ago, no one was for some time able to make good a title to the property. At last, a young lady of the name of De Ligne was found, in very humble circumstances, who, unknown to herself, possessed an undoubted claim. This was brought forward successfully, and she was placed in possession of the Harlaxton estate.

She married a gentleman of the name of Gregory, and the heir of this marriage, after the lapse of several generations, is the present Mr. De Ligne Gregory, the builder of the splendid mansion, and constructor of the magnificent gardens, which are the pride and admiration of Lincolnshire, and which show that a plain English country gentleman of moderate fortune, can erect a pile which might be envied by the greatest princes of the Continent.

During the last thirty-five years, Mr. Gregory has been unwearied in collecting the most beautiful and rare objects in *virtu* and taste in France and Italy; and about twenty-three years ago he commenced the palace of Harlaxton, as a fitting receptacle for his varied acquisitions.

But it is not in our day alone that the mansion on this property has deserved to be celebrated. When the De Lignes acquired the estate, they found a most strikingly picturesque old English Hall, a considerable portion of which dated as far back as the reign of King Richard II.; and the prevailing character of the greatest part of which was Tudor. It is surrounded by a moat, and the front of the court is ornamented by a beautiful screen of stonework. Behind, there is a quaint old garden, also contained within the moat. This very singular and remarkable ancient mansion continued to be the seat of the family until the end of the last century, and it was the habitual residence of Mr. Gregory's grandmother. It still stands, and we trust that it long may stand, as one of the most curious specimens of English domestic architecture during the reign of the Plantagenets and Tudors.

From the time of the accession of the present Mr. Gregory to the property, the main object of his life has been to create a splendid monument of his taste, which should mark to posterity at once its refinement and its magnificence. He accordingly selected for the exterior and interior, the two epochs which admit of the most rich and sumptuous display of ornament—viz., the times of James I. of England, and Louis XIV. of France. It would seem to be a mansion which had been built at the former period, and of which the interior decorations and furnishing had been delayed until the latter. In this selection, it is probable that Mr. Gregory

was in some measure determined by the vast stores of beautiful objects of old French *virtu* which he had collected in Paris.

About three miles from Grantham, on a gentle elevation which commands the rich Vale of Beauvoir, stands this princely residence, which has, during the last twenty years, attracted the attention of persons of taste from all quarters, and which, now that it is nearly completed, surpasses in magnificence most of the noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this quarter of England.

Before arriving at the great Elizabethan gateway, the traveller passes through the quaintly ornamented village of Harlaxton, with a full view of the noble mansion. To the left of the gateway stands the kitchen and fruit garden, with a massive screen of stone-pillar work in front, and with a profusion of lofty walls, coped with stone, and ornamented with stone niches and carvings. A straight avenue leads from the gateway to the gate of the house; and here the ancient stone screenwork of the old hall of Richard II., and the Tindors, has been reproduced on a gigantic scale. Passing between ornamented pavilions, you traverse a piece of shaved lawn, and stand before the door of the mansion; around and by the side of which rise a wild and wanton profusion of terraced garden steps, balustrades, statuary groups, and beautiful pavilions, all being in the strictest harmony with the architectural style of the hall; which is the most elaborately adorned late Elizabethan or early Stuart, with a beautiful bell tower and many turrets.

It is extremely difficult in a description, to convey an adequate idea of this noble mansion. From the entrance hall, a flight of steps leads to the great baron's hall, which is fitted up more in the style of the exterior than in that of Louis XIV. It is eighty feet in length, with a dais at the upper end. There is much beautiful carved panelling, and the roof is richly ornamented. Above the dais there is a fine equestrian picture of Charles I.; and above the panelling there are tolerable copies of full-length portraits of some of the sovereigns of Spain and other countries. However, Mr. Gregory has no pretension to be a picture collector; and besides the above-named, there are in the house, only a few old portraits of the De Lignes, two of which (in the dining-room) of the founder of the English branch of the family, and his wife, have some merit, and are by Jansen.

Passing through the hall, which is paved with the most beautiful marble, in tasteful pattern, we come to the great staircase. The hall at the bottom is of French *pietra dura*, in elegant patterns of the most precious marbles. The stairs and staircase are of cedar-wood, and reach to the top of the building, with

rich and elaborate ornaments in stucco. To the left hand, at the bottom of the staircase, opens the drawing-room, and to the right opens an ante-room, on one side of which stands the gallery, and on the other the dining-room.

The gallery is 100 feet in length, and is fitted up with the most beautiful Gothic tapestry, and its doorways are formed by gigantic pillars and architraves of violet and white marble. This is altogether a most noble room, and is intended to contain busts, statues, and objects of rare and curious *virtu*.

The dining-room—forty feet long—is fitted up more in the style of James I., than any other room in the house. The chimney-piece is of enormous dimensions, and its ornaments of marble, and carved pillars of black basalt, give it a character of extraordinary magnificence. There are here an immense chandelier, and sideboard vessels of large size of solid massive silver.

Besides the rooms which have been noticed, the breakfast-room and small drawing-room, and private sitting-room, are of extraordinary elegance and beauty, and are fitted up as complete specimens of the time of Louis XIV. The Gobelin tapestry is among the brightest that we have ever seen.

It would be endless to describe the bedrooms, and the corridors on the upper story. Nothing is inconsistent—everything has been accomplished with perfect taste and lavish expenditure.

The conservatory forms a part of the house, and is highly ornamented in the most florid style of James I.

The terraced gardens are quite as splendid and as elaborately beautiful as the mansion, and they are not less richly adorned with groups and pavilions, and balustrades.

Adjoining the house are the stables and coach-houses, all on a scale of equal grandeur, and executed with the same judgment.

Mr. Gregory has been his own architect, and has planned and executed everything under his own superintendence. The site of the house and terraced gardens is admirably chosen. The view is not less rich than extensive, commanding the whole Vale of Beauvoir, and the lordly terraces of the Duke of Rutland's Castle.

Mr. Gregory may be said to have accomplished one of the greatest domestic architectural works of his time; and Harlaxton will be a lasting monument to posterity of his taste and perseverance.

BEAUFORT, between the towns of Battle and Hastings, co. Sussex, the seat of Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart., was built by General the Hon. James Murray, Governor of Canada, about the year 1770, and named after a place in the neighbourhood of Quebec,

at the capture of which under Wolfe, the General took a leading part. The present dinner hall belonged to the town hall of that city. At his death, in or about 1795, the mansion passed to John Lamb, Esq., from him, by will, to Sir James Bland Burges, Bart., who afterwards assumed the name of Lamb only. In former times there appears to have been no mansion whatever on the spot, nor did it form part of the estate of any considerable family. In Blauw's "Atlas" the locality is marked as the beacon hill, for which purpose it would be well adapted, standing on the highest ground in the neighbourhood. The original mansion consisting of a centre and two wings in the square style, prevalent in the middle of the last century, has been considerably altered and enlarged, and the estate and grounds have also been much augmented and improved by the present proprietor. The mansion contains many family pictures and relics, amongst which may be mentioned an original miniature portrait of Shakspeare, the standard of Prince Charles Edward, and original portraits of Charles I., John Earl of Rochester, &c. There are besides some fine pictures by ancient masters, and a collection of armour.

GILLING CASTLE. co. York, the seat of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq. To Alan Fergaunt, Comte de Brittain, the leader of the van, of the Norman army, at Hastings, who did his chieftain equally good service at the siege of York, were granted no less than one hundred and thirty-six manors, with a brevity worthy the imitation of modern conveyancing.

"Ego Gulielmus, eognomine Bastardus, do et concedo tibi Alano, nepoti meo, Brittainie comiti, et heredibus tuis in perpetuum-omnes illas villas et terras, quas nuper fuerunt comitis Edwini in Eboraschiria. cum fedis militum et ecclesiis et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus, ita liberè et honorifice sicut idem Edwinus eadem tenuit."

Of this version the "dat in obsidione coram civitate Ebor:" authenticity has been questioned; but admitting it not to retail the precise words of William the Conqueror's grant, it shows the quantity and quality of Latin which in the days of our fathers could convey a whole country.

Gilling was at that period the capital of Alan's newly acquired territory, and the chief town of the North Riding. It had given name to the two adjacent hundreds, and although the descendants of Alan became Earls of Richmond, and its neighbouring castle the seat of his descendants, and the origin of the name of Richmondshire, *here* at Gilling was the original palace of the earlier Counts of Brittain, and most probably for the reason, that it stood newly built as

lately occupied by their predecessors Edwin, and his native ancestors. But stormier days came on, and the fortress of Richmond Castle became ultimately their *dwelling*, and the manor ceases to be mentioned otherwise than as an appendage of the estate of the Earls of Richmond.

In the time of Henry III., Gilling was settled on the uncle of that monarch's consort, Peter de Savoy. In the same reign, the neighbouring Lordship of Walton was conveyed by Peter Brus, Lord of Skelton, to the representative of a Saxon family, settled anteriorly to the Norman Conquest, at Torcester, co. Northumberland, called from their golden locks, (feax being Saxon for hair) Fairfeax, or Fairfax. In the former place, his descendants continued, becoming allied in the interim, to the coheir of Bruce, till Thomas Fairfax, living 23. Edward III., lord of the manor of Walton, married the heiress of Sir Ivo de Etton, to whom the lordship of Gilling had come. Notwithstanding this alliance, his descendants in the direct line (one of them was Lord Chief Justice of England, temp. of our Sixth Henry) matching in the intervening period with the blood of Neville and Percy, continued to live at Walton till the time of Henry VII., when Sir Nicholas became (after a successful petition as heir to the families of Etton) Lord of Walton and Gilling; his grandson Sir Thomas was by Charles I. created Viscount Fairfax of Emdy, in Ireland. Nine of his descendants enjoyed that title, until upon the death, 1772, of Charles Gregory, tenth Viscount, the grandson of his sister Althea Fairfax (wife of Ralph Pigott, Esq., of Whitton, Middlesex), Charles Gregory Pigott became the representative of this ancient race, and assumed the surname of its ancient lords. This gentleman was father of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., the present Lord of Gilling, who in 1837, married Mary B. Tasburgh, eldest daughter of Michael Tasburgh, Esq., of Burghwallis, co. York. Gilling Castle, supposed to have been built temp. Edward II., was partly remodelled in the time of Elizabeth, and modernised and enlarged by the addition of two handsome wings by the last viscount.

The ancestor in the fifth degree of Sir Thomas the first viscount, had a younger brother, Sir Guy, from whom sprang Sir Thomas, of Denton, a confidential agent of Elizabeth to the Court of Scotland, of which country he was made a peer, 1627, as Baron Fairfax, of Cameron. He was grandfather of the celebrated Parliamentary General. Thomas, third Lord Fairfax, the successful opponent of royalty at Naseby, who crowned a series of victories, and the expulsion of the king from Oxford, by the capture of Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire, 19th

August, 1646, by which he put an end to the opposition of the royalists in England. An insurrection in two years after was suppressed by him with equal success, and the Castle of Colchester, after a spirited exhibition of gallantry for eleven weeks, was forced to surrender, without terms of quarter, on the 28th August, in that year.

KILLYMAENLLWYD, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, the seat of John Hughes Rees, or Rhys, Esq., a descendant of Urien Rheged, Prince of Rheged, in Wales, who was by birth a Cambro-Briton, and fifth in descent from Coel Codvrog, King of the Britons. Mr. Rees is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Carmarthen, and was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the local militia. In early life he served for nearly six years in the navy, and was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the *Holder*, as well as at the battles of Camperdown and Copenhagen. During the latter engagement he was aboard the *Ardent*, the second ship that led into action.

According to the real Welsh orthography, this place should be written *Cil-y-maenllwyd*, that is the "seat or stone of the grey rock," which appellation was probably derived from a ridge of dark rock which arose from the sands below the house. In 1678 it would seem that this seat was possessed by James Phillips, Esq., so at least we learn from the Golden Grove manuscripts. He was a descendant of Kadivor-fawr,—the great, or glorious—of Blaenkych, Lord of Dyfed.

In the year 1700, this property fell into the hands of the Donnes, descendants of Meurig, King of Dyfed. With this family the Rees intermarried, and thus became proprietors of Killymaenllwyd, of which they still retain possession in the present day.

Notwithstanding this minuteness of detail as regards descent, it is not known at what time, or by whom, this mansion was erected, though probably at a remote period; for the front portion had of late become so dilapidated that the present Mr. Rees found himself obliged to pull it down and rebuild it. The structure now presents the appearance of a comfortable, double-roofed mansion, substantially erected, and well suited to the wants and habits of a gentleman of fortune. It stands upon an eminence that slopes down gradually to the sea-shore. Through the grounds, at somewhat more than a quarter of a mile distance runs the South Wales Railway communicating between the towns of Swansea and Carmarthen. The ground thus occupied lies between the seaport towns of Llanelly, and the harbour of Burry Port. At the back and at the sides the house is well protected

from the winds by plantations of fir, elm, and various other kinds of trees. In front it has an open prospect, looking down upon the Burry River with its numerous slippings, across which, at about three miles off, lies the coast of Gower, in Glamorganshire. Beyond this the view extends to that most remarkable feature in the Bristol Channel,—the Worm's Head, a name said to have been given to it by sailors from its peculiar appearance when seen from the westward. It has then, they fancy, the semblance of a monstrous sea-serpent rising from the deep, a delusion which certainly vanishes when seen from the land. To get to this *Head* it is necessary to traverse a honey-combed and slippery causeway; then a second, four hundred yards in length, of pointed volcanic rocks, as sharp as needles, terminating in the Devil's Bridge, to cross which, especially in rough weather, requires good nerves. The *Head* is now reached, and is found to rise on the north side three hundred feet perpendicularly above the sea, and to present a very singular conformation. If all be true that is said, it is perforated at its western extremity by a cavern three hundred yards long, and as large as a church—a rather indefinite mode of measurement—into which during a profound calm a certain William Benson once rowed a boat with three adventurous visitors, the only person, who within the recollection of man had ever ventured to explore its recesses. There can be little doubt, however, of this being the same cave that Leland speaks of in the reign of Henry VIII. "There is also a wonderful hole at the poynte of Worme Heade; but few dare enter into it, and men fable there that a dore within the spatius hole hathe be sene withe great nayles on it; but that is spoken of waters there rennyng under the ground is more likely."

A no less point for curiosity in the *Head*, is a narrow cleft called the Blow Hole, about a foot long and three-quarters-of-an-inch wide, upon the hill-side at the place where the cavern is supposed to terminate. The air, being driven upwards by the force of the waves below, bursts through the opening as through an organ-pipe with a noise of thunder. The people of the neighbourhood go so far as to say that when there is a ground-swell before a storm, the sound may be heard seven miles inland, and they call the *Blow Hole* the "Rhosilly barometer," as indicating the approach of tempests. Other curiosities are to be found either here, or in its immediate neighbourhood; but we have already strayed too far, and absented ourselves too long from Killymaenllwyd, to which, therefore, we now return.

The Worm's Head, as was before observed, forms one of the more distant prospects from

the house. Nearer in front of it expands Carmarthen Bay, the largest bay in this channel, and which affords good anchorage for shipping; while Caldy Island forms a natural breakwater against all but easterly winds.

But though Killymaenllywd has been possessed by the family of Rees for several generations, their original residence was at Llechdwnny, in the neighbourhood of Kidwelly, or, as it is more properly written, Cydweli. In those days they bore the name of Bowen, or Ab Owen, as being descended from Owen, the second son of Griffyth ab Nicholas, of Dynevor, who was uncle of the celebrated Sir Rees ap Thomas.

Llechdwnny must have been a place of some pretensions, if we may judge from the noble avenue of lime-trees that seem to have led up to the mansion. Another significant hint of its former grandeur is afforded by the fact of its being one of the few gentlemen's seats marked down in Speed's "Map of Carmarthenshire," bearing date 1610.

Of the two chapels, which form the wings of the chapel at Cydweli, the one on the south side belonged altogether to this family.

CASTLE MENZIES, or MENGUES, as it was originally written, and is still pronounced, Perthshire, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. The estate has never been possessed by any other family than the Menzies of that ilk.

Old as the present castle is, there was a yet older one standing at or near the same site. This was destroyed by fire sometime previous to 1560, in which year the castle was raised, as we now see, by Duncan Menzies of that ilk, Laird of Weem. It is a fine specimen of the ancient Scottish keep, the walls being in many parts upwards of fifteen feet thick, and so strong that it must have been utterly impregnable at a time when artillery was not in use. After 1745 it was frequently used as a military station by the king's troops, and even then proved a notable place of defence against all ordinary attacks. It stands in the midst of a beautiful and extensive lawn, at the foot of the rock of Weem,* that rises up

at least six hundred feet above the lower grounds about the castle, its base being thickly wooded. In some places the rock is almost perpendicular, but the top when once attained affords a glorious prospect, and one that well repays the labour of the ascent. On the west side lie spread before the spectator Castle Menzies, with its rich meadow lands—the so-called Hanghs of Appin—a considerable part of Loch Tay, and the highest points in that line of the Grampians, the lofty crests of Benlawers and Benmore. On the east side the prospect is different, but it can hardly be called less beautiful. The spectator there sees Aberfeldy, with the deep well-timbered dean of Moness, the luxuriant valley of Strathhtay, backed by a circle of hills, and beyond them by a second range, yet higher and embracing a still wider sweep, the hills of Atholl. Through the whole of this lovely scene the Tay winds along like a shining serpent.

As already mentioned, the ascent of the Weem is by no means a pleasant or even an easy matter to those unaccustomed to climbing mountains. How difficult it is may be imagined from the following anecdote, which hardly would have been told without something at least to give it a colour:—The late incumbent of the parish, a man well adapted to such an enterprise from his previous habits, was requested about sixty years ago to conduct Mr. Playfair (afterwards Principal) to the summit of the Weem by the steepest path that could be taken consistent with safety. The experienced pastor, nothing loath, took the lead, and the future Principal, who certainly must have had good nerves, did not hesitate to follow. Arrived at the top, and then for the first time fully sensible of his own achievement, he could not help exclaiming, "Has there ever been a living creature here before?" "Oh yes," replied the pastor, coolly, "many—goats and eagles."

This rock, towering so high, and stretching so far and wide, forms an admirable shelter for the castle grounds below, screening them most effectually from the fury of the northern blasts, and thus allowing a free impulse to vegetation. In consequence of this favourable circumstance, and the excellent quality of the soil, many of the trees, oaks, planes, and chestnuts, have attained an enormous size. But there is a beech amongst these forest giants yet more remarkable from the singular way in which it has grown. Near the ground

* There is a spring underneath the rock of Weem celebrated as having been selected by Sir David Menzies after his return from the crusades, as the place to which he retired in order to spend the remainder of his life in religious observances and mortification. His abode was formed on three sides by a natural cleft in the rock, and the remains of the rude work, said to have been performed by his own hand in making the fourth side, is still extant. The spring is on the further extremity.

Sir David's Well, as it is now called, is visited annually on the 1st of May by all the fair damsels in the neighbourhood; popular superstition investing it with the virtue of granting one of three wishes within the course of the year quite to the satisfaction of its votaries, who have to propitiate its favour by a small offering.

* Weem is the Gaelic for a cave, and there exists an old tradition that there was a cave of large extent near the castle, of which the mouth was securely filled up by order of the laird, in consequence of its being reputed to be haunted by a mischievous *Kelpie*, who had destroyed two youths who had attempted to explore the utmost depth of the cave. They never returned alive, but their bodies were afterwards found in Loch Glassie, on the top of the rock of Weem.

it is split, as it were, into two branches, or trunks rather, and then again unites about four feet above the point where the separation commences. The opening thus left is quite wide enough to allow a person of the common size to pass through it without difficulty. It well deserves to have the lines of Campbell inscribed upon it, and perhaps more than the tree which gives rise to the poet's invocation :

"Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree,
Though bush or flowret never grew
My dark unwarming shade below ;
Nor summer bud perfume the dew,
Of rosy blush or yellow hue ;
Nor fruits of autumn blossom born
My green and glossy leaves adorn ;
Nor murmuring tribes from me derive
The ambrosial amber of the hive ;
Yet leave this barren spot to me ;
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree."

To be sure, this spot must be called anything but barren. Sheltered as the grounds are, they naturally produce a variety of fruits in great perfection—all, in fact, that are capable of growing in the open air, unless under the influence of a southern or eastern climate. The *Castle Menzies Gean*, or Wild Cherry, is particularly celebrated throughout the whole country for its peculiar size and flavour.

Taken in its whole extent, the parish abounds in game of various kinds. The mountain hares that are found here, like those of still higher latitudes, are smaller and fleetlier than the common hare, and, though dum in summer turn white in winter. At a still higher region than the hare the ptarmigan is found, and that also grows white in winter. The capercaillie, formerly indigenous to Scotland, is also seen here.

The family of Menzies is beyond all question of very ancient origin. They are believed to have come over with William the Conqueror when he invaded England. Some have identified them with the Maners, from whom the family of Rutland have descended. At all events, there cannot be much doubt of their having settled in Scotland soon after the Norman Conquest, and during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when they connected themselves by marriage with the highest and noblest of their adopted country. Their spreading greatness may be elicited from various documents and charters, wherein they appear in the discharge of important offices, and loaded with honours and commendations.

PLAS MADOC, Denbighshire, North Wales, the seat of Miss Youde Lloyd ; *plâs*, a word of frequent use in designating Welsh seats, meaning not only "an extended area," but also "a Hall," or "palace." Thus, *Plas Madoc* signifies "the Hall of Madoc," though

it may not be so easy to say whence it acquired the latter half of its title. However this may be, the estate has been possessed by the ancestors of Miss Youde Lloyd since the sixth century.

This house is a spacious mansion of the Grecian order of architecture. It was built no longer back than the reign of James I., by William Lloyd, Esq., the then owner of *Plâs Madoc*, and stands at the entrance of the vale of Llangollen, so long the theme of wonder with tourists of all ages and dispositions. Madame de Genlis has exhausted the brilliant colours of romance in describing it ; Pennant, though seldom moving out of the grave and sober pace which befits the antiquarian hobby, has been warmed up into unusual admiration ; and a multitude of other tourists have painted it most glowingly, each after his own fashion. One writer, indeed, says "the Vale of the Cross" at its upper end—and which is generally confounded with it—and that of Llandyssilis, on the Holyhead Road, opposite to the former, are both, to our mind, superior to Llangollen. Much depends upon lights ; it is rather an evening than a morning landscape." This, however, is a mere matter of taste ; and perhaps a single opinion, though pronounced by an able judge, should not be allowed to outweigh the universal feeling in its favour.

In this valley the soft and beautiful are most happily blended with the wild and picturesque. Through the midst of it pours the River Dee, which, as Pennant quaintly observes, "emblematic of its country, runs with great passion," and rushes through the town of the same name, dashing over cataracts at almost every ten yards, and beautifully diversified in its course by woods, meads, rocks, and hills. The noblest of these is the conical mountain, upon the summit of which stands the ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, backed by the long line of limestone rocks, called the Eglwyseg Rocks, the bright hues of which, under the influence of the evening sun, have been compared to the plumage of a male pheasant when turned towards the light. Here the Dee is seen foaming down a cataract near the bridge, where, its whole bed is a solid mass of rock, leaving only a deep and narrow channel for its passage, through which its dark and almost black waters pour along with uncommon fury. This bridge is one of the *Tri Thlws Cymru*, or *Three Beauties of Wales* ; it consists of four irregular arches, the piers having been founded where the rocks afforded the greatest facilities to the builder. This useful, and indeed indispensable structure was chiefly owing to John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died in 1357.

In enumerating the attractions of this valley, we ought not to pass over, without

notice, the aqueduct and the viaduct, works that from their use and magnitude would have done honour to Roman enterprise and to Roman judgment. To the fisherman also Llangollen will have charms of another kind; salmon, trout, and grayling, abound in the Dee in its whole course through the valley.

Plâs Madoc is at no great distance from the populous village of Rhuabon, or, as it is sometimes written, Rhiwabon, a place celebrated for its iron mines and collieries. The parish itself forms a most important part of the Denbighshire coal-field, the largest seam of which is here nine feet in thickness.

SWINTON PARK, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the town of Bedale, and about ten miles from Ripon, the seat of Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, who is devisee for life of the whole property under the will of her first husband, the late William Danby, Esq. This lady, being a widow, was married again in 1838 to Captain Octavius Vernon Harcourt, son of the late Archbishop of York.

In the olden times, this manor formed a part of the more extensive manor and free chase of Mashamshire, given to the Abbey of Jervaulx, by Roger de Mowbray, whose bounty to the monasteries must be considered as profuse, even in an age when most men were too willing to enrich such establishments at the expense of their own families. In recompense for these benefactions he has obtained an honourable mention in monastic legends. While the prosaic chronicler, Hoveden, says that having undertaken a second pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he was taken prisoner by Saladin, died, and was buried, the more poetic monks have made him die, as a hero and a Christian should do, in peace and honour. As they tell the story, he was on his way home, but not yet out of Arabia, when one day he saw a lion fighting desperately with a truculent dragon. Now, in all ages and at all times, your true knight was at mortal feud with dragons of every kind, whether winged or only creeping, which, considering their many evil propensities as well as their pestilential breathings, was both just and reasonable. He, therefore, took part with the lion, and had the good luck to mortally wound his antagonist, whereat the king of beasts, being of a grateful nature, and perhaps more gently disposed than others of his kind, followed him to England. What grew out of this singular friendship the legend saith not, but Mowbray survived fifteen years, and then dying was entered in Byland Abbey, a fact proved by his monument, so long as it lasted. It was distinguished, according to the same veracious account, by the figure of a sword.

It is not known at what time, or urged by what inducements, the monks alienated so magnificent a property, immediately contiguous to their own demesne lands; but it is not the less certain that in 1328 Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Walton, was possessed of, and sold, this noble manor, with its dependencies, to Geoffrey le Scrope, second of the name in the family of the Scropes of Masham. In that line it continued till the final partition of the estate between the three coheirresses of Geoffrey, the last Lord Scrope of Upsal and Masham. In this division, which, however, did not take place till the year 1520, in the reign of Henry VIII., Masham fell to the share of Margery, who had married Sir Christopher Danby, grandson of Sir Robert Danby, of Thorpe Perrow, Kt., Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1472.

The late Mr. Danby was a lineal descendant of John de Danby, Lord of Great and Little Danby in the time of the Conqueror, and derived by marriages with the several houses of Nevil, Lord Latimer, and the Earl of Westmorland—from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III.

The first residence at Swinton Park was a sporting seat of the Danbys, whose more constant place of abode was at Thorpe Perrow, near Bedale. This character the house of Swinton retained even after the family had sold Thorpe and removed to Farnley, near Leeds, which had been acquired by a marriage with the heiress of Langton.

About the year 1700, Sir Abstruphus Danby, Kt., began to improve Swinton, and added considerably to the house by the construction of an extensive wing towards the north, and a fine suite of rooms facing the south, terminating in a museum for minerals, fossils, and other productions of natural history. This building was of stone, and in the cinque-cento taste. The late William Danby, Esq., contributed yet further to giving the house the peculiar form and character which it now presents. During the interval from 1780 to 1820 he was continually employed in making additions and improvements in the building as left by Sir Abstruphus; and, finally, about the last-named period, he changed its style of architecture to the castellated domestic. He also constructed a massive Anglo-Norman entrance, tower, library, and other apartments, from the designs of Mr. Lugar.

The scenery of the park and grounds is exceedingly beautiful, and has been the theme of very general admiration. The home lake, the great lake, and the romantic seclusion of the Storth Water, have each their own peculiar attractions. Over the

ravine of Quarry Gill a bridge is thrown, seventy feet in height, formed of three pointed arches, which, with the cataract of the Falls of the Eller, forms a striking contrast with the more quiet parts of this delightful landscape. Nor is there any want of interesting prospects beyond the limits of this extensive domain. The views of the neighbouring country extend from the western moorlands of the vale of York, and from the wolds of the West Riding, to the Durham hills.

THURSO CASTLE, in the county of Caithness, the seat of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster.

Thurso Castle is the most northern seat in Great Britain, situated at the entrance of the Pentland Frith, and opposite to the Orkney Isles. It was long the chief residence of the ancient Earls of Caithness of the mighty house of St. Clair, descended from a younger son of the last Earl of Orkney. The present mansion was erected by George, Earl of Caithness, in 1660, and it came into possession of this branch of the family about a century and a half ago.

The castle is an excellent specimen of a Scottish mansion built during the picturesque period of gable ends, high roofs, round towers, and peaked turrets. And about twenty years since, it was doubled; a very handsome set of rooms having been built at the back of the old castle, towards the sea, by the late Sir John Sinclair. The dining-room, drawing-room, and billiard-room are excellent, and to all the conveniences of an elegant modern mansion are added the quaint details of an old Scots-French chateau, a style so different from our Elizabethan.

The castle is built on a rock overhanging the ocean, and when tide is full, it is almost possible to throw a pebble into the sea from the drawing-room windows. The scenery has a peculiar beauty of its own. There are no trees, lawns, shrubberies, or gardens; but on the other hand, there are rugged rocks, wild waves, precipitous cliffs, yawning caves, grassy downs, picturesque creeks, and bold headlands, with glorious views of the wide sea, and of the rocky shores of the Orkades.

In short, here we have the very perfection of sea scenery, and there is no room for regret that we are removed hundreds of miles from the oaks, and lakes, and green undulations of an English park. No trees will grow close to the coast, and we do not miss them, having in their stead the dizzy cliff. No lawns and meadows grace the distant prospect, but we sigh not for them, having in their stead the ever-changing sea and the glorious sunsets gilding the wide horizon.

Though the castle is old, its walls are sub-

stantial; its three round towers contain spiral staircases. Its library is stored with excellent works in all languages, and its dining-room is hung round with pictures of the successive generations of the family for upwards of two centuries. The garden is situated a mile to the interior, and is well cultivated and pretty; and five miles further up the country there is a venerable grove of trees, with a much larger garden, and the substantial foundations of a spacious mansion, which a former Laird of Ulbster commenced, but which was, happily, unfinished; as a shady grove and a few cultivated meadows would have been a common-place substitute for the finest sea views in Great Britain. There is a very excellent shooting lodge on a portion of the estate, about twelve miles off, which contains every accommodation for sportsmen.

The neighbouring districts are rich and well-cultivated. The town of Thurso is a borough or barony, of which Sir George Sinclair is superior. It stands on the opposite side of the creek, half-a-mile west from the castle, and contains considerably upwards of three thousand inhabitants.

The family of St. Clair is one of the most illustrious in Scotland, and came originally from Normandy. The St. Clairs were distinguished as Barons of Rosslyn, from the days of King Malcolm Canmore. William de St. Clair was the first of the name who settled in Scotland, at Rosslyn, in Midlothian. He was son of the Count de St. Clair, in Normandy, by Helena, a near relation of William the Conqueror.

Many generations after their original settlement in Scotland, William St. Clair, Baron of Rosslyn, married the daughter and heiress of the mighty line of Scandinavian Earls of Orkney, which had been founded in the ninth century by Sigurd. From this marriage sprang three St. Clairs, or Sinclairs, Earls of Orkney, two Henrys and William, who were the most powerful and illustrious of the Scottish magnates during the reigns of Robert II., Robert III., and the three first James. William, third Earl of Orkney, whose mother and wife were grand-daughters of Scottish kings, and whose daughter married King James the Second's son, was forced by King James the Third to resign, one after another, his most valuable possessions, the great Lordship of Nithsdale and the princely fief of Orkney.

This great northern earldom, he and his ancestors had held since the ninth century as a fief from the King of Norway. And when it came to be annexed to the Scottish Crown by the marriage of King James III. with Princess Margaret of Denmark, the first act of that monarch, as Lord Paramount, was to compel the too potent earl to surrender his

domains. He obtained as an inadequate compensation the Earldom of Caithness, and the Castle of Ravensheugh, in Fifeshire.

The sons of this great earl founded three great branches of the house of Sinclair. 1. William, the eldest, was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair, a family now extinct in the male line, and represented, as heir of line, by Mr. Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, in Fifeshire. 2. Oliver, the second, was Baron of Rosslyn, whose descendants became extinct in the male line about the middle of last century. 3. William, the youngest, was Earl of Caithness, whose descendants now enjoy the title. Thus, of the great house of Sinclair, the Earl of Caithness, is the collateral heir male, and Mr. Anstruther Thomson is the direct heir of line.

Of the families of the name of Sinclair, most are descended from the Earls of Caithness, or are more remote branches of the original Sinclairs of Rosslyn, before they became Earls of Orkney. One distinguished family, that of the actual Lord Sinclair, is in no way related to, or descended from, the ancient Earls of Orkney, Lords Sinclair and Earls of Caithness; being the representative of the ancient family of St. Clair, of Hermandston, who bear the engrailed cross of Sinclair of a different tincture, and are indeed sprung from a race of very great antiquity, but of totally different descent, though, probably, of kindred origin in Normandy, seven centuries ago.

The family of Sinclair of Ulbster, is a branch of the house of Caithness, and has possessed the estate of Ulbster for between two and three hundred years. It has risen to first-rate importance in the north, by the illustration of its alliances, and the extent of its estates. Many of the lands which now belong to it were formerly possessed by the Earls of Caithness.

It is remarkable that the succession to the Earldom of Caithness has been very indirect; the title having, again and again, been inherited, without the accompaniment of an acre of land, by remote collaterals. Thus it has been twice within the last three or four generations. Sinclair of Ratter inherited the earldom, without estates, from a remote cousin. And his son, in like manner, was succeeded, in the bare title, by the Baronet of Mey, who was the late Earl of Caithness. Hence, for more than a century, there have been no ancestral estates attached to the earldom, and the late and present lines of earls have merely possessed the properties which they inherited as younger branches. Thus the territorial importance of the earls diminished, while that of the house of Ulbster rose in proportion.

Ulbster is their original seat, and the place of family sepulture. Thurso Castle was a later acquisition; and near to it, Sir George

possesses the picturesque ruins of Serabster Castle, a stronghold belonging to the crown, of which he is hereditary constable.

Sir George's grandfather, George Sinclair, of Ulbster, a man venerated for his piety and worth, married Lady Janet Sutherland, sister to William Earl of Sutherland, and aunt to the Duchess Countess of Sutherland.

Their son, Sir John, was most deservedly well known. He was born at Thurso Castle, in 1754. To his unremitting exertions the country is greatly indebted, giving rise to that spirit of agricultural improvement which, within a few years, has produced so great a change in its aspect. He was the founder of the Board of Agriculture; by his works on husbandry he taught an improved system of cultivation, and his statistical account of Scotland was, in its day, a valuable and useful work. By Diana, daughter of Alexander Lord Mac Donald, and grand-niece of the Earl of Eglinton, he had numerous issue; among others Julia, Countess of Glasgow, Janet Lady Colquhoun, Catherine, a well-known popular writer, Sir George the present baronet, Alexander, and John, Archdeacon of Middlesex. Sir John died December, 1835.

Sir George Sinclair, the present baronet, commenced public life the moment he came of age, by representing the county of Caithness in Parliament. This he continued to do for many years, and was distinguished as an eloquent speaker, and as the ornament of private society. The range of his learning is vast, and the brilliancy of his wit makes him the delight of his friends. After having led a public life as a Member of Parliament, and a frequenter of the highest circles for about thirty years, he has latterly retired to his seat of Thurso Castle, where his principal occupation is the unwearied exercise of the most active benevolence. Glory to God, and good-will to man, is both his profession and practice. His time is divided between charity and literature. His haunts are the cottage of the destitute and dying, and his own library. Few men in this country have ever, to the same extent, carried into the constant practice of daily life the duty and privilege of ministering personally to the needy, and assuaging the sufferings of the sick. It is a graceful and blessed thing for a man whose earlier years have been spent among the great, and devoted to public cares, to prepare himself for his last account, by the daily, almost hourly, habit of assuaging the pains of disease, relieving the wants of the hungry, "visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keeping himself unspotted from the world."

Sir George Sinclair married, in 1817, the Lady Camilla Tollenmache, daughter of William Lord Huntingtower, and sister to

the present Earl of Dysart. By her he has a son and several daughters.

CORNHILL HOUSE, Northumberland, the seat of John Collingwood, Esq., eldest son and heir of the late Henry John William Collingwood, Esq., of Lilburn Tower.

The present house is built in the shape of a cross, and stands upon a natural terrace, commanding an extensive view of the Cheviot range of hills, the River Tweed, Wark Castle, &c. &c.

On the estate, nearly opposite to Lennal, are the remains of the old Castle of Cornhill, surrounded with a ditch called the Castle House Nich. In 1549, on an incursion of the Scots, they took the Castle of Cornhill, described as being an old house of considerable strength, and a valuable booty was gained.

Cornhill was the villa of William de Cornhill, 1 King Edward I. There is a spring on the property considered to be the second coldest in England.

NERQUIS HALL—more properly Ner-cwys—in the county of Flint, North Wales, the seat of the Rev. Lloyd Wynne, who possesses it in right of his mother, Eleanor Wynne, widow of Phillips Lloyd Fletcher, of Gwernhagled, Flintshire, and daughter of Owen Wynne, of Llwyn, Denbighshire, who was the fifth in regular descent from Edward, son of Morris Wynne, of Gwydir (father of Sir John Wynne, the first baronet), by his second wife, Catherine Tudor, of Beriew, Denbighshire.

Nerquis Hall was built in 1638, from the designs of Inigo Jones, by John Wynne, Esq. Since that time it was considerably altered while in the possession of Miss Gifford, who added castellated towers; so that it now presents a mixture of the so-called gable with a more modern style of architecture. It stands not far from the town of Mold, a place of great antiquity, which deserves mention, if for no other cause, from the fact of the celebrated painter, Wilson, lying in its churchyard, with many others of his family. Near the Hall stands Nerquis Chapel, remarkable in this part of the kingdom for having what is termed a *spire-steeple*. In the neighbourhood are lead mines, which were, at one time, enormously productive, but of late years their returns have considerably fallen off. The population, however, is chiefly agricultural, and the country around is in a high state of cultivation.

The most interesting place in the vicinity is a tower, a fortified post in the fifteenth century, joined somewhat incongruously to a mansion of Queen Anne's time. Peumant gives an interesting and curious account of

it. "The house," he says, "is small, but part of it is a true specimen of the border-houses on the confines of England and Scotland—a square tower of three storeys. In the lower part still remains a staple in the ceiling, a memorial of the rudeness of the times. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this place was inhabited by Reinallt ap Gryffydd ap Bled-dyn, one of the six gallant captains who defended Harlech Castle on the part of Henry VI. He and his people were in continual feud with the citizens of Chester. In 1465 a considerable number of the latter came to Mold Fair. A fray ensued between the two parties; a dreadful slaughter was made on both sides; but Reinallt got the victory, took prisoner Robert Bryne, linen-draper, and Mayor of Chester in 1461, whom he led to his tower, and hung on the staple in his great hall. An attempt was made afterwards to seize Reinallt; and two hundred tall men sallied from Chester for that purpose. He retired from his house to a neighbouring wood, permitted part of his enemies to enter the building; then, rushing from his cover, fastened the door; and, setting fire to the place, burnt them without mercy. He then attacked the rest, pursued them to the sea-side, where those who escaped the sword perished in the channel."

This terrible chieftain had the good-fortune to receive a pardon for his misdeeds, from Thomas Lord Stanley, which afterwards was confirmed by King Edward IV. The tower, which in his day bore his name, was in the time of Leland inhabited by John Wynn ap Robert.

To Nerquis Hall itself there belongs nothing legendary or historical, beyond a vague tradition that either Charles I., or Oliver Cromwell, rode up the wide staircase on a charger—"Omnia fert ætas."

KINDROGAN, Perthshire, the seat of Patrick Small Keir, Esq., of Kinnmouth, son of the late William Small, Esq., of Kindrogan, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Walter Keir, Esq. The date of the original mansion is uncertain. It was rebuilt in 1811, and added to in 1830 and 1850 by the present owner. The style is Elizabethan. The house, which forms three sides of a square, is situate about two hundred yards from the south extremity of the lawn, from which there is a descent of about sixty feet to the water of Ardlie, from which the valley takes its name. Near the river is the garden and bowling-green, which is reached through shrubberies, and, directly opposite the west front, there rises an abrupt picturesque rock, covered with wood, 700 feet above the level of the lawn. Hills environ the place on the east, north, and west.

BAGLAN HALL, near Neath, co. Glamorgan, the seat of Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., was originally called *Noyadd Wen* (*Anglice*—White Hall), which name had been dropped, and the former one adopted, as far back as eighty-seven years ago, as appears by the tomb of an ancestor of the present owner. The date of the building is unknown, but supposed to be about the close of the sixteenth century.

Thomas was the name of the first possessor of whom there is any record. The earliest date of burial, visible on some monumental slabs belonging to the family, in the chancel of Aberavon Church, is "ye 12th of Apprill, 1696;" after the Thomas's, Elizabeth Games, of the parish of Llanthetty, Breconshire, and Robert Richards, of the parish of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, became possessed each of a moiety, which they sold to Thomas John, Esq., who bequeathed the whole to his daughter Catherine; to his other daughter he bequeathed Moneton, also in Glamorganshire. Catherine married Thomas Jones, Esq., and their only child, Catherine, married Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., representative of the late Evans Davies, Esq., of Pentre, Ystradyfodog, Glamorganshire, and their son, Griffith, High Sheriff of the county in 1852, succeeded on the death of his mother.

The house was built originally in the domestic architecture of the period of Elizabeth, or James I., considerable remains of which styles were still to be seen when the last repairs were commenced by the late Griffith Llewellyn, Esq.

The grounds, sloping lawn, with shrubberies, &c., are attractive.

WASSAND, Yorkshire, in the East Riding, the seat of the Rev. Charles Constable, a justice of the peace for the three Ridings, a lineal descendant of the great Yorkshire House of Constable.

After the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the manor of Wassand passed by grant from the Crown to Robert Ugh-tred, whose son and heir, in 1552, conveyed it to Robert Hodgson, Esq. From this last-named possessor it was bought by Dame Joan, widow of Marmaduke Constable, Esq., from whom it has lineally descended to the reverend gentleman now owning it.

The old house was originally built by the Joan just mentioned, about 1530, but it was pulled down and rebuilt in 1813, by the present possessor. It is a convenient and picturesque house, belonging to no particular style of architecture, and stands at the west end of the Mere, about two miles from the sea. Above the Hall is an outline of wood of considerable extent; and at different points towards the east there are beautiful views of

the lake and town of Hornsea. To the south extend the woods of Rise and Burton Constable. In the west, about a mile off, is seen the village of Sigglesthorpe, upon a wooded eminence. To the north is a plot of about twenty acres, called in ancient documents Little Wassand.

The whole of the lake, called *Wassand Mere*, was purchased, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by M. Constable, Esq., of the Countess of Warwick, as lord of the manor, it being the largest piece of water in the county, and full of picturesque beauty.

The lordship of Wassand at one time gave name to a family of some importance, that resided there for at least two centuries. The last of this family upon record was Agnes St. Quintin, who was twice married—first, to Sir John Wassand—and secondly, to Sir John St. Quintin, Knts. Her will is worth quoting as a picture of ancient manners in connection with the closing scene of this life. After the usual commendations of her soul to God Almighty, Saint Mary, and all the blessed company in Heaven, she requests that her body may be deposited in the choir of the church at Singleston, near the grave of Sir John Wassand, Knt., formerly her husband. To the poor she bequeathes four pounds, and desires that the same sum may be expended at the meeting of her friends at the time of her funeral. To John Colden, her chaplain, she bequeathes twenty pounds to pray for her soul, and the souls of all her benefactors. To the repairs of the church of Nun Killing, and of the houses, &c., at the priory, twenty marks. To Joan, the prioress of Swine, a quilt of silk, &c. To brother John Newton, five marks, to celebrate mass for her soul during the space of one year. To the fabric of the church of Siglesthorne, one hundred shillings, besides a priest's vestment, a gold-gilt cup, and a missal for the high altar. To the two Peters, her chaplains at Siglesthorne, she gives three shillings and fourpence each. To Ralph, the vicar of Boynton, one gold-gilt cup, and one of silver. The residue of her effects she leaves to John Touton of Seaton, to Ralph, vicar of Boynton, to John de Coldon, her chaplain, and to John Torme, of Wassand, whom she constitutes her executors.

WORSBOROUGH, Yorkshire, in the deanery of Doncaster and parish of Darfield, the seat of Mrs. Martin, widow of William Bennet Martin, Esq., representative through his mother of the Edmunds' of Worsborough, whose ancestors and connections make a distinguished figure in English chronicle through many ages. Amongst them we find a Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart., the faithful attendant of King Charles in all his troubles, and whose widow afterwards married Mr. Edmunds, and brought with her to Worsborough Hall a

manuscript written by Sir Thomas Herbert, containing a minute account of the last two years of the life of Charles the First. It is replete with small anecdotes, of no great import perhaps in themselves, but yet having an inexpressible charm, as bringing the monarch before us in his last days, stript of all adventitious circumstances. The loss of the diamond, with the search and eventual finding of it, the fire in the king's room, the mysterious mission to "a lady living then in Channel Row, on the back side of King Street, in Westminster," the present of the alarm-clock because Mr. Herbert overslept himself, and a multitude of similar trifles, make us better acquainted with the unfortunate monarch than would a dozen chapters of grave history, wherein the object is for the most part rather to paint fine pictures than real likenesses.

Worsborough Hall is close to the village of the same name. It was built by an ancestor of the Edmunds', in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is one of those ancient picturesque mansions belonging to the seventeenth century, of which we have now so few specimens. It is in the form of the old English E. Here, too, is still preserved a cabinet, brought by Lady Herbert when she married Mr. Edmunds, which had belonged to King Charles I., and had been given by him as a token of regard to her first husband. It contains the sheets which the king slept in the night before his execution. They are marked with the initials of his mother, Anne of Denmark. Lady Herbert also brought the footstool on which his majesty knelt when he was beheaded.

The coal and iron works of this district, however necessary to the comforts and advance of society, have yet done much to diminish the interest of the adjacent scenery. Still the natural beauties of the vale of Worsborough have defied coal or iron to destroy them; the rich plantations of Stainborough, the castle, and the gentle windings of the Dove, presenting a picture of undiminished interest.

SIBTON ABBEY, in the parish of Sibton, near Yoxford, in the county of Suffolk, was founded by William de Casinet, or Cheney, in 1149, as an abbey for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It flourished for many years in great repute; its yearly revenues in 26th Henry the Eighth, were valued at £250. William Fladbury was the last abbot who, with the seven monks, in 1536, two years before the general dissolution, signed a surrender of their abbey and all their estates to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. After his attainder it returned again to his family, and on the 30th November, 1610, the 8th of

James I., the Abbey of Sibton was sold by Thomas Earl of Arundel, and Lord William Howard of Naworth (Belted Will), to John Scrivener, Esq. He was the son of Ralph Scrivener of Belstead, Esq., Portman of Ipswich and barrister-at-law; the estate has continued in his family ever since to the present time. The original surrender by William Fladbury, the last Abbot, remains in their possession. John Scrivener built a commodious mansion, adjoining the ruins of the abbey. His son Thomas was a great sufferer in the royalist cause, his estate having been sequestered, and he himself confined in various prisons in the county.

The mansion having become old and dilapidated was pulled down by his descendant, John Freston Scrivener, about the year 1790, and a small house built by that gentleman, on the estate, commanding a pleasing view of the ruins of the Abbey backed by its woods.

The remains of the Abbey, which are of the early English order, consist of the refectory, by some supposed to be the chapel, and several parts of the other buildings, enclosed by a portion of the original wall. The grounds which adjoin the ruins contain some pleasant walks, and the ancient fish ponds.

Interesting memorials of antiquity have been dug up at various times within the ruins, amongst others, an ancient seal of the thirteenth century, supposed to have belonged to one of the abbots with the motto—"Frangere—lege—tege"—(Break—read—be secret.)

The arms of the Scrivener family as recognized by Robert Cooke, Esq., Clarencieux, King of Arms, at his Visitation in the county of Suffolk, 20th January, 1576, are:—Ermines on a chief indented azure, three leopards' heads gold: upon the helm, on a torse silver and sables, a stag passant, Ermines, a crown about the neck attired gold.

PITCAPLE CASTLE, co. Aberdeen, the seat of Hugh Lumsden, Esq., a member of the Scottish Bar, and sheriff of the co. of Sutherland. The estate of Pitcaple was formerly possessed by a branch of the Leslies of Balquhain, but for the last eighty years it has been the property of the Lumsdens, descended from the ancient family of Lumsden of Cushnie. The castle, which is of the Flemish style of architecture, was built in the fifteenth century. There are some interesting historical associations connected with it. Mary, Queen of Scots, visited this mansion in 1560, and planted a thorn tree, a remnant of which is still visible on the lawn, and called *Queen Mary's Thorn*. In the year 1650, the renowned Marquis of Montrose was brought a prisoner to Pitcaple by the Covenanters, after his defeat at the Kyle of Sutherland; and the room in which he was confined,

is called *Montrose's Room* to this day. In the year last mentioned, King Charles II., having landed from Holland, in the north of Scotland, was hospitably entertained by the then laird, who, with his son, accompanied the king to the Battle of Worcester. There are still traditions of this royal visit; for example, when the king crossed the River Ury, at Pitcaple, about the end of summer, there was a rich crop of grain on the ground, which led his majesty to observe that it put him in mind of "dear England," and the farm on which he stood was forthwith called *England*, which name it retains to this time. Having taken his departure from Pitcaple, King Charles, attended by Buckingham, Argyle, and others of the nobility, entered Aberdeen, over the north gate of which city was suspended one of the limbs of his gallant and faithful servant Montrose, who, by this time, had been barbarously executed at Edinburgh, and his body dispersed to the four principal towns of Scotland. A very beautiful poetic description of the execution of this illustrious hero will be found in Professor Aytoun's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," recently published.

WARWICK CASTLE, Warwickshire, on the south-east part of the town of Warwick, the seat of Henry Richard Greville, Earl of Warwick, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county.

The site of the present castle was occupied by a stronghold of some kind at a very early period, but whether built by the British king, Cymbeline, or by the Romans, seems a matter of question. Others have referred the original structure to Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred the Great, and, as the antiquarians style her, "Lady of the Mercians." At all events, there remains no doubt that, in 915, "she caused the dungeon to be made, which was a strong tower or platform upon a large and high mound of earth, artificially raised—such being usually placed towards the side of a castle or fort which is least defensible." But at this time there were very few castles, properly so called, in England, the very word being introduced by the Normans; and William the Conqueror well knowing the value of such strongholds, destroyed four houses belonging to the monks of Coventry for the purpose of enlarging the defences of Warwick. He then bestowed it upon one of his followers, called Henry de Newburgh, whom he at the same time promoted to the earldom. From this family it passed to one of the Beauchamps, who, in 1394, built the so-called Guy's Tower, in honour

"Of Guy, the bold baron of price."

Upon the marriage of the celebrated Richard Neville,

"The setter up and plucker down of kings,"

with the last female heir of the Beauchamps, he assumed the title of the Earl of Warwick; and, upon his death, the Duke of Clarence, who had married his daughter, was, by Edward the Fourth, allowed to take the vacant dignity. By him the castle was much strengthened and beautified, but, upon his forfeiture, it was granted away to the family of Dudley. During their possession of the place it was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1572, of which the chroniclers have not failed to leave us a minute record. There was the usual quantity of fine speeches made upon the occasion, but, what the virgin queen no doubt infinitely preferred, there was also the usual quantity of presents. After inflicting all his tediousness upon Elizabeth, much after the manner of honest Dogbery, "the bailief, rising out of the place where he knelid, approchid here to the coche or chariott wherin her Maiestie satt, and coming to the side thereof, kneeling downe, offered unto her Maiestie a purse very faire wrought, and in the purse twenty pounds, all in sovereignes, which her Maistie putting furth her hand recevid, showing withall a very benign and gracious countenance." Thereupon the Queen, in her turn, made a speech, the gist of which was that, having taken so much of them before, she did not like to take the present offering, but still, out of pure love for them, she would accept it. "And therewithall offered her hand to the bailief to kisse, who kissed it, and then she deliverid to him agayne his mase, which she kept on her lappe all the tyme of the oracyon. And, after the mase deliverid, she called Mr. Aglionby to her, and offered her hand to him to kisse, withall smyling said, 'Come hither, little recorder; it was told me that youe wold be afraid to look upon me or to speake boldly; but you were not so fraid of me as I was of youe.'" Nothing can well be more graphic than this picture of the maiden queen, throwing in her coach, the mayor's mace in her lap, and coquetting with the purse offered to her by the towu-bailiff, who kneels to her in the dusty road. The speeches themselves are inimitable to any one imbued with a due sense of the *τὸ γέλαον*. In reading them, one can almost imagine that Elizabeth is actually before us, half ashamed of her rapacity, yet not the less clutching the gold with tingling fingers.

Upon the failure of the line of Dudley, King James renewed the title in the person of Robert Lord Rich, but the castle he bestowed upon Sir Fulk Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, who, finding it in a very ruinous condition, expended large sums in its restoration. Dugdale says that he laid out upon it no less than £20,000—an immense sum for those days; and there is no doubt that it is chiefly to him we are indebted for

the preservation of this noble structure, which had previously been degraded to the purposes of a county gaol. This outlay, however, great as it was, he could well afford; for he had "a full and fair estate," one of the reasons, no doubt, why he was in favour with Queen Elizabeth; for, as Fuller quaintly observes, she "loved such substantial courtiers as could plentifully subsist of themselves." He was a scholar, and the friend of scholars, and Camden, by his own confession, tasted largely of his bounty, besides which, we are told, that to him "worthy Bishop Overall chiefly owed his preferment." A folio volume of his works still remains to vouch for his talents, and to show how far his contemporaries were right in saying that his style was "full and lofty." His end was less happy than his life had been. A moody servant, who considered his deserts not sufficiently requited, inflicted upon him a wound that proved mortal, and then made away with himself; thus verifying the maxim that he is master of another's life who cares not for his own. The knight lies buried in Warwick church, under a monument of black and white marble, with an inscription stating that "he was *servant* to Queen Elizabeth, *counsellor* to King James, and *friend* to Sir Philip Sydney." His successor was one of the firmest and most consistent supporters of the Parliamentarians in the days of the great revolution, causing his castle to be strongly fortified in their behalf. A siege ensued, but the assailants, who endeavoured to take it by storm, were defeated. His catastrophe was reserved for another hour and another place, and then when he least expected it. The Royalists had seized the Close in Lichfield for the king, a place naturally strong, and defended by a moat as well as by a thick and lofty wall. As this post threatened to be a serious annoyance, Lord Brooke, who governed Warwickshire in their name, advanced with a considerable force upon Lichfield, nothing doubting that he would shortly take it, and with little trouble, for the garrison was but poorly supplied with provisions. So little did he apprehend any real danger from such defenders, that he took up his lodging at a house within musket-shot of the Close; and here, while sitting at an open window, on the very day of the intended assault, he was killed by a soldier who fired at him from the opposite wall. The ball entered his eye, upon which he fell dead at once without a groan. Clarendon, with no very generous spirit, and in a tone much more fitting a sour Covenanter than a gallant Cavalier, hints that his death was a special visitation of Providence. "It was reported," says the historian, "that in his prayer that very morning—for he used to pray publicly, though his chaplain were in the presence—he wished, 'that if the cause

he were in were not right and just, he might be presently cut off.'" By the reluctant confession of the same writer, qualified indeed with many *ifs* and *buts*, Lord Brooke was both well-natured and just, though he was one of those who would have been with most reconciled to the government of church and state. By his own party his death was much lamented, there being no man in whom they placed a more absolute confidence. His descendant, Francis Greville, the ancestor of the present possessor, was created Earl of Warwick in 1747.

The approach to Warwick Castle is through an embattled gateway at the entrance of the town. The road is cut through a solid rock, overgrown with moss and ivy, and crowned with trees and shrubs of various kinds, winding along for nearly a quarter of a mile, when the noble building breaks at once upon the sight in all its magnificence. On the right hand is *Guy's Tower*, the walls of which are ten feet thick and 128 feet high. Upon the left is a pile called *Cesar's Tower*, connected with the former by a strong wall, in the centre of which is a ponderous gateway with a portcullis, leading to the inner court.

The entrance-hall is sixty feet long, and forty feet broad, reaching up to the very roof of the castle. Its walls are characteristically covered with ancient armour, swords, shields, helmets, spears, and the like, strongly recalling the idea of olden times. Adjoining the hall is a dining-room, more modern than any other part of the building. Beyond this again, is a magnificent suite of state apartments, consisting of two state drawing-rooms and a boudoir, and other apartments. The walls are hung with valuable pictures by the old masters, amongst which are more particularly to be noticed Vandyke's famous painting of Charles the First on horseback, and the portrait, by Rubens, of Ignatius Loyola, the celebrated founder of the order of the Jesuits.

In the greenhouse is the Warwick Vase, the subject of so much discussion and admiration. It is a round basin of white marble, seven feet in diameter, and twenty-one feet in circumference, a prodigy of ancient art, which was discovered in the baths of the Emperor Adrian, and presented by the Queen of Naples to Sir William Hamilton, the English ambassador at her court. By him it was given to the late Earl of Warwick, and hence its name, as having here attained, it may be hoped, its final resting-place for many a century to come.

During the last year Warwick Castle has also become the depository of the magnificent Kenilworth Buffet. It was presented to Lord Brooke upon his marriage, by his friends in the county, to be preserved as an heirloom in the family—"Sit perpetua!"

The habitable part forms but a small portion of this immense structure, which stands on the northern bank of the Avon, and upon a rock forty feet higher than the level of the river; but one side is even with the town, and from the terrace commands a rich and varied prospect. The park is extensive, and adorned by wood and water, various paths being cut through it, so as to afford many different and striking views of the castle. On the west of the building is an artificial mound, ascended by a spiral path, and on the summit of which, according to tradition, was the gloomy abode of Ethelfleda, the "Lady of the Mercians." At present the site is occupied by an ancient fir tree.

In whatever way we look at the subject, it would be difficult to find a more interesting spot than Warwick Castle. The grounds about it are eminently beautiful, the distant prospect on all sides is no less picturesque, and the building itself—both what is yet left whole, and what enumbers the ground with ruins—impresses the imagination strongly even before we know the legends that cling to the venerable walls. The antiquaries have, indeed, done their best to destroy these illusions—if illusions they be—but who would feel inclined to listen to them? Who, in looking at these walls, does not for the moment believe in the redoubted Guy, and the thousand fictions of the rude old minstrels?

"This visible nature and this common world
Are all too narrow; yea, a deeper import
Lurks in the legend told our infant years,
Than lies upon the truth we live to learn,

ACKLAM HALL, Cleveland, Yorkshire, the seat of Thomas Hustler, Esq., a Magistrate for the North Riding. The name, Acklam, is probably a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon, *eghe* or *eche*, an oak, from the oaks which at one time abounded here. That they did so is evident from recent discoveries. In opening a new cut through the township of Acklam, between Portack and Newport, large roots of such trees were found in their natural bed, the trunks and branches lying horizontally in the clay.

The parish would seem to have belonged at one time to the powerful family of De Brus, who gave the church of the abbess St. Hilda at Middlesborough to the monastery at Whitby, to which house

And the same nuns in their songs told,

—"How in their convent cell
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfied;
And how of thousand snakes each one
Was changed into a coil of stone
When holy Hilda prayed;
Themselves within their holy bound
Their stony folds have often found.
They told how sea-fowls' pinions fail,
As over Whitby's towers they sail,
And sinking down with flutterings faint,
They do their homage to the saint."

A part of the possessions was held of Peter de Brus by William de Bevington, or Boynton; and, in 1637, we find the manor of Acklam, with the villages of Airsome, Linthorpe, and Middlesborough, were conveyed by Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart., to William Hustler the elder and William Hustler the younger, Esquires, as joint tenants in fee; and the first mentioned having deceased, it became wholly vested in William. Upon his death, his son, of the same name, who was afterwards knighted, devised it in failure of male heirs to his daughters, Anne Peirse, widow, and Evereld Hustler, as tenants in common in fee. Three parts of the whole eventually came into the possession of this same Evereld, from whom, by the conditions of her will, it descended to her great nephew, Thomas Peirse, when he assumed the name and arms of Hustler.

So far back as the reign of Henry the Eighth, one of this family highly distinguished himself against the celebrated Scottish admiral, Sir Andrew Barton, who makes such a figure in chronicle and ancient ballad, though in the latter the name is erroneously written Horseley. It seems that one of three brothers, composing the family of Barton, had been captured by the Portuguese, to revenge which affront James the Fourth of Scotland had granted Sir Andrew letters of reprisals; that is, a warrant empowering him to take all Portuguese vessels which should come into their way, until their loss was made up. But Sir Andrew, not contented with warring on the Portuguese, stretched his commission so far as to stop and plunder all English vessels bound for Portugal, cruising even in the Downs. The court of Henry was filled with complaints from the English merchants, and however unwilling to do anything that might endanger the doubtful peace with Scotland, he at length found himself compelled, both in honour and prudence, to attempt putting down this sea robber, whose audacity seemed to acknowledge no bounds whatever. Accordingly, he fitted out two vessels, filled with chosen men, and placed them under the command of Thomas, Lord Howard, and Sir Edward Howard, both sons to the Earl of Sur-

—"three barons bold
Must menial service do;
While horns blow out a note of shame,
And monks cry 'fie upon your name!
In wrath for loss of sylvan game
Saint Hilda's priest ye slew.'

This on Ascension Day each year,
While labouring on our harbour pier,
Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear."

rey. Or, as the old ballad tells the story with much spirit—

“The king lokt over his left shouldër,
And an angrye look then looked hee :
‘Have I never a lorde in all my realme
Will fetech yon traytor unto me ?’
‘Yea, that dare I,’ Lord Howard sayes ;
‘Yea, that dare I with heart and hand ;
If it please your graace to give me leave,
Myselfe will be the only man.’
‘Thou art but young,’ the king replied ;
Yond Scott hath numbered many a yeare.’
‘Trust me, my liege, I’ll make him quail,
Or before my prince I will never appeare.’
‘Then bowmen and gunners thou shalt have,
And ehuse them over my realme so free ;
Besides good mariners and shipp-boys
To guide the great shipp on the sea.’
The first man that Lord Howard chose
Was the ablest gunner in all the realm,
Though he was three score years and ten ;
And Peter Simon was his name,
My lord then chose a bowman rare,
Whose active hands had gained fame ;
In Yorkshire was this gentleman born,
And William Hustler was his name.
‘Hustler,’ said he, ‘I must with speed
Go seek a traitor on the sea ;
And now of a hundred bowmen brave,
To be the head I have chosen thee.’
‘If you,’ quoth hee, ‘have chosen mee
Of a hundred bowmen to be head,
On your maine-mast I’ll hanged bee
If I miss twelvescore one penny bread.’”

Forth, then sails the “noble Howard” from the Thames, and has not been at sea more than three days when he meets and stops a merchant’s ship, the owner of which gives him a terrible account of Sir Andrew Barton—

“He is brasse within and steel without,
With beames on his topeastle stronge,
And thirty pieces of ordnance
He carries on each side alonge.”

And after much more in the same vein, he concludes with the consolatory warning, that,

“Were ye twentye shippes, and he but one,
I sweare by kirke, and bower, and hall,
He wold o’ercome them every one,
If once his beames they do downe fall.”

My lord replies, as well he may, that “this is cold comfort,” but, nevertheless, he persists in his design, and the merchant undertakes, by the help of certain glasses, to show him where the pirate is to be found—

“And on the morrowe, by nine of clocke,
He shewed him Sir Andrew Barton, knight.”

The smaller of the freebooter’s vessels is first sent to attack Lord Howard, but this is sunk at the first shot, the gunner having loaded a cannon with a “chaine full nine yardles long, with other great shot lesse and moe.” Indignant at a result so unexpected, the pirate now attacks with his own vessel, but is so roughly handled that he gave orders to “let his beames downe fall,” a phrase which seems to have sorely puzzled Bishop Percy, but

which only means that Sir Andrew had armed his ship, as castles were often armed in those days—that is, with heavy timbers, to be dropt upon the enemy with the intent to crush him. The reader who remembers the expedient of De Bracy at the siege of Front de Bœuf’s castle of Torquilstone, will be at no loss to understand this contrivance.

The pirate’s intention had not escaped the vigilant eye of Lord Howard. At his command William Hustler, whose aim would seem to have been unerring, shoots every one who attempts to put this manœuvre into practice, till he has “left but arrowes twaine.” Thereupon Sir Andrew, having first clad himself in his armour of proof,

—“he did swarve the tree,
With right good will he swarved then ;
Upon his breast did Hustler hitt,
But the arrow bounded back agen.
Then Hustler spied a pryve place,
With a perfect eye in a secrette part ;
Under the spole of his right arme
He smote Sir Andrew to the heart.”

The result may be easily guessed. The ship is taken, and William Hustler—or, as the old ballad has the name, Horseley—arrives at high reward and honour, as do all the principal sharers in the enterprise. But this fight was in its consequences yet more disastrous to Scotland than the mere loss of men and ships in the action itself, for it was one cause of the fatal battle of Flodden Field. King James the Fourth insisted upon satisfaction for the loss of his vessels and the death of the stout Sir Andrew, and though the matter was bolstered up for the time, it was sufficient, with other more real grounds of offence, to induce James to invade England, while Henry the Eighth was engaged in hostilities against the French in their own country. The narrative of that fight belongs not here ; it will be enough to observe that at Flodden, also William, now Sir William Hustler, distinguished himself as much as he had before done against the pirate.

The ancient structure of Acklam Hall was enlarged in 1683 by the Sir William Hustler of the day. Even then it was a handsome square building, equally massive and convenient, with the family arms above the front door. The entrance at that time was by a noble avenue, still remaining, of firs and lime-trees, many of which, however, have been destroyed by age, and others unfortunately blown down in the tremendous storm of January 7th, 1839. This loss has been more than replaced by extensive plantations, which only want time and a moderate share of attention to be a considerable addition to the landscape. The house, too, has of late years been much improved by the present proprietor, and it now forms a large and handsome building of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with gable ends and

windows divided into small compartments. The situation being low, the prospect commanded from the house is not very extensive, but the grounds in front have a soft and pleasing aspect. The present proprietor contemplates further improvements.

CULLODEN HOUSE, Invernesshire, was built in 1783, by the late Arthur Forbes, Esq., of Culloden. It occupies the site of the old Castle of Culloden, the remains of which, consisting of the lower part of the exterior wall, the kitchen with its spacious antique fireplace, the great hall and sundry vaults and cellars, attest the solidity and strength of the ancient structure. Captain Burt in his "Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friends in London," written upwards of a hundred and twenty years ago, says of the old Castle of Culloden, "It is about three miles from Inverness, and is a pretty large fabric built of stone, and divided into many rooms, among which the hall is very spacious. There are good gardens belonging to it, and a noble planted avenue of great length, that leads to the house, and a plantation of trees about it. This house, or castle, was besieged in the year 1715, by a body of the rebels, and the laird (who was member for the county) being absent in Parliament, his lady baffled all their attempts with extraordinary courage and presence of mind." In 1746, Prince Charles Edward slept in the Castle of Culloden, for two or three nights before the decisive battle so fatal to his hopes of a crown. His walking-stick, of strong hazel, with two quaintly carved heads, is still carefully preserved at Culloden, and one of the vaults of the old castle is pointed out as that into which, after the battle, seventeen wounded officers of his army were thrown, and in which they were kept till their removal, three days afterwards, to be shot on a neighbouring eminence.

The Edmondstones, of Duntreath, were the proprietors of Culloden so early as the reign of King David II. In the reign of King James IV., Sir William Edmondstone, of Culloden and Duntreath, who, in 1513, fell fighting under the standard of his royal master and kinsman, at the battle of Flodden, sold the estate of Culloden to Alexander Strachan, of Scotstown; as appears from a charter under the great seal, dated July 30, 1506. By the Strachans it was sold to the Laird of Mackintosh, from whom it was purchased, about 1626, by Duncan Forbes, afterwards Member of Parliament for Inverness, descended from the family of Lord Forbes through that of Tolquhoun, and by his mother's side from that of Keith, Earl Marischall. His eldest son and heir, John Forbes, of Culloden, who died about the time of the Revolution, added largely to the family possessions by

the purchase of the extensive barony of Ferrintosh in Ross-shire, and of Bunchrew in Inverness-shire. Arthur Forbes, Esq., of Culloden, the present proprietor, is his lineal descendant, and the ninth of his name who has borne the family honours.

"The family of Forbes, of Culloden," to quote the *Edinburgh Review*, "had long been distinguished as the principal member of one of the great Highland clans, and was formerly still more conspicuous by the share which it took in all the public transactions of its native land; but the most brilliant and honourable part of its history is that which records the life of Duncan Forbes, who died President of the Court of Session in 1747. This eminent man raised himself to that high station by the unassisted excellence of a noble character, by the force of which he had previously won and adorned all the subordinate gradations of office. He took the lead in all affairs touching Scotland for nearly half of the last century, was particularly active during the two rebellions, maintained a constant intercourse with all the great men of his day, and died leaving behind him a bright and unenvied reputation, of which the recollection is scarcely yet effaced in this country. For Duncan Forbes no descendant will ever have cause to blush or feel ashamed; and the perusal of the *Culloden Papers* will prove that Scotland, even since she ceased to be a separate kingdom, has had at least one statesman whose principles were as pure as his understanding was enlightened, and whose concern for his country was not so much as suspected to be quickened by any regard to his own power or emolument."

"Stern Honour comes—a pilgrim grey—
To bless the turf that wraps his clay."

The ingratitude of George II. to Forbes, to whose gigantic exertions among the disaffected clans of the north that monarch probably owed the preservation of his crown, has often been commented on by our historians as the disgrace and wonder of the age.

Culloden House, built in the English palace style of last century, is a large handsome and commodious mansion, surrounded by noble parks and tall ancestral trees. Among the paintings in the principal drawing room are "The Flight into Egypt," by Titian, "David playing on the Harp before Saul," "The Prodigal Son," "Philip baptizing the Ethiopian," "Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus," "The Burning of Troy," &c. There are also in the collection a *Magdalen*, much admired, and "The Cat and the Salmon," by Cuyt, a production of great beauty and richness. The family portraits which adorn the walls of the dining room, have a striking effect, and

possess great merit. The bold, resolute countenance of "Grey Duncan," the founder of the family, will not escape notice, nor the portrait directly opposite him of his illustrious descendant, the Lord President, in his official robes. The finest portraits in the collection, however—and they are models of grace and loveliness—are perhaps those of some of the female members of the Culloden family—"sweet flowers of the forest now a'wede away." Doubtless this noble gallery of a historic house will in due time be still further enriched.

In extent and wild variety the views from Culloden House and the adjacent heights cannot easily be surpassed. Far to the northward, Ben Wyvis rises like a giant among the Ross-shire mountains. Towards the west, beyond the gleaming waves of the Beauly, are seen the blue peaks of Strathconan and Strathglass, and occasionally, in the clear horizon, the dusky hills of "far Kintail." Directly westward, after lingering for a time on the ancient capital of those Highlands, quietly nestling under the shadow of its hills, the eye explores the stupendous solitudes of Glen Albynmore, happily echoing in the ear of the stranger who approaches them, not, as of old, the wild war-cry of gathering clans, but the peaceful pursuits of honest industry.

CALGARTH PARK, Westmoreland, the seat of Richard Luther Watson, Esq., lies on the road from Bowness to Ambleside, near the celebrated Windermere. In 1447, Henry VI. granted the office of keeper of the park of Calgarth to Walter Strykland.

The family of Philippon, originally of Holling Hall, settled here about 1540. The direct line of the Philipsons ended in co-heiresses, who at the beginning of the eighteenth century, sold the estate. Afterwards it was possessed by Thomas Penny, Esq., of Penny Bridge, and, after his death, by the family of Sandys, and was eventually purchased by Dr. Richard Watson, the celebrated Bishop of Llandaff. This prelate added greatly to the natural beauties of the estate by adorning it with a new and elegant mansion, by a judicious management of woods and plantations, and by improved modes of agriculture. The bishop died here in 1816, when the estate was inherited by his grandson, the present proprietor.

Calgarth Old Hall, the mansion house of the Philipsons, stands a few yards from the margin of Windermere. A considerable part of it is in ruins, and its half-demolished walls are overhung with ivy. Its style is such as prevailed in these parts in the sixteenth century, and bears a resemblance to Levins and Sizergh. Some of the rooms

have remains of their former elegance in stucco ceilings, curious carvings, and the armorial bearings of the Philipsons and other families. Among the ghosts which haunted these melancholy walls, was one who had the custody of two skulls, which, according to popular belief, could be neither so broken in pieces, or carried to any place, but their guardian would be able to reunite them, or reconvey them to their dormitory on one of the window-sills. They were long objects of curiosity to numerous visitors; but the spell has at length been broken, and their airy guardian has consigned them to the care of persons who have conveyed them hence.

HULTON PARK, Lancashire, is situate in the parish of Dean, near Bolton. The park is laid out in plantations and pleasure-grounds, on an extensive scale.

The ancient Hall stood upon the site of the present mansion, which is of modern construction, with a semicircular wing and portico, and contains a fine collection of paintings. The ancient chapel, once attached to the Hall, no longer exists.

From the time of the Conquest this estate has been in possession of the eminent family of the Hultons, and has regularly descended, in unbroken male succession, to the present proprietor, William Hulton, Esq., J.P., and D.L., who, as Constable of Lancaster Castle, had the honour of receiving her Majesty at that ancient feudal fortress in 1851.

CHELSWORTH PARK, Suffolk, the seat of Sir Henry Edmund Austen, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Brett, five miles distant from Hadleigh.

This estate and manor were purchased, in 1737, by Mr. Serjeant Pocklington, from whom it descended to the late Sir Robert Pocklington, K.M.T., who dying in 1841, devised it to his widow, who, in 1843, married the present owner, Sir H. E. Austen. Sir Robert Pocklington distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1794 in Flanders, and for his services in the action of Villar en Cumhi, he received the decoration of the order of Maria Theresa from the Emperor of Germany. Chelsworth formerly belonged to the Abbey of Bury, and has passed through the hands of very many noble families—the Blakenhams, St. Philiberts, Howards, Vems, &c., previous to its purchase by the Serjeant in 1737, and is mentioned in Doomsday. The mansion is neat and elegant, though not on an extensive scale; and the grounds are remarkable for their beauty and taste, as is the simple and small village of Chelsworth.

ROWTON CASTLE, co. Salop, stands about five miles from the county town, on the road to Welsh Pool.

The mansion, which occupies the place of the ancient castle, was originally a plain but substantial edifice of brick. It has, however, of late years, received numerous additions in the shape of battlements and turrets, which, though not in the best possible taste, conspire to give a somewhat imposing effect to the whole building. The situation is very pleasant, the park abounding with venerable oak timber, and commanding extensive prospects.

Rowton was anciently the lordship of the Corbets, and afterwards of the Le Stranges, out of ill-will to whom, Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, burnt the castle and razed it to the ground.

It passed by purchase to William Lyster, of Shrewsbury, who was seated here in the year 1451. Sir Thomas Lyster, a zealous adherent of Charles I., was taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, fighting in the royal cause; but his lady gallantly held out the castle for nearly a fortnight against the republicans under Colonel Mytton, nor did she surrender her post until she had obtained good terms from that commander. The lineal descendant of Sir Richard is the present proprietor, Henry Lyster, Esq.

KILVINGTON HALL, near Thirsk, in the county of York, the seat of Thomas Meynell, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Durham, as also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding, the lineal descendant and representative of Walter de Meinill, who had a grant of lands from his brother Roger de Hilton, in the 12th century.

Kilvington Hall was built by the present proprietor, in 1835 and 1836, about a mile distant from the site of an older mansion pulled down by his father. It is beautifully situated looking out upon the Hambleton Hills, and with a very extensive prospect to the west and south-west.

This gentleman also possesses,

THE FRIARAGE, near Yarm, of which he is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil.

"Yonder fair Yarm extended in the vale,
Along the Tees as in a circle lies,
Ill-fated spot by inundation torn."

This land was originally granted by William the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, from whom it descended to the Thwengs, Lords of Hilton, and from them again to the family of the Meinills. Peter de Brus the second, who died in 1222, founded here a house of Black Friars, which was given up by Miles Wilcock, prior, with five friars

and six novices in December 1539. The habitations of these friars were seldom endowed, they being by profession mendicants, although we often find them possessed of stately edifices, and churches of so much magnificence, that they were not unfrequently selected by the rich and noble as their place of burial. They had various names, one branch of them being called Dominicans from their founder, St. Dominic, a Spaniard born at Calaguera, a little town in the diocese of Osma, Old Castile; Black Friars from their dress; Preaching Friars, from the principal object of their order being to preach; and in France they had the name of Jacobins, because their first abode in Paris was in St. James's Street. It was not till the beginning of Henry the Third's reign, that they came over to England, when Yarm was one of the earliest of their settlements.

In 1697, J. Mayes, Esq., who then possessed the property, made large additions to the old monastery, so as to make it more suited for a modern residence. Subsequently it was left to the Meynells, by John Mayes, Esq., in default of male issue to his daughter, the wife of James Fernor, Esq., but it is now rented by J. Weld, Esq., eldest son of G. Weld, Esq., of Legrim.

The house is situated on the banks of the "thundering Tees," as it is styled by the poet Mason, a name which in some parts it well deserves from the violence with which it rolls over its rocky and shallow channel, until it joins the sea, expanding into a magnificent estuary or bay called the *Tees Mouth*. It abounds in fish of various kinds, particularly flounders, salmon, eels, and sparlings. No river has been more frequently celebrated by the poets, from the age of Spenser down to the days of Walter Scott. The former says:—

"Then came the bride, the loving Medway came,
Her gentle locks adowne her backe did flowe
Unto her waste with flowers besattered,
The which ambrosial odours forth did throwe
To all about, and all her shoulders spread
As a new spring; and likewise on her head
A chapelet of sundrie flowers she wore;
On her two pretty handmaids did attend,
One called the Theise (Tees) the other called the Crane,
Which on her waited, things amisse to mend,
And both behinde upheld her spreading traine."

Walter Scott describes the river under a very different aspect.

"When Denmark's raven soared on high,
Triumphant through Northumbrian sky,
'Till, hovering near, her fatal croak
Bade Rege'd's Britons dread the yoke;
And the broad shadow of her wing
Blackened each cataract and spring,
Where Tees in tumult leaves his source,
Thund'ring o'er Caldron and High Force;
Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a Runic name
Reared high their altar's rugged stone,
And gave their gods the lands they won."

EAST HORSLEY TOWER, Surrey, the seat of the Earl of Lovelace, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. Prior to the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, the manor appertained to the monks of Christchurch, but after that period it remained for a short time in the possession of the crown, till Queen Mary, in her efforts to revive the old religion, presented it to the monastery of Shene, which had then been re-established. The death of Mary and the succession of her sister, occasioned a second dissolution of the re-founded establishment, and East Horsley once more devolved to the crown. In the second year of her reign, Elizabeth granted it to John Agmondesham, of East Horsley, and John White, of Southwick, Hants. The son of the former, dying without issue, it eventually passed to his sister, who had married William Muschamp, of Godalming, in the same county. From this family it passed in 1701 to the Viscountess Lanesborough, being conveyed to her by Ambrose Muschamp, brother to her deceased husband, Denny Muschamp, Esq. It then successively passed into the hands of the Foxes, of Sir Robert Mackreth, of Thomas Page, Esq., of Charles Dumbleton, Esq., of William Currie, Esq., and finally of the Earl of Lovelace, with whom it still remains. The four last changes were the result of sale and purchase.

The old house, called the Place, stood nearer the church than the new mansion, which was built by Mr. Currie, after the designs of the celebrated Barry. The last-named is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a handsome porch, pinnacled gables, and square-headed windows. In the years 1847 and 1848 however, several large additions were made to the house, comprising—besides several new family chambers, servants' rooms, and offices—a tower, hall, and library. The tower rises to the height of six storeys, and from its summit is a panoramic view that extends into the counties of Middlesex, Berks, Hants, Herts, Bucks, and Oxon. The new additions have been assimilated both in style and material to the original edifice by Barry, so that both the exterior and the interior have all the appearance of having been built at the same time and with the same object.

In the new library, which is about thirty-six feet long, by eighteen wide, are the books brought from Ockham, and the escreteiro of the celebrated John Locke, containing his manuscripts and papers. In the drawing-room is a choice collection of pictures, the principal of which are by Canaletti, Vernet, and Hackert. In the dining-room are also several paintings by Canaletti, and a masterpiece of Murillo's, a "St. John and the Lamb," similar to that in the National Gallery.

Through a splayed niche, over the chimney piece in the library, is a view of the upper portion of the great hall, whose vast open timber roof, and stained windows, are thus agreeably enjoyed from that apartment, and the illusion is enhanced by their reflection from mirrors introduced in the jambs of the niche.

The hall is paved with Anston stone, relieved with encaustic armorial tiles, producing a mellow, quiet effect. For seven feet above the floor the walls are lined with oak wainscot, bearing coloured and carved armorial shields, and linen pattern panels. A music gallery, at the south end, exhibits a corresponding ornament. Above the wainscoting are disposed a collection of family portraits, armour, and trophies.

The effect of these three rooms—namely, the two libraries and the drawing-room—is considerably heightened by their opening by folding doors into each other, so that from end to end there is a long vista, to which an almost magical effect is lent by the colour and enrichments of their several ceilings.

PACKINGTON, in the county of Warwick, four miles south of Coleshill, and six from Coventry, the seat of Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. This place anciently belonged to the priory of Kenilworth, having been granted to it by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry II. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was sold to John Fisher, Esq., gentleman-pensioner to Henry VIII., for the sum of six hundred and twenty-one pounds. "He it was," says Dugdale, "that built the whole body of the present fabric here at Packington, as may be seen by the arms carved on the timber-work, and set up in glass through sundry parts thereof. To whom succeeded Clement, his son and heir, a person so much esteemed for his integrity and prudence by Robert, Earl of Leicester, that he constituted him his treasurer for that war-like expedition into the Netherlands, when he was general of the English auxiliaries. After which, being knighted by King James, he made a park of the outwood and some other grounds here. . . . His son, Sir Robert, raised that large pool eastwards from the house, built the lodge in the park, and much adorned this seat, with other places of delight."

By the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Clement Fisher, with Heneage, second Earl of Aylesford, this place was transferred to the family of Finch. But before his death, he had "erected from the foundation the ancient seat of his family at Packington, having adorned it with delightful gardens, statues, canals, vistas, and other suitable ornaments, and also re-built the house in the middle of the great pool."

Heneage Finch, second son of the Earl of

Nottingham, was the principal of those distinguished counsel who pleaded the cause of the seven bishops, charged with having written or published a false, malicious, and seditious libel against King James II.

The grounds at Packington are exceedingly well wooded, while the inequalities of the surface are singularly favourable to the picturesque. Neither is there any want of water to add to the other natural and artificial beauties of this delightful spot. Some of the ground in the neighbourhood is said to be the highest in England, and, at all events, if not absolutely entitled to this distinction, there are many points here that command the most various and extensive prospects.

In the vicinity of this noble mansion is a small building, called the "Forest Hall of Arden," where are annually held the meetings of the *Woodmen of Arden*, supposed to be the most ancient archery club in the kingdom. It consists of eighty-one members, selected from the nobility and gentry of the county. The grand meeting is held every year in the month of August, and lasts three days, when the Woodmen vie with each other to gain the ancient forest bugle, which is worn by the successful archer till he is outshot by some better bowman. Originally the number of the society was no more than eighty, and it so continued till the last jubilee, when the late Sir Robert Peel being present, he was elected a member by acclamation.

Within the circuit of the park stands the parish church. It is a small but elegant edifice, erected by the Earl of Aylesford, in the year 1790, from a design by Bonomi.

THE HOLME, Lancashire, about four miles from Burnley, the seat of Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq., a Magistrate for this county and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

This property has been in the hands of the Whitakers at all events since 1431, and probably from a much earlier period. So long too, the house is known to have existed, though the precise time of its erection is unknown. Like most of the old structures in the neighbourhood, Holme was originally built of wood; but in 1603, or before, the centre and eastern wing were rebuilt, as appears by a date remembered in the plaster of the hall. The west end remained of wood till the year 1717, and had several secret closets for the concealment of priests, for the family continued to be recusants until nearly the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and perhaps even later. By successive alterations the house has gained in convenience what it has lost in regularity, and in its general character may be said to belong to the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The whole district is rocky, so much so indeed that the township received its name of Clivijer from this circumstance: *cliff*, or

clifft, signifying "rocky" in Anglo-Saxon, and *scire* meaning "a district." It was once the abode of Dr. Whittaker, the celebrated historian of Whalley (grandfather of the present proprietor), who thus describes the country:—"The bare and rocky brows, the glens and gullies upon the estate of Holme have in the interval betwixt the years 1784 and 1799 been filled with trees of various species, the whole number of which amounts to 422,000; and though the owner, consulting at once his own resources and the genius of the place rejected every temptation to minute and expensive decorations, he has cut, in various directions, simple pathways along the plantations several miles in circuit, which exhibit many home and distant views by no means uninteresting."

COPFORD HALL, in the county of Essex, between forty-six and forty-seven miles from London, the seat of Fiske Goodeve Fiske Harrison, Esq., a Magistrate for Essex, and who has served as High Sheriff for the same. The name of the place is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *cop*, "the top," or head of any thing, and *ford*, on occasion of the "ford" running through a brook that here crosses the road. It has also been spelt Copeford and Coptford.

Copford Hall with the manor at one time belonged to the See of London. Tradition still remembers how Bishop Bonner resided there in the time of Queen Mary; and it is not many years ago that there was a walk in the parish, between an avenue of trees, commonly known by the name of Bishop Bonner's Walk. The trees have since been felled, and the land enclosed and added to the adjoining field.

From the See of London this estate passed to the family of the Mountjoys, who appear to have been of Irish descent, and who, by will, founded some almshouses in the parish. Toward the latter end of the sixteenth century it came into the possession, probably by purchase, of the Haynes', a family which is now extinct, the last of that name having died in 1764, when he bequeathed Copford Hall to his cousin, the Rev. John Harrison, of whom the present owner is a grandson.

In early days the building here was probably nothing more than a farm-house, which at a subsequent period was converted into offices for the convenience of the newer mansion. This last was erected on a spot adjoining the elder pile, but at what time or by whom is uncertain. It is a plain house of red brick, but handsome and substantial. The pleasure-grounds, which lie in the rear of the Hall, were laid out with much taste by the celebrated "capability" Brown. They contain some fine artificial sheets of water, and are not deficient in trees, and the other adjuncts of a pleasing landscape.

KNOWSLEY, co. Lancaster, the seat of the Earl of Derby. This splendid demesne is situated in the parish of Huyton, seven miles from Liverpool, and two from Prescot, and is the great ornament to the hundred of West Derby, whence the noble proprietor derives the title of Earl.

Knowsley Hall has, perhaps, more of the grandeur created by ample dimensions than by architectural style; having been added to and altered according to the taste of various possessors on numerous occasions. The original mansion was greatly enlarged by the first Earl of Derby, so celebrated as Lord Stanley at Bosworth Field, who at vast expense prepared this residence for the reception of the victorious Earl of Richmond. His lordship had married for his second wife, Margaret, widow of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII. The alterations made by successive Earls have reduced the ancient building to a small section of its original dimensions, and the remaining part has been rebuilt from the designs of Foster, of dark freestone in the embattled style. The principal part of the mansion that now stands was erected by James, tenth Earl, in the reign of George II. The front facing the west consists of an extensive range of building regularly disposed in three parts of equal height, the principal entrance being in the centre. The front is composed of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings to the numerous windows, the whole being surmounted with a balustrade and scroll ornaments. A domestic chapel occupies the east front, and on the south is a corridor of the Ionic order, over which are the armorial bearings of the tenth Earl, with this inscription:—"James Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James Earl of Derby, and of Charlotte, daughter of Claude Duke de la Tremouille, whose husband, James, was beheaded at Bolton, 15th October, 1652, for strenuously adhering to Charles the Second, who refused a bill passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament, for restoring to the family the estates lost by his loyalty to him, 1732."

The interior arrangements of the mansion correspond with its outward extent. The pictures are numerous, and many of them splendid, particularly Belshazzar's Feast, by Rembrandt, and Seneca in the Bath, by Rubens. There are also many valuable family portraits by eminent artists.

The Park of Knowsley is the largest in the county, being between nine and ten miles in circumference. Rich plantations and trees of ancient growth decorate the surface; and a lake of nearly a mile in length adorns the centre.

Chmuneslei—as the name is given in Doomsday—was held, at the time of the sur-

vey, by Uchtred, together with other manors. Afterwards it was the property of the De Knowsleys. The Lathoms acquired the estate by marriage with the heiress of the Knowsleys, and it again passed by marriage, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, when Sir John Stanley, Lord Deputy of Ireland, married Isabella, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Lathom. From this period the Stanleys, whose long and illustrious lineage is second to none in the Peerage of England, have made Knowsley their principal seat.

BLenheim, co. Oxford, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough—the memorial of a nation's gratitude to a general and a statesman—lies about eight miles north of Oxford, immediately contiguous to the town of Woodstock.

The house is a magnificent pile of white stone, erected in 1705, after a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament granting £500,000 for the purpose. The apartments, which are too numerous to be particularised, are spacious, and abound in objects of taste and vertu. In the library which contains one of the largest collection of books in the country, is a statue of Queen Anne in her coronation robes, by Rysbrach, as also a bust of Alexander the Great, from Herculaneum. In the chapel is the monument, by Rysbrach, of the great Duke of Marlborough, 1722. The house has also an observatory and a theatre. The collection of paintings is very fine, comprising some of the best specimens by Rubens and Titian, and the celebrated picture, by Vandyke, of Charles I. on horseback.

The park, which includes the ancient royal park of Woodstock, comprises 2700 acres of land, and is more than twelve miles in circumference. There is a fine expanse of water, of which "Capability" Brown, the designer, said, "The Thames will never forgive me for what I have done at Blenheim." Over it is a bridge of three arches, the central one 101 feet span, being larger than that of the Rialto at Venice. In the grounds are also a temple of Diana, built by Sir William Chambers; a column, 130 feet high, with a colossal statue of the great Duke at the top, and a record of his principal achievements on the pedestal; a triumphal arch, an aviary, a china gallery, and numerous pieces of statuary. On the spot where the old Woodstock Palace stood have been planted two sycamore trees, where is a remarkable echo, though, from local causes, now somewhat inferior to what it was in Dr. Plot's time (1704). In the park the locality of fair Rosamond's Bower is indicated by a spring, called Rosamond's well.

Blenheim is held by the Marlborough family by the service of presenting at Windsor

Castle on the 2nd of August—the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim—a standard with three fleurs-de-lis painted thereon, “as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits and services due to the Crown.”

BOTHWELL CASTLE, in the county of Lanark, the seat of Lord Douglas. It is unknown at what time, or by whom, this castle was first erected; but in the wars between Bruce and Baliol, we find Edward the First of England making a grant of it to the gallant Norman knight, Aymer de Valence, whom he had appointed governor of Scotland. After the fatal battle of Bannockburn, many of the English nobility sought a refuge here; but being besieged by an overwhelming force, were quickly obliged to surrender. Bruce then bestowed the castle on Andrew Murray, his sister’s husband; but it afterwards passed to Archibald, the Grim, Earl of Douglas, who had married the grand-daughter of the same Andrew. Upon the forfeiture of this powerful family in 1445, it was successively held by the Crichtons, John Ramsay, a favourite of James the Third of Scotland, and the Hepburns, Earls of Bothwell. Having been again forfeited by the attainer of the notorious nobleman of that name, it passed through several families, till at length it came back to the house of Douglas.

The modern house, with the exception of the wings, which are old, was built by Archibald, Lord Douglas, father of the present lord. The site of it, which is pre-eminently beautiful, has been thus described by Wordsworth, in a note to one of his poems :

“It was exceedingly delightful to enter thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-gardens had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones, and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonizing perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the purple-flowered clematis, and a broad-leaved creeping plant, without flowers, which scrambled up the castle wall, along with the ivy, and spread its vine-like branches so lavishly, that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. If Bothwell Castle had not been close to the Douglas’ mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor’s miserable con-

ception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house that, of necessity, the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond it, and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn, and the complete desolation natural to a ruin, might have made an unpleasant contrast; and, besides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited in some degree its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion; its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past time, or excluding the ordinary feelings which we bear about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible *not* to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench, under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of a priory, built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the River Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled, below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man *is* to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the sea-side. The greatest charm of a brook or river, is in the liberty to pursue it through its wanderings. You can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little perhaps about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more

interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now,—though going in search, as it has been called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell Castle—at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps, my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel.”

The scenery around Bothwell Castle does, indeed, deserve all the lavish imagery of the poet's description. The trees here grow in beautiful luxuriance, and the Clyde, taking a picturesque sweep, forms the semicircular declivity so celebrated in Scottish song, under the name of “Bothwell Bank.”

“Oh Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair;
But ah, thou mak'st my heart fu' sair;
For a' beneath thy woods sae green
My love and I wad sit at e'en,
While daisies and primroses, mixt
Wi' blue bells in my locks he fixt.
Oh, Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair
But ah, thou mak'st my heart fu' sair.”

“Sad he left me ae dreary day,
And haplie now sleeps in the clay;
Without ae sigh his death to moan,
Without ae flow'r his grave to crown
Oh, whither is my lover gone?
Alas, I fear he'll ne'er return
Oh, Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair,
But ah thou mak'st my heart fu' sair.”

Burns calls this a “modern thing of Pinkerton's, which could never pass for old but among the sheer ignorant.” The poet's taste and knowledge of the subject cannot be doubted in a general way; but upon the present occasion there seems some reason for withholding our assent to his judgment. We find the first line, at all events, of the song quoted in a pleasing anecdote told by Verstegan, whose “Restitution of Decayed Intelligence” was printed at Antwerp in 1605. It runs thus:—“So fell it out of late years, that an English gentleman travelling in Palestine, not far from Jerusalem, as he passed through a country town, he heard by chance a woman sitting at her door, dandling her child, to sing ‘*Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair.*’ The gentleman hereat wondered, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and seemed right glad there to see a gentleman of our isle; and told him that she was a Scottish woman, and came first from Scotland to Venice, and from Venice thither, where her fortune was to be the wife of an officer under the Turk; who being at that instant absent, and very soon to return, she entreated the gentleman to stay there until his return. The which he did; and she, for country sake, to show herself the more kind and bountiful unto him, told her husband at his home-coming that the gentleman was her kinsman; wherupon her husband entertained

him very kindly, and at his departure gave him divers things of good value.”

The present mansion is a modern house, of no distinct character of architecture. It was originally built by the young Earl of Forfar, who perished at the battle of Sherifmuir, and stands upon a beautiful lawn, at no great distance from the ancient castle. But of this structure only the wings remain, the rest, as we have before observed, having been erected by Archibald, first Lord Douglas of Douglas.

Lord Douglas also possesses Douglas Castle, near Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire. The present building was commenced by Archibald, Duke of Douglas, and continued by his nephew and heir, Archibald, first Lord Douglas of Douglas. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and, from its proximity to Bothwell Castle, needs no description of its scenery.

KING'S BROMLEY MANOR, in the county of Stafford, the seat of John Newton Lane, Esq. This place, originally called *King's Brownlegge*, derived its name from the circumstance of having belonged to the crown for two centuries after the Norman Conquest. Before that time it had been distinguished as the favourite abode of the Earls of Mercia, and here it was that Leofric, the husband of the celebrated Godiva, died in 1057. The peculiar healthfulness of the situation seems to have been one of the principal causes of this distinction, an instance of which is given by Dr. Plot in his History of Staffordshire. In his pleasant gossiping way he tells us that there was a Mary Cooper in the parish, who had seen her descendants to the sixth generation; and, what is more surprising, all of them alive at the same time, so that she could say to her daughter: “Rise, daughter; go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter.”

At a later period this estate passed successively through the hands of the Corbets, Praers, Patrichs, and Agards. The last named sold it to the Newtons, from whom it came to the family of the present possessor, whose name has obtained an imperishable record from the share that the Lanes of Bentley and Hyde had in the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester:

“A pretty tale; it may be you have heard it;
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To scale 't a little more.”

By six o'clock in the evening, the battle of Worcester was lost; and if a desperate struggle was still maintained in the streets of the town by a few gallant royalists, it was only with a view to affording Charles more time for his escape. The king's own wishes pointed to a refuge in London: his ad-

herents more wisely persuaded him to fly northward, and northward the little party speeded, with no very definite object, however, beyond immediate safety, till on Kinver Heath they were brought to a stop by hunger, weariness, and ignorance of the road, for the night was pitch-dark. What was next to be done? Each had something to propose, but none could offer anything to the purpose. At length the gallant Earl of Derby suggested BOSCOBEL—"an army, sire, would search for you there in vain." But how to get there, when none of the king's advisers knew the road? A Captain Gifford stepped forward from the followers, who stood respectfully at a distance, and offered to be their guide; an offer which, after a brief discussion, was accepted. Their flight now took a westernly direction, and actually through the town of Stourbridge, where, as they well knew, a troop of Parliamentary dragoons was lying. This danger, however, and many others, were safely passed through, and they reached in safety Whiteladies, when, for the better safety of Charles, the little party scattered in all directions, leaving him to the guidance and honour of the Giffords and the Earl of Derby, who could not be brought to leave his master.

The humble but loyal Penderels were next called in to aid the escape. The king now had his flowing locks cut off, rubbed up his hands on the chimney-back, with them smeared his face, encoined himself in a green suit and leathern doublet, and, thus disguised, found his way, under the guidance of the Penderels, to Spring Coppice, a thick wood forming part of the demesne, and extending up to the very gate of Boscobel. To understand why this place was chosen of all others, and how it came to afford such peculiar chances of safety, a brief explanation will be necessary.

In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the newness of the Reformation, and the struggles of the Catholics to regain their old ascendancy, occasioned the passing of many rigid laws against them. It therefore became an object with many of the leading Catholics to provide secure hiding-places for their priests and for themselves, if by the discovery of their secret religious practices they should incur the pains and penalties attached to *recusancy*—a word in those days of terrible significance. Such was the case with John Gifford, of Chillington. Foreseeing the danger into which himself or his friends might at any moment fall, he selected for the place of his retreat a waste spot on the border of two counties, not included in any parish, free of all claims from its surrounding hundreds, and embosomed in dense woods, the remains of primeval forests. No public road, no haulet, not so much as a

cottage, was within some miles. Here he built what, for the sake of disguise, he called a hunting-seat, but which was a convenient abode, and provided abundantly with the means of concealment and escape. A house-warming dinner was then given by the owner to a few of his Catholic friends, when Sir Basil Brook, who was one of the invited guests, proposed that the seat should be called *Boscobel*, a name borrowed from the Italian, and signifying the *Beautiful Wood*.

When the Civil War ended in the downfall of the royal cause, Boscobel, the original refuge of Catholic priests, then became a place of concealment for distressed cavaliers. For this purpose Gifford trusted the keeping of the house to the Penderels, in whose fidelity he considered—and, as the event showed, with justice—he might implicitly confide. With this necessary explanation we now return to Charles, whom we left in the so-called Spring Coppice.

It is said that on this day the rain was incessant in the coppice, though in the neighbourhood around it was fitful and intermittent. This, though it added to the discomfort of Charles' situation, contributed not a little to his safety; for the adjacent parts swarmed with Republican troops, in hot pursuit of the fugitive, who, on account of the rain, made no search for a time in the coppice.

It was now agreed that the king should get across the Severn into the fastnesses of Wales, whence escape into France would be easy. But this scheme, though commenced, was soon abandoned. While hiding in the house of a Mr. Wolfe, he learned that the passes of the Severn were all closely beset by the Parliamentarians, who suspected such might be the king's plan of escape; and now, having no alternative, he most unwillingly returned to his old quarters in Boscobel Wood. He was soon, however, conducted to the house itself, where he found another fugitive, the gallant Colonel Carlous, who, according to the chronicler, "saw the last man killed at Worster."

No sooner was Charles sufficiently rested and refreshed, than the Colonel, fearing that the house might be searched by the vigilant enemy, became pressing with him once more to seek a shelter in the wood. Though little inclined to abandon his comfortable retreat, the king at length consented, and with his adviser, climbed up, for better concealment, into a leafy oak. Here, so worn out was he by care and anxiety, he soon fell asleep, with his head in the Colonel's lap, and thus passed another day of doubt and suffering, after which the withdrawal of the Parliamentary troops from the immediate neighbourhood allowed of his return into the house itself.

We next find the king, after a renewed and somewhat dangerous pilgrimage, in the secret room at Mosely Hall, where, though the place is visited by republican troopers, he escapes detection. And now we come to that part of his wanderings most in connection with our present purpose, his arrival at Bentley, where Colonel Laneduly instructs the monarch in all the mysteries of the stable, that he may be enabled to play the part of a groom without suspicion. Being taught as well as the shortness of the time would admit, our royal groom mounts a horse with Jane Lane's pillion behind him, and boldly rides to the front door of Bentley to take up his young mistress. In doing this he offers a wrong hand, for which he received much rebuke and ridicule from old Mrs. Lane, who had not been entrusted with the secret that in her daughter's groom Jackson was Charles Stuart.

Many were the adventures of the disguised prince while under the guidance of Miss Lane, who evinced throughout a singular prudence and presence of mind. At Long Marston our groom was of necessity left for a time to his own management; for to keep up his assumed character, he was obliged, after having attended to the horses, to take up his abode in the kitchen. Here he was desired to wind up the jack, an operation beyond his utmost skill, and was forced, ingeniously enough, to soothe the indignation of the cook by telling her he was the son of one of Colonel Lane's poor tenants, and never saw such a thing as meat in the process of being roasted.

Riding through Bristol unobserved, they came in safety to Abbot's Leigh, the seat of Mr. Norton, and here adventures thronged upon him. By way of procuring better food and accommodation for Charles, Miss Lane told the butler, whose name was Pope, that her groom was just recovering from an ague. Luckily this man was well-disposed; for he at once recognised the king, having held some post in the royal household, when Charles was Prince of Wales, and having besides served as a soldier in the Civil War. He, however, kept his own council, not even informing Miss Lane of his discovery, but provided, with as little noise as possible, for the privacy and comfort of the fugitive.

The next morning, Will Jackson, in the impatience of his appetite, sought the butler, where one amongst the servants, who had actually been at Worcester, was praising the king with all the eagerness of a partizan. The kitchen audience, highly interested by the man's tales, demanded what the king was like. "Well," said the narrator, "take him altogether, he is a deal like Will Jackson, only he is at least two or three fingers taller." Pope, alarmed at the turn

the conversation had taken, now spoke out frankly to Miss Lane, and was henceforth taken by her and Mr. Lascelles into council. Trent House, in Somersetshire, the seat of Colonel Wyndham, next received the wanderer. Here he remained in perfect safety for many days, although in the very midst of his enemies, and under circumstances not very favourable to concealment. On the 20th of September several troopers who had served in Cromwell's army at the battle of Worcester, having been disbanded, returned to their homes in the village, closely adjoining the mansion of Colonel Trent. The villagers welcomed back their friends and relations in the usual old English fashion. The church bells were rung, bonfires blazed, and the ale-tub was freely broached upon the village green, and Charles, from the window of his hiding place, could plainly hear and see these republican rejoicings. Nay, if he had believed his own ears, he had been actually killed at Worcester, a trooper swearing that he had done the deed with his own hand, and producing a handsome buff coat which, as he said, he had taken from the king's dead body.

Charles was now to leave Trent, on which occasion the groom was elevated to a bridegroom, the part of bride being undertaken, at a short notice, by Miss Julianna Coningsby, who sat on a pillion behind the king. After a few hours passed at a lone house amongst the hills near Charmouth, Captain Ellesdon conducted the party to an inn in the town itself, where they intended waiting for the bark that was to carry off Charles to the continent. But hour after hour passed, and still the expected boat came not. Had they been betrayed? Colonel Ellesdon, when informed of the delay, at once came to that conclusion, and urged an immediate departure from Charmouth. The fact was, however, that the wife of the captain of the ship, who ruled over her liege lord in undisputed sovereignty, and who had not been informed of the project till the last minute, would by no means allow of its being carried into effect. To escape from his wife's opposition, the worthy captain hid himself in a sea-chest, meaning to be carried aboard in it by his sailors. But, alas for his good intentions! the wily Mrs. Limbry had somehow got to a knowledge of his purpose, and no sooner was he fairly in the chest, than she locked it upon him—"Ibi omnis effusus labor."

In the meanwhile, the king and his friends arrived at Bridport. And at a most unlucky time did they arrive. The place was full of Parliamentary troops, on their way to reduce the Channel Islands, which still held out for the royal cause, although to do

so was evidently hopeless. With a boldness which in this case was the utmost prudence, the king entered the principal inn-yard, with the lady behind him, amidst crowds of sour-faced puritanical troopers, having again sunk into the character of a groom, but with this difference: instead of being the poor tenant's son, who seldom knew the taste of roast meat, he was now the impudent servant of a fashionable lady. To his surprise, however, and anything but pleasure, his acquaintance was somewhat abruptly claimed by the ostler: "I'm sure I should know your face." Charles, in his turn, inquired where his new friend had heretofore resided; to which he received for reply, "At an inn in Exeter, near one Mr. Potter's." This was not particularly encouraging; for Charles, while Prince of Wales, had made a considerable stay there with his staff, during the civil war. But, without changing countenance, the king said, with much readiness, "Oh, I lived with Master Potter above a year, but I can't say I remember you." Delighted with this recognition, the ostler proposed a pot of beer, to which it may easily be believed Charles did not venture a denial.

It was now deemed necessary by the royal counsellors that the king should return to Trent, an advice which they would yet more have insisted on, had they known what had passed at Charmouth after their departure. The ostler there was an old Roundhead soldier, who had conceived strong doubts of the supposed run-away bride and her bridegroom, though he perhaps entertained no idea of the latter being actually the king in person. His suspicions were further confirmed by the farrier, who declared that the shoes then upon the horse's feet had been put on in three several counties, one of which was Worcester. He accordingly communicated his suspicions to his mistress. Perhaps she guessed even more truly than he had done. At all events, she rebuked him for meddling in what did not concern him, and abruptly ordered him to mind his own business. But the ostler was not to be so satisfied. He carried his doubts to the house of the puritanical minister, to whom such tidings would be full sure welcome. But fortunately the pious man had begun his morning family exercise, an office in which he never allowed himself, on any account, to be interrupted, and thus the fugitives gained time while escaping from an imaginary peril, to shun one of which they had not the least suspicion.

The morning exercise over, and the preacher finding time to listen to the ostler's story, affairs took another turn. No sooner had he heard the tale, than he jumped to a right conclusion, which he hastened to con-

vey to a Captain May, who commanded the nearest piquet, and who instantly set out with his troop for Bridport; and there learning the further course of the fugitives he followed almost close upon their heels.

Luckily for the fugitives, they had, from mere caprice, left the main road at a short distance from Bridport, and were thus travelling up a bye-lane to the left, without any particular object, while the captain galloped straight for Dorchester, under the idea that they were travelling to London. At this point, of course, he lost all traces of them.

Having lost Mrs. Lane for some time, the further details of Charles' flight would seem perhaps to be out of place. It will be enough, then, to state generally that he went to Broad Windsor, back again to Trent House, to Hale House, to Hambledon, in Hampshire, to Brighton, and to the neighbouring town of Shoreham, whence Charles embarked in safety for the continent.

To return to King's Bromley, the residence of the ancient family of the Lanes, who as we have just seen, played so important a part in the escape of the defeated monarch, so completely borne down by the genius and good fortune of Oliver Cromwell.

King's Bromley, which is of the Italian order of architecture, with a fine Ionic portico, is situated in a deer park on the banks of the river Trent, the centre, such as we now see it, having been built in 1670, by Mr. Newton. The rest of the edifice belongs to an anterior, but uncertain, period. Within is a very fine library and a valuable collection of pictures, amongst which should be more particularly noticed portraits of the Colonel and Mrs. Lane, whom we have just seen performing such prominent parts in the escape of Charles II. from England to the Continent.

FARLEIGH HOUSE, in the parish of Farleigh-Hungerford, Somersetshire, about nine miles south-west from Bath, the seat of John Torriano Houlton, Esq. It is, however, more commonly called Farleigh Castle, from the ruins of an old castle close by, in regard to which, Leland observes, "Farleigh Castle is sette on a rocky hill. There be diviers praty towers in the outer warde, and an antient chapelle." He then goes on to say that, according to a common tradition, it was built—in part at least—by one of the Hungerfords, out of the ransom of the Duke of Orleans whom he had taken prisoner. In this castle the Hungerfords dwelled for more than three hundred years, but, upon their selling the estate in 1686, or about that time, it was suffered to go to decay. The high antiquity of the place is unquestionable. For a long period it was held by Saxon thanes, and in the eleventh century it fell

into the possession of Sir Roger de Curcelle, a Norman baron who stood in high favour with William the Conqueror. After his death it reverted to the crown, when William Rufus granted it with other lands to Hugh de Montfort, whence in old records we often find it denominated Farley Montfort. A singular character was this same Hugh. In opposition to the almost universal custom of his countrymen he chose to wear a long beard, from which circumstance he acquired the cognomen of *the bearded*—*Hugh cum barbâ*—but he was a right valiant soldier, and not finding sufficient work for his warlike propensities in the general feuds of the age, though they were tolerably incessant, he at last got himself killed in a duel with Walcheline de Ferrers, a soldier, no doubt, of the same propensities. The estate, however, remained in his family till the year 1335, when Sir Henry de Montfort granted this and other lands to Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, who figures in the unfortunate wars carried on by Richard the Second against the Scots. His son and successor held the property but a short time, being compelled by his imprudences to part with it to Thomas Lord Hungerford. With his descendant it then continued for many generations, except only for a brief interval, when its possessor, having been beheaded, it was confiscated to the crown, and given to the Duke of Gloucester. Upon the Duke's accession to the throne, it was granted by him to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, one of the staunchest of his adherents, as was proved at the fatal day of Bosworth Field, when he sealed his loyalty with his life-blood, and died sword in hand amongst the foremost; but

“Dickon, his master, was bought and sold.”

At a later period it devolved to Sir Edward Hungerford, who has obtained a somewhat unenviable celebrity from an extravagance that has few, if any, parallels. For thirty-three sessions he sat in Parliament, sold at the same time twenty-eight manors, and, having run through an annual income of thirty thousand pounds, lived for the last thirty years of his life upon charity, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and fifteen. By him Farleigh was sold in 1686 to the Bayntons, and not long afterward it came into the possession of the Houltons, in which family it still remains. It was not, however, till about 1717 that Joseph Houlton, Esq., came to reside here, choosing for his place of abode, not the old castle of the Hungerfords, but another house which he found ready built in a different part of the parish. To this great additions were made, a park being formed, and the grounds considerably enlarged. At that time the build-

ing had two long gabled elevations, much in the style of the old manor-houses in that part of England. At the beginning, however, of the present century it underwent fresh alterations, when possessed by Lieut.-Colonel John Houlton, who gave it a florid Gothic character, such as it now appears. The park and grounds are very picturesque, consisting chiefly of two well-wooded banks, in the valley between which is an artificial sheet of water. The view towards Devizes and the Downs near Westbury is not less beautiful than extensive. Through the park is a carriage-drive of about one mile in length, terminating in a handsome castellated lodge at the new Warminster turnpike road.

NEWLISTON, in the county of Linlithgow, the seat of James Maitland Hog, Esq. Originally it belonged to the Dundas family, a branch of which became Dundas of Newliston, and their heiress marrying John, first Earl of Stair, was mother of the celebrated field-marshal of that name. After his death, in 1747, it was sold to the family now in possession.

The present house was built in the course of the years 1790 and 1791, by the late Thos. Hog, Esq., then of Newliston. It is in the Grecian style of architecture. The grounds are laid out according to the French or German taste, with avenues, earth-works, and ponds. One earth-work, with bastions, surrounds the adjacent part of the park; and it is popularly believed that the plantations represent the position of the troops at one of his battles.

DENTON HALL, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart. In 1648 William Welby, Esq., whose ancestors had resided for more than a century in an adjoining mansion in the same parish, purchased this seat of Sir William Thorold, Bart., of Marston. The old pile was erected about the reign of Henry the Eighth, but it was in a great measure rebuilt in the year 1815 by the present possessor. It is now a large plain stone house, surrounded by an abundance of fine timber, with avenues of old trees, a succession of large ornamental fish-ponds, and an ancient bowling-green, the relics of former days. In the park is a Bede-House, bearing the date 1651, and still in good preservation.

WOODHOUSE, or CHETTISHAM HALL, in the Isle of Ely, the seat of William Layton, Esq. It was built in 1810 by William Layton, Esq., father of the present owner, who has served the office of high sheriff for Cambridgeshire and Hunts,

besides being a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and Ely. The house, though not perhaps remarkable for architecture, is well arranged, and presents a convenient suite of rooms with all suitable domestic offices. The grounds are entered by a neat lodge and gate, and altogether form one of the most attractive places in the neighbourhood, being laid out with much taste and a just regard to picturesque effect.

HINTLESHAM HALL, Suffolk, six miles from Ipswich, the seat of James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, Esq., high sheriff of Suffolk, brother of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie. The manor was anciently possessed by the Talbots and the Pipards. At a later period, and for many years, it was held by the Timperlys, of whom there are several monuments in the chancel of the parish church. One in particular, before it was despoiled of its brasses, seems to have been deserving of notice, and is thus described by Weaver:—"It is a tomb of blue marble, whereon is the portraiture of a man in brass, in complete armour, and a woman with a hound at her feet, accompanied by this inscription, but in Latin: 'Here lieth the venerable man, John Timperley, heir and Lord of Hyntlesham, and Margaret his wife, which John died an. 1400.'" There is also at present a very neatly executed figure upon an incised black marble slab of a knight of this family, Captain John Timperley: the cutting is filled with plaster of Paris, and around the slab, as a kind of frame, many warlike implements are very tastefully carved.

From the Timperlys the hall was bought by Richard Powis, Esq., at one time member of Parliament for Orford, in the county of Suffolk, who again sold it to Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt., one of the barons of his majesty's Court of Exchequer in 1746. After having continued with his descendants for many years, it was bequeathed by the late Miss Lloyd to the present possessor, whose mother, Charlotte Lucy, was only daughter of Col. James Hamilton (grandson of James fourth Duke of Hamilton), by Lucy, his wife, dau. of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham.

This house is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry the Eighth, since when it has been materially altered at various periods. In shape it presents the not unusual appearance of a half H. The old hall, now used as a saloon, is a room of beautiful proportions, being forty-two feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twenty-three feet and a half in height. The park is extensive and ornamented with fine timber, chiefly oaks and elms, of prodigious size. In the home-wood, which is a fine piece of ground with ornamental ponds, are some good specimens of coniferae.

PENLANOLE, in the county of Radnor, the seat of Henry Lingen, Esq. There is no clue that can enable us to fix the time when this house was built, though it is evidently an old structure, much altered and modernised after the Indian fashion by Daniel Reid, Esq., a Scotch gentleman, who, having amassed a large fortune in the East, brought home with him the tastes and habits of that country—

"Cælum, non animum mutant."

The most peculiarly Indian of these additions is a spacious bungalow in front; and if the Wye—on the banks of which the house stands—could by any stretch of imagination be converted into the Ganges, the illusion would be complete. It pleases the eye, however, in spite of the incongruities, and the jarring associations which naturally arise between a Welsh sky and an Indian bungalow, while the country around is pre-eminently beautiful.

HALL, near Barnstaple, Devon, the seat of Robert Chichester, Esq., a magistrate for the county. This property belonged ages ago to Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, who in 1314 granted it to Symon de Halle, an eminent barrister, for some services rendered to him by the said Symon in his profession. By him it was left to his daughter and heiress, Thomasine de Halle, who conveyed it by marriage to Richard Chichester, son of Sir Richard Chichester, Kt., of Raleigh in Devonshire, where this family had been settled for some centuries previous. From this lady's time the estate has remained without interruption in the Chichester family, descending lineally to the present owner.

This house is generally supposed to have been built about five hundred and fifty years ago by Walter Stapledon, the bishop of Exeter, already mentioned, a prelate of high repute in his own day, and in such favour with King Edward the Second that he "made him first of his privy counsell, then Lord Treasurer of England, and imploied him in divers embassayes of great importance." The bishop, however, in the end paid dearly for the monarch's favour. In the war raised by the Queen against her husband, the latter wished to entrust London to his charge, but the citizens, favouring the queen's faction, set upon the bishop violently, and having beheaded him in Cheapside, carried his body to his own house without Temple Bar, and buried it there in a heap of sand.

Hall, we must suppose to have been a fitting residence for a prelate of his dignity, and erected under his own direction. But the wants of that age were far below the modern ideas of comfort, and the present possessor of the estate has pulled down and

rebuilt a considerable portion of the ancient edifice. The style of architecture is Tudor, a fashion that we so constantly find prevailing in our country seats, and certainly much more picturesque than the modern Grecian.

The House stands in a park stocked with deer, abounding in fine old trees, and picturesque from the undulating nature of the ground. From here is an extensive view over the valley, through which flows the beautiful river

“Taw, which from her fount forced on with amorous gales,
And easily ambling down through the Devonian dales,
Brings with her Moul and Bray, her banks that gently bathe,
Which on her dainty breast in many a silver swathe
She bears unto that bay where Barnstaple beholds
How her beloved Taw clear Torridge there enfolds.”

HOUNTON HALL, Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, the seat of Charles Edward Mousley, Esq., in whose family this property has been for centuries. The old house was pulled down in 1836 and the present mansion raised upon its site. Attached to the building is a small Roman Catholic chapel, for the use of the family, built in 1847 by the present owner, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is of the early English style of architecture, which—perhaps from long-established associations—seems peculiarly adapted to that form of worship, appealing, as it does, so strongly to the imagination.

SWAKELEYS, in the county of Middlesex, the seat of Thomas T. Clarke, Esq. The property has successively passed through the hands of Sir William Harrington, Sir Robert Viner, and Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq., from which last it came to the Rev. Thomas Clarke, grandfather of the present proprietor.

This mansion, which was erected by Edmund Wright, Esq., in the reign of Charles the First, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is a square, substantial building, with two wings, that slightly project beyond the centre. It is composed of brick, with stone coigns, window-cases, and fittings. In the upper story is a range of scroll-work pediments. The entrance is through a porch in a square central turret, which opens into a hall paved with black and white stone. At the end, nearest the door of entrance, is a handsome carved screen, surmounted by a bust of Charles the First, with a lion guardant on either side. On the reverse of the screen is a bust, in all probability meant to represent the son of that unfortunate monarch; it is also guarded by lions, who occupy a similar position. A staircase of oak, with the sides and the ceiling pointed, leads to a suite of apartments, in which—as in other rooms of this desirable mansion—capacious and well-proportioned dimensions are pleas-

ingly blended with an air of domestic comfort.

The grounds appertaining to the House are somewhat flat, but they are yet not deficient in picturesque interest from the abundance of venerable trees that break up what might otherwise be too uniform and monotonous. Considerable remains of a more ancient fabric—probably that mentioned by Norden—are frequently discovered upon the premises. From the evidence afforded by these fragments it appears that the former mansion occupied a site nearer to a small spread of water, which ornaments the grounds in the front of the present House.

CARDEN PARK, Cheshire, the seat of John Hurleston Leche, Esq. The name of the township has been variously written Cawarden, Cawarthyn, Caurthin, Caurdyn, and Carden, a variety of spelling that we so frequently find occurring in the old designations of places, to the great trouble of etymologists, who are actually puzzled in consequence by the variety of interpretations suggested to them by their teeming imaginations. One thing, however, is certain; an ancient family of this name was seated here before the reign of Henry the Third, the male line of which ended in, or near, the time of Henry the Fourth, when William de Cawarden left four daughters and coheiresses, who by marriage into the families of Leche, Fitton, Golborne, and Clutton, brought their several estates into those houses. At that time there was a distinction of Lower and Over Carden, which, however, no longer exists; and of these the two first-named families became respectively possessed. Subsequently Over-Carden devolved to the Bradshaws of Pennington, in Lancashire, and from them it was bought by Joseph Worral. In 1671, when Owen Fitton was lord of the township of Over-Carden, we find John Leech described as of Carden Hall.

In the time of the great civil war, the Leche of the day was a staunch Royalist. The natural consequence of this was that Carden Hall became a place for the Parliamentarians to reduce when they should have the power. Accordingly on the 16th of June, 1643, they plundered the place, and carried off its owner as a prisoner.

This mansion forms no unpleasing adjunct to a landscape singularly beautiful and picturesque. Ormerod, one of the most correct, yet at the same time most amusing of our county historians, speaks of its situation in glowing language, which, however, does not in the least go beyond the truth. “The grounds,” he says, “lie under the higher range of the Broxton Hills, but command, nevertheless, a rich and extensive prospect towards Chester and the Welsh hills. On

the higher parts of the estate, the rocks of Carden Cliff and the woods mingle together in the most picturesque manner, and below them lies the venerable mansion-house embosomed in timber."

The mansion is a timber house, and is one of the most perfect specimens of that kind of building that is now extant. Although not coming within the more rigid rules of legitimate architecture, nothing can well be more picturesque than its external appearance, with its numerous gable ends, its successive projections, and its multiplied Elizabethan windows, presenting a fretted show to the eye like the frost-work of a winter's morning. Nor is the interior at all deficient either in convenience or elegance. The hall is a noble room, rendered yet handsomer by recent embellishments. It is forty-two feet long, and very nearly nineteen feet wide, the height being in excellent keeping with the rest of its proportions. The walls are of oak, divided into panels; the mantel pieces—also of wood—are richly carved, and the oaken ceiling is separated into richly-moulded compartments, having in some of them the family achievements emblazoned in the usual heraldic fashion.

The male line of the ancient stock of Carden became extinct in the reign of Edward the Third, and is now represented by the present owner of the mansion. This gentleman traces his descent from John Leche, who was surgeon to that monarch, and whose father derived from the Leches of Chatsworth, in Derbyshire.

DORFOLD HALL, in the county palatine of Chester, one mile from Nantwich, and in the parish of Acton, the seat of Mrs. Tomkinson.

The old Hall was built in the year 1618, by Ralph Wilbraham, Esq. At that time, and for long afterwards, it remained in the Bromley family. In the beginning of the seventeenth century it was pulled down, and a very extensive mansion built upon its site, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, of which it presents a singularly fine specimen, constructed of brick and stone. The large bay windows, the groups of massive chimneys towering on high, the various gable ends, and the great extent of front, combine in making it no less picturesque than imposing.

There is the same antique character prevailing within, especially in the drawing-room, which has an old elaborately-wrought chimney-piece, while the carved ceiling is profusely adorned with pendent ornaments. The great civil war, which carried ruin into so many of our fine old English mansions, did not spare Dorfold. In 1643, Lord Capel, then on his way to Nantwich, took possession of it, but was forced to withdraw the

very same night. This was in October, and on the 2nd of the following January it was taken by Lord Byron, who, however, was compelled to surrender it not long afterwards to Sir Thomas Fairfax, though probably less in earnest than many others of the Parliamentary leaders. It had indeed very few natural advantages for defence, standing as it does upon flat ground, the general character of this part of the country. The approach to the House is by an avenue, the high road being at no great distance, and adding much to the convenience of the inhabitants, though little to the picturesque beauty of the place itself.

CALDECOTE HALL, near Atherstone, in the county of Warwick, the seat of Kirkby Fenton, Esq. This place, for many generations, continued to be the abode of the Purefoys—a very ancient and powerful Warwickshire family. They were seated here, as a younger branch, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and so remained till the time of Charles the First, when the only daughter and heir of Colonel Purefoy, of the Parliamentary army, married a son of Archbishop Abbot, who was translated from London to the see of Canterbury, in 1610, and died in 1633, at the advanced age of seventy-one.

During the great civil war, Caldecote Hall became as much distinguished for a gallant defence as Lathom House, though upon an opposite side of the dispute. Colonel Purefoy, the then owner, was absent, having the command of a body of troops in service against the king, when Prince Rupert, in his way through Warwickshire, happened to take the road which led to Caldecote. This was upon the 28th of August, 1642, and Rupert, who was accompanied by Prince Maurice, and had with him eighteen troops of horse, immediately summoned the occupants to open their gates to the king's forces. This demand was absolutely refused by those within; yet the only defenders of the place at the time were Mr. Abbot and his mother, assisted by eight men and the maid-servants—for even the women seem to have been animated with the same spirit as the maidens of Saragossa. Indignant at this refusal, and supposing the garrison to be much stronger than it really was, Prince Rupert commenced a furious attack, but was received with a cool and well-directed fire that speedily killed three officers and several of the men. Not one of the defenders was hurt, though even the women of their party boldly exposed themselves to the enemies' fire, loading the twelve muskets—they had no more in the house—as fast as they were discharged, and melting down the pewter plates for bullets, when the

ammunition began to fail. At length, Rupert found it prudent to withdraw his men under shelter, while he devised some safer and more effectual means of carrying on his siege. It now occurred to him to set fire to the barns and hay-stacks, and, as the wind blew directly from the farm-yard, to advance under cover of the smoke—a plan which so far succeeded, that he got up to the very door of the house without loss. There, however, he was again met by the old obstinacy of the defendants, and again repulsed. According to the received tradition, the lady then came forth, and claimed protection for her little garrison; when the prince, having ascertained their number, was so much struck with admiration of their gallant defence, that he magnanimously granted her request. It is even said that he offered a command in his own troop to Mr. Abbot, which, however, was declined. He then respectfully saluted Mrs. Purefoy, and drew off his troops; nor would he allow a man of the garrison, or any of their property, to be injured.

The House is a modern structure of grey stone, with a handsome west front, in the style usually denominated English, but which, strictly speaking, belongs to no specific class of architecture. The thing principally studied in buildings of this kind is internal convenience, and here this object is fully attained. The House includes a fine suite of apartments, consisting of drawing-room, billiard-room, dining-room, and library, opening to a spacious lawn, which is skirted by the pleasant little River Anker.

In the grounds attached to the mansion stands the church, an old and picturesque fabric, that harmonises well with the surrounding landscape. Within it are some fine old monuments to the Purefoy family. Amongst them, is one to the Mr. Abbot who assisted in the gallant defence of the House against Prince Rupert, and upon it is recorded the story of the siege as we have given it above, the same in substance, though not exactly in the same words.

PECOVER HALL, Cheshire, nearly three miles south of Knutsford, the seat of Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart. For upwards of thirty generations this manor continued to be the seat of the Mainwarings, but in 1797 the family became extinct upon the death of Sir Henry Mainwaring, and the estate passed under his will to his uterine brother, Thomas Wettenhall, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, who in consequence assumed the name and arms of Mainwaring.

There is at all times a more than sufficient variety in the mode of spelling old names, whether as applied to places or people, but

this of Mainwaring seems in its difference to be without a parallel. Lysons tells us that in a manuscript volume drawn up by Sir William Dugdale, he found enumerated no less than one hundred and thirty-one ways of writing it, every one of which has had a place either in ancient or modern records. In olden times Mesnilwarren would seem to have been the more usual form of this name, and it certainly carries with it a genuine Norman character, which can hardly be mistaken. The first of this house on record was so called, with the Christian addition of Richard, and him we find in 1093 granting certain tithes to Chester Abbey.

Prior to the time of Queen Elizabeth, Peover Hall was a timber building. In her reign this was pulled down by Sir Ralph Mainwaring, and rebuilt of substantial brick, in the form of a lofty and spacious edifice, with large bay windows, and altogether more in consonance with the increasing habits of luxury and comfort. A large portion, however, of this was altered and modernised by the late owner, though quite enough remains of the old building to give a perfect idea of what it once was.

The present owner of the estate was created a baronet in 1804. He married Sophia, the youngest daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., and sister of Viscount Combermere.

PENNS, in the Hundred of Hemlingford, Warwickshire, the property of Joseph Webster, Esq., J. P. for the counties of Warwick and Derby, and at present the residence of his second son, Baron Dickinson Webster, Esq., J. P. for the co. of Warwick, is situated six miles east of Birmingham, at a short distance from the pretty rural town of Sutton Coldfield. The House was built early in the time of James I., by one Pennes, from whom collaterally descended WILLIAM PENN, the founder of the State of Pennsylvania. It subsequently became the property of the Scotts, of Great Barr, co. Stafford, from whom it was purchased by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor. The style of the architecture was originally Elizabethan, but this character has been obscured, and well nigh lost, in the numerous modern improvements. Penns, situated in the secluded and fertile valley which extends from Sutton Coldfield to the River Tame, at Castle Bromwich, stands upon the borders of that once peculiarly wild district, the Forest of Arden.

The ornamental pleasure grounds attached to the House are very prettily laid out, with a large sheet of water, bordered by a grove, which opens out into extensive fields.

The ancestors of the proprietor of Penns were originally settled in the counties of

Cambridge, Essex, and Huntingdon, in which shires Henry VIII. granted large estates to John Webster.

RAMPSECK LODGE, on the banks of Ullswater, the seat of Francis B. Atkinson, Esq., was built in 1809, by Bethel Earnshaw Stagg, Esq., from whose executors it was purchased by the present proprietor in 1839. It is in the square cottage style, with a verandah on two sides, and is undoubtedly in perfect harmony and keeping with the character of the lovely scenery of the district in which it is situated. The grounds possess beautiful views of the lake, and of Place Fell, Helvellyn, and other mountains, and are belted and sheltered by fine trees.

RAINSCOMBE, formerly *Ranscomb*, *Abbess Woods*, and *Burnt Oke*, co. Wilts, the seat of Francis Newman Rogers, Esq., son of the late F. J. Newman Rogers, Esq. Tradition, confirmed by one of the older names of this place, has assigned the early possession of it to the Abbesses of the Priory of Wilton, by whom it is said to have been used as a hunting-box. For this purpose it was calculated by its close proximity to the Marlborough Forest, and the still wild and uninhabited district in its neighbourhood. Nor must we be startled at the idea of such an appendage to a convent as a hunting-box. The abbesses were generally ladies of high Norman birth, and carried with them into the convent nothing more than a common custom of the high-born ladies of their race, to whom falconry and the other field sports were as familiar as to the men themselves. In fact, with the exception of wandering minstrelsy, it seems to have been the only amusement of which the ruder ages were capable.

Upon the dissolution of monasteries, this property passed to the Earls of Pembroke, the grant by whom to the Pykes of Wick, in the reign of Elizabeth, is still extant. Many of this family still remain, being now, as at that time, seated in the immediate neighbourhood. By the marriage of an heiress of the Pykes with a Mr. Rogers, of Hedington, Wiltshire, this estate passed to the present owners in the seventeenth century.

Except the front, which is modern, the present mansion at Rainscombe dates from the beginning of the last century, the site of the older building having been abandoned. It was erected by Henry Rogers, Esq., one of the partners in the firm of Child and Co., Temple Bar; but as regards architecture, it has no claims to notice. Its situation, however, is beautiful, standing in a "combe, of the range of the Marlborough Downs," that terminate abruptly to the east and south

of Rainscombe. To the south-west the fertile vale of Pewsey opens before the mouth of the "combe."

Upon these downs are many curious remains of barrows or burial places, supposed by some to be Danish, but which are much more likely to have belonged to the ancient Britons, being exactly similar to numerous antiquities, that indisputably had such an origin. Upon the same downs in the neighbourhood of the town of Marlborough, are several large groups of stones, called by the people in those parts the *Grey Wethers*, from the circumstance of their appearing at a distance very much like sheep lying down to rest. They are all of considerable size, and from their resemblance in nature to the masses at Stonehenge, it has been inferred, with great appearance of probability, that these downs were the quarries for that ancient structure.

GUISACHAN, the seat of William Fraser, Esq., of Culbokie, a Deputy Lieutenant for Inverness-shire, is beautifully situated thirty-two miles to the west of Inverness, and is approached thence through the picturesque districts of Strathglass and Glenurquhart.

The present mansion was completed in 1822, having been built by the late proprietor. It is of modern architecture, and hardly suited to the landscape around, which is of the richest description of Highland scenery. The country is much wooded with natural fir and birch (some of the former of large dimensions, one measuring upwards of eighteen feet in circumference, three feet from the ground), and watered with lochs and mountain streams. The pleasure grounds are laid out with a great variety of forest and ornamental trees, and are enlivened with three considerable falls of water, the highest of which, having a perpendicular descent of upwards of seventy feet, faces the mansion, and is seen from it. Deer, grouse, and other game, are here numerous. The scenery of Glasa on this property, commencing about six miles and extending to upwards of ten west of Guisachan House, is exceedingly wild. The falls of the Glomak, the highest in Scotland (three hundred and fifty feet high), and Mamsoul, one of the highest mountains in North Britain, are in the vicinity of this seat.

Fire has done much to obliterate the records of the family holding this property, which originated in William (second son of Thomas, fourth Lord Lovat), who was born soon after the year 1500, and succeeded to several estates in Inverness-shire, and amongst them Guisachan. William was succeeded by his son, Inistean, who also succeeded James, of Foynes, his father's younger brother, in



Augustus Butler, del.

Stannard & Dixon, lith. 7 Poland St.

GUISACCHAN, C^o INVERNES.
THE SEAT OF WILLIAM FRASER ESQ. OF CULBOKIE

the estates of Culbokie, Kinkel, &c., &c. From Huistean is descended in a direct line, the family of Fraser of Culbokie, whose Gaelic patronymic is "MacHuistean." The great grandfather of the present proprietor joined in the insurrection of '45, and had afterwards, in common with others, much difficulty in eluding the pursuit of the English soldiery. Prince Charles wandered for a time in the neighbourhood of Guisachan, where many anecdotes of the devotion then shown him, are still recorded by the people of the country. Owing to the proprietor of the day being an old man, and thus not having joined the Prince, the estate escaped confiscation, though the family residence was burnt by the royal troops. A subsequent mansion was likewise destroyed by fire in 1836. The family held, at one time, considerable possessions in Ross-shire, and Inverness-shire, which have, however, passed from them by sale at various periods.

BRANSBY HALL, Yorkshire, the seat of Francis Cholmeley, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding. At an early period this property belonged to the Delarivers, from whom, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it passed to Roger Cholmeley, Esq., by marriage with a daughter of that family.

The date of the old mansion is unknown, but it was pulled down and rebuilt in 1745, in the Italian style of architecture. The interior stucco-work was by a Signor Curtizzi, and it seems probable that the exterior was by the same hand. Since that period some slight changes have been made, that which was originally the entrance-hall being converted into a drawing-room with three windows.

The House stands just upon the edge of the great plain of York, or Vale of Mowbray, tolerably well wooded and fertile, but its most striking feature is the almost boundless extent of the prospect. Immediately in front, at the distance of twelve miles, York Minster looms out upon the view like a ship of the line upon the ocean; close behind the House rise up the hills, which have lately been named by geologists the Howardian, and which are well clothed with timber. About a quarter of a mile further down the vale is seen Bransby High Wood, for an extent of thirty or forty miles, five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and three hundred feet above the House. To the north the country is yet more interesting; it being both hilly and well covered with fine trees. The Hambleton Hills rise from one thousand to eighteen hundred feet above the sea, while in a semicircle of nine miles round High Wood are situated Duncombe Park, Castle How-

ard, Gilling Castle, and Newburgh Park, all very fine places, but the two former hardly to be surpassed in England.

There is no park attached to this mansion, but the grounds are pretty densely clothed with trees, and are sufficiently picturesque to gratify either the poet or the painter.

CHORLTON HALL, Cheshire, about a mile and a-half to the north-west of Malpas, the seat of Thomas Charlton Clutton, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and a magistrate for Cheshire and Shropshire. Of this place we have no earlier records than about 1287, or the sixteenth year of Edward the First's reign, at which time the township of Chorlton belonged to Urian St. Pierre, as Lord Paramount. Without attempting to disentangle the confusion of rights which meet us upon the breaking up of the barony, we come at once to the firm grounds of history, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when Owen Clutton, of Carden, settled here. He was an ancestor of the gentleman now owning the estate, and was the first, as it appears, of the family that seated himself at Chorlton.

The present mansion was erected in 1664; but near it is still to be seen the old Hall, though now occupied as a farm-house, a half-timbered building finished with gables, and originally surrounded by a moat. The south-west front of the more modern house is built of stone, exceedingly plain, and belonging to no particular style of architecture. Its situation, however, is eminently picturesque. Upon the north-east it is sheltered by a rocky eminence called Overton Scar. The most beautiful views commanded from it are to the west and south, and these extend uninterruptedly over a large tract till the prospect is bounded by the noble mountains of North Wales.

COLQUITE, in the county of Cornwall, three miles to the north-west of Bodmin, the seat of Deeble Peter Hoblyn, Esq., a magistrate for Cornwall, of which county he was high sheriff in 1839.

In the Domesday Book the manor of Colquite is written Chilcoite, which in the old Cornish dialect signifies "the neck, or narrow part of the wood." It originally belonged to Sir Richard Serjeaux, but passed in marriage with one of his coheireses to the Marneys. From them it came to the Peters, the ancestors of the present owner, who succeeding to the possessions of his uncle Deeble, in 1836, assumed in compliance with his last will, by royal warrant, the additional surname of his grandmother, the only daughter and heiress of Edward Hoblyn, Esq.

The ancient mansion on this spot was

erected by John Lord Marney, who was raised to the peerage in 1524. It was, however, pulled down by the late proprietor, and a new house built upon its site, a square and well-constructed edifice, containing several excellent apartments. If the architecture be not otherwise remarkable, ample amends are made by the picturesque beauty of much of the surrounding scenery. The canal winds along through a landscape abounding in rocks and woods, and becomes upon its approach to Dunmer Bridge more than ordinarily beautiful.

The family of Peters has to boast of a very ancient descent. For several centuries they may be traced in old records residing upon their estates in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

LEASOWE CASTLE, Cheshire, about twenty miles from the city of Chester, and five miles from the modern town of Birkenhead, the seat of Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, youngest brother of Earl Brownlow, and a magistrate for the county.

This estate belonged in succession to the Stanleys and Egertons of Oulton, until about seventy years ago, when upon the death of the last Squire of Oulton, it was sold, and became the property of Mrs. Boode, the mother of the Hon. Lady Cust, who made large additions and improvements to the original building. This is supposed to have been built in 1593, by Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, as a sporting residence at a time when horse-racing was deemed a highly aristocratic amusement. According to all accounts the plain called the Leasowe, where in the House stands, is the earliest gentleman's race-course in the kingdom, a purpose for which the ground is extremely well calculated, being in part defended from the incursions of the sea by a long range of sand-hills, and in part by an embankment of great solidity constructed under an Act of Parliament, which was obtained for its better protection in 1829. There it was that the rash and ill-fated Duke of Monmouth rode a race in 1683, and having gained the prize, presented it to the daughter of the Mayor of Chester, to whom he had just condescended to stand as godfather. The ground continued to be used for the same purpose until the end of the last century, being at all times visited by some of the principal families of Wales, Lancashire, and Shropshire.

The style of the older part of the building is Elizabethan; the modern, built about forty years ago, is castellated, and it may now be described as a tall octagonal tower, with square turrets, attached to its alternate faces, which terminate in gables rising above the centre of the building. One of the rooms

has been fitted up with the oak panelling of the celebrated Star Chamber, brought hither in 1834, from the old exchequer building at Westminster. Its date is sufficiently fixed as belonging to the time of Henry VIII. by the intermixture of the pomegranate with other Tudor emblems. The chimney-piece, which presents a beautiful specimen of art, is of the same age, but we may assign a much earlier origin to the Dosel, a screen of ornamental wood-work at the back of the chair of state.

Amidst the ornaments of the hall, are skulls and horns of the stag and wild bull, the formertenant of a forest now submerged, from which has also been obtained the oak used for the library bookcases. Here too are suspended banners of no little historical interest; that of the King of the Belgians, from St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and another, the gift of the Duke of Wellington, one of his French spoils at Paris in 1815. This last is a tricolour flag with silver and embroidery, inscribed "L'Empereur Napoleon au Departement de la Mayenne," being in fact his presentation to the National Guards, at the Champs de Mars of that year.

The gardens attached to the mansion run down to the sea-shore, where an oak chair stands, called Canute's chair. Upon it is inscribed this legend:—"Sea, come not hither, nor wet the sole of my foot." Here also is a large stone known by the name of "the Mermaid's Stone." Trees are raised with difficulty so close to the sea, but flowers abound under the shelter of the huge embankment already alluded to, which extends from the castle westward nearly a mile and a half, and which, being faced with stone, supplies a warm cover. Perhaps, too, it should have been mentioned that this great work was accomplished by the late Francis Giles, Esq., at the joint expense of the Corporation of Liverpool and the landlords of the adjoining level.

Although it cannot be denied that sea-air is in general opposed to the growth of trees, at least upon our bleak coast, yet it is hard to reconcile the present scarcity of wood in the vicinity of the Leasowe with the fact of the immense forest that heretofore subsisted upon this same spot, though now submerged. And what do old traditions tell us both in rhyme and plain prose?

"From Blacon point to Hilibree
A squirrel may leap from tree to tree."

Or "a man might have gone from tree-top to tree-top between this and Birkenhead,"—meaning of course, by a pardonable extravagance of diction, that the trees grew so thickly a man might walk upon them without inconvenience.

At one time the antiquaries could find little matter of interest in this vicinity. Later discoveries have shown that they were in error. Ornaments and gold coins appertaining to the time of Charles the Second have at various periods been abundantly found upon these shores. Still older coins—of the time indeed of Edward the Third—have also been brought to light in opening up the marshy portions of the soil, together with many metal ornaments of the same period. At Wallasey a highly curious monumental stone was dug up, much about the time of the other discoveries. It bore the name of some now unknown warrior, with his sword portrayed on the left side of a decorated cross, which was placed above his coffin.

“*Sic transit gloria mundi!*”

It may be much doubted from all past results whether a more diligent search might not be rewarded with more profitable results.

BRADWALL HALL, about two miles from Sandbach, in the palatinate county of Chester, the seat of John Latham, Esq. We find no mention of Bradwall in the Domesday Book, but it is well known to have been a township dependent upon the barony of Kinderton. Originally it was possessed by the Venables, who, before 1287, granted it out in two several moieties; one to a younger branch of their own house, and the other to a family who took from the place itself the name of Bradwall, a custom almost too common to deserve notice. These moieties at a subsequent period became reunited, were again divided, and again brought together in a descendant of the family of Berington. A daughter and heiress of this name conveyed it by marriage to William Oldfield, whose descendant, in 1719, sold it to Charles Ward, of Dublin; and he again in 1725 conveyed it to John Jervis as a marriage portion with his daughter, Grace.

The Hall is old, though of uncertain date. It is in fact the ancient manor-house, considerably enlarged and improved by its late owner, Dr. Latham, who purchased the estate from the executors of Jervis in 1802.

WILLINGTON HALL, Kelsall, Cheshire, nearly three miles from Tarporley, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel William Tomkinson, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the county. The original name of this manor was Willaton, if indeed it be not the same as the *Winfleton*, which we find in Domesday Book allotted to Walter de Vernon, and which afterwards fell to the Earls of Chester, under whom it was held in equal shares by the Staplefordes and D'Espensers. At a

subsequent period the latter became possessed of the entire township, and conveyed it to the Abbey and Convent of Stanlaw. At the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, or shortly afterwards, the manor passed to the Leghs of Booths. By Sir John Legh it was granted to Sir John Done of Uthlington, and Sir John Warburton, and from the Dones it passed into the Tarporley estates, becoming divided between the Ardens and the Egertons. From the family of Arden it was purchased, in 1828, by the present owner.

Willington Hall, as it now appears, was built in 1829. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is situated at the side of the hills which slope from the forest of Delamere, looking on Beeston Castle, and the Peckforton and Welsh hills. Altogether, the site does honour to the taste of the monks, who generally chose for their places of abode the healthiest and pleasantest parts of the country.

POOLE HALL, in the county palatine of Chester, parish of Acton, and about two miles to the north-west of Nantwich, the seat of Francis Elcocke Massey, Esq.

Poole at present is divided into three manors, respectively known as Warpoole, belonging to the Earl of Dysart; Barratt Poole, possessed by Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart.; and White Poole, which has for several centuries been in the family of the present owner. In the Domesday Book we find, however, two distinct notices of the township.

In the fifteenth century, Whitepoole was possessed by a collateral line of the Cranages. From them in process of time it passed to Alexander Elcocke, of Stockport, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cranage. In that family it remained until Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Francis Elcocke, Esq., conveyed it by marriage to the Masseys.

Poole Hall was built about the commencement of the present century. The grounds were laid out by Webb with much taste and effect, who seems to have turned to account every natural advantage of the country.

APPLETON HALL, Cheshire, nearly three miles from Warrington, and eight from Northwich, the seat of Thomas Lyon, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the township of Appleton was in Osborn, son of Tezzon, to whom the Boydeells of Dodleston trace their origin. In the commencement of Henry the Third's reign we find it in the hands of Geoffrey, son of Adam de Dutton,

from whom proceeded the Warburtons of Arley. In 1699 it belonged, according to Sir Peter Leycester, to these Warburtons, and no small portion of it is now vested in their representative, who is lord of the manor. The Hall is a modern building, in that indefinite style of architecture which, for want of a more appropriate name, is generally called the Anglo-Italian. Within it is spacious and convenient, forming altogether a comfortable family residence, in which modern elegance has not been neglected. Trees, singly and in clusters, grow around it in some abundance, and the prospect at the back is terminated by a range of hills. Through the middle of the property runs a Roman road, from fifteen to one-and-twenty feet in width, formed of gravel and red sandstone, and always covered with excellent soil, that varies in depth from ten to twenty inches. This road leads to and ends at the site of a Roman station at Wilderspool, upon the banks of the Mersey, which late examination has shown to be unusually extensive. Some antiquaries have supposed it to be the Condate; but notwithstanding that there is much to be said in favour of the conjecture, it is hardly safe to place in it unlimited confidence. In these cases ingenuity often brings together arguments too plausible for contradiction at the moment, but which are fully contradicted by the research of a later period. Still, whatever may have been its real name and object, it is beyond all question an interesting relic of that great people, who seemed to have built, as they conquered, for all ages.

CULZEAN CASTLE, Ayrshire, upon the Carrick coast, and about two miles from the village of Kirkoswald, the seat of Archibald, Marquess of Ailsa.

From time immemorial this property has belonged to the powerful family of the Kennedys, in regard to whom the ancient ballad says—

"Twixt Wigton and the town o' Ayr,
Port Patrick and the Cruives of Cree;
Nae men need think for to bide there,
Unless he court Saint Kenedie."

It was not until 1452 that this family was first ennobled under the title of Lord Kennedy. In 1509 they attained to further dignity, being created Earls of Cassilis; and in 1831 Archibald, the twelfth and late earl, was elevated to the rank of Marquess of Ailsa. In 1759 the main line of the Cassilis family became extinct, when the estates and titles that had belonged to it passed to Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, who succeeded as ninth Earl of Cassilis. He became the subject of a fearful tragedy,

which tradition has thus handed down to us:—

John Muir, of Auchindrane, had married the daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Barganie, who was the most important person in all Carrick, excepting the Earl of Cassilis, and had promised himself high advancement from this union. But his father-in-law was only second to the house of Cassilis, the head of all the Kennedys; and, though the earl was still a minor, his influence was well maintained by his uncle, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullayne, or Culzean. This determined Auchindrane to remove the latter, as being an insurmountable bar to his ambitious views, and waylaying him one day in an orchard with a band of accomplices, he endeavoured to destroy him. The attempt failed, Sir Thomas defending himself for a time, and finally escaping from his assailants into a ruinous house, where he lay concealed till rescued by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. For this atrocious attempt he prosecuted Muir, who finding himself in great danger from the law patched up a hollow peace, and gave his son's hand in marriage to the daughter of his intended victim, but without in the least laying aside his animosity, or his determination to carry it into effect if possible. With this view he soon persuaded young Gilbert Kennedy of Barganie—for old Kennedy, his father-in-law, was now dead—to brave the Earl of Cassilis for usurping undue authority over the rest of his name. In those days a very slight affront, or even the shadow of an affront, was held sufficient ground for a bloody arbitrement. Instigated by Muir, the hot-headed youth rode past the house of Cassilis without calling upon the earl, or sending in any message of civility. This was resented, as he had expected, by a defiance, when both parties took the field with their followers, the numbers on either side being about two hundred and fifty men. But the earl and his adherents had posted themselves under cover, and received their assailants with so heavy a fire that Barganie was slain, and Muir severely wounded, so that their retainers, thus deprived of any acknowledged leader, were fain to retreat.

In this quarrel the Knight of Cullayne had remained neuter, on account of his near alliance with Auchindrane, a forbearance that in no wise lessened the secret enmity of his old opponent, as was soon made too fatally manifest. Having occasion to go to Edinburgh upon business, and having not the least suspicion of Muir's enmity, he sent notice to him of his intention, pointed out the road he meant to take, and requested a meeting at Duppill for the purpose of receiving any commission from his supposed friend for the city. From some trifling cause the per-

son despatched upon this errand when he arrived at Maybole, instead of carrying his message to the house of Auchindrane in person, got its import written down by a school-master, and despatched the letter to its destination by a lad of the name of Dalrymple. Upon this, Auchindrane built a fresh plan for the destruction of Kennedy. He dismissed the boy with strict injunctions to say he had not found him at his house, and again waylaid the Knight of Cullayne. This time the attempt succeeded. They not only murdered Sir Thomas, but plundered his dead body, and cut the gold buttons from his jacket.

The Earl of Cassilis was bent upon avenging the murder of his uncle, and the assassins found it necessary to secure themselves from the law by flight; Muir alone remaining, suspected indeed, but with no sufficient evidence to prove his guilt. He felt himself safe so long as he could keep the boy Dalrymple, out of the way, and with this view he detained him in his own house for several weeks. The boy tiring of confinement, Muir then sent him to reside with a friend, Montgomery of Skellmorly, in the wild island of Arran, and then boldly demanded a fair trial, at the same time offering his person in combat for life and death against the friends of the Earl of Cassilis who should dare to cast a doubt upon his innocence. By such audacity his enemies were, if not satisfied, for a while silenced.

But the boy had now grown weary of the Isle of Arran, and returned to his friends in Ayrshire, the news of which revived the alarms of Muir, who again possessing himself of this dangerous witness, confined him at Auchindrane till he found an opportunity of transporting him to the Netherlands, and getting him enlisted in Buccleuch's regiment.

Five or six years now passed, when Dalrymple having escaped the usual accidents of war and climate, in some way got free from his military servitude and returned to Ayrshire, where it would seem that he practised upon the fears of Muir, who now lodged him with a tenant of his own, called James Bannatyne, preparatory to ending his fears by a fresh murder. By his order, this man met him at ten o'clock at night on the sea-beach near Girvan, bringing with him Dalrymple—for strange to tell, the intended victim had no suspicion of any evil purpose, though the place and hour might well have excited doubt, especially considering whom he had to deal with. Auchindrane was accompanied by his eldest son James, and having taken Bannatyne aside communicated to him his fears, and the bloody purpose that grew out of them. Bannatyne earnestly combatted this resolution. The dispute continued long; the son became impatient, and

beat Dalrymple to the ground, when the old man coming to his assistance, they finally contrived to strangle their victim. They now endeavoured to hide the body in the sand, but the tide rushing in prevented this by filling the hole with water as fast as they dug. As a last resource they carried the corpse out to sea, trusting that the wind and ebb would float it away where it might no more be heard of. The reverse happened: in a few hours it was thrown back on the very place of the murder, where it was soon recognised, and suspicion fell upon Auchindrane, who was known to have spirited the lad so often out of the country. What was to be done now?—to fly his native land for so poor a crime as the murder of an obscure lad would be to forfeit all claim to the assistance of his kinsmen, besides stamping him with lasting infamy. He must therefore perpetrate some offence in which they could sympathise; and what could be better for the purpose than an attack upon the Earl of Cassilis, or some of his friends? Such a deed, though neither more nor less criminal, belonged at least to the code of honour, as it was then understood. In pursuance of this plan he beset Hugh Kennedy of Garriehorne, a follower of Lord Cassilis, and one towards whom he bore an especial enmity. But Hugh defended himself stoutly, beat off the assailants, and wounded young Auchindrane in the right hand so severely that he well nigh lost the use of it. Muir now fled, declared that he was ready to stand trial for the murder of Dalrymple, of which he professed his innocence, provided he could obtain a pardon for having fired upon his enemy with pistols, weapons declared by an act of parliament to be unlawful. The king firmly convinced that father and son were equally implicated in both murders, used his influence with the Earl of Abercorn to arrest and send them prisoners to Edinburgh, an office for which the earl was well calculated by his influence in the western counties as well as in Ireland. In consequence of his exertions Muir was speedily secured in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh.

When this event became known to young Auchindrane, who had hitherto escaped capture, he began to conceive the same fears of Bannatyne that his father had entertained of Dalrymple. It was exactly the same case as that predicted of Macbeth by the witches;

"Ill deeds are seldom slow
Or single; following crimes on former wait;
The worst of creatures fastest propagate."

He prevailed upon Bannatyne to go for a while into Ireland, supplying him with money, and undertaking the management of his affairs during his absence. Thus secured, as they thought, the culprits boldly prepared

to stand their trial, when unluckily for them it was postponed, and King James, firm in his original conviction of their guilt, ordered young Auchindrane to be examined under torture. This the young ruffian endured without flinching, but James still refused to give up his opinion, and by a stretch of power that can scarcely be justified even by the result, ordered him to be kept in custody. Muir himself was at liberty under bail, but haunted by unceasing fears that he might at some evil moment be betrayed by Bannatyne. He therefore laid several plots to take his life, and when these had failed, devised one of atrocious ingenuity, which, had it succeeded, would have obliterated every trace of his numerous crimes. This was to employ a man, by name Pennycuik, to murder Bannatyne, and when his work was done, Muir of Auchnull, a connexion of Bannatyne, was to be incited to avenge the assassination by slaying Pennycuik. The last deed, being in the regular order of feudal atrocities, would excite no particular attention.

So many attempts made against his life, and which were only defeated by incessant and wearying vigilance, determined Bannatyne at length to abide rather the utmost severity of the law than endure such a perpetual state of anxiety. He surrendered himself to the Earl of Abercorn, and confessed the whole of the bloody affair as it happened on the sands of Girvan. All three in consequence were put upon their trial, and being found guilty were condemned to be beheaded—a sentence which was remitted in the case of Bannatyne on account of his voluntary confession, but fully carried out in the persons of the Auchindrane.

Colzean Castle is situated upon the brow of a huge cliff that beetles over the sea. It covers about four acres of ground, with a terraced garden in front, a bridge of approach, and offices at a little distance on the left; the whole presenting an irregular but majestic Gothic pile that harmonises admirably with the savage grandeur of the surrounding scenery. Within is a large collection of armour, belonging to periods more or less remote.

Immediately below the castle are the caves of Colzean, once the haunt of fairies, if we may believe popular tradition; and who in such a case would not willingly believe it?—who would not willingly believe the poet when he tells how

“Upon that night when fairies light
On Cassilis’ Downans dance,
Owe the lays in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance;
Or for Colzean the route is ta’en
Beneath the moon’s pale beams,
There up the cave to stray and rove
Amongst the rocks and streams,
To sport that night.”

These haunted caves are six in number.

It was here that Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean found a refuge, when the revolution succeeded to the high Tory days of Charles the Second and his brother James, during which the knight had been distinguished as a notorious prosecutor. “And thus,” as Shakspeare’s clown says, “the whirling of time brings in his revenges.”

THE ISLE HOUSE—*The Isle of Up Rossall*, Shropshire, near Shrewsbury, the seat of the Rev. Humphrey Sandford, a magistrate for the county, and twenty-fourth in descent from Thomas de Sandford, who came into England with William the Conqueror. This family has also to boast of being connected with the celebrated Plowden, Richard Sandford, Esq., of the Lee, having married a sister of that eminent lawyer, and hence their possession of this estate. Mr. Plowden having been entrusted with the management of Shropshire lands belonging to his early friend and patron, Sir Thomas Englefield, and of which the Isle of Up Rossall formed a part, he placed his brother-in-law in a tenement there, and obtained from the nephew and heir of Sir Francis, the promise of a lease of the same to Sir Richard’s son.

The Isle House is a plain mansion of red brick, but very agreeably situated.

PLAS CADNANT, in Anglesey, the seat of John Price, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, high sheriff for Anglesey in 1818, and for Caernarvonshire in 1844.

This property at one time belonged to the Bulkeleys of Tyn y Caea. The present mansion was built in 1813, by the gentleman now owning the estate. It has a plain chiselled front, and is less distinguished for its architecture than for the pre-eminent beauty of its situation, being not far from Bangor,—the city of the high choir—so called from ancient religious associations. From this account it will be easily understood that Plas Cadnant is within a reasonable distance of the Menai Bridge, that wonder of North Wales, and stands amongst the most romantic and interesting scenery.

CLYFFE HOUSE, Wiltshire, the seat of Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and captain in the Wilts militia.

The free warren of Clyffe Pypard was granted in 1305, to Roger de Cobham by Edward the First, from whose descendants it came into the possession of John Goddard. The advowson of the vicarage and the rectorial tithes were subsequently purchased by the family of Goddard in the time of Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1541.

There is no record to fix the date of the

original building, of which the present Manor House forms a portion only. Everything, however, shows that it was of great antiquity. At one time oak trees, their ends resting in the ground, in a perpendicular position, supported the roof, and it seems most probable that the walls were formed of crossed timbers of the same wood, which in the course of years were replaced by masonry. When the house was repaired a few years since, thorough unhewn trees, in a sound and solid condition, of a fine dark colour, were discovered standing within the walls as just described. One of these has been preserved in its original position, and appears in perfect preservation, now level with the surface of the inside wall.

The style of architecture of the present Manor House, which of late years has been almost entirely restored by the present possessor, is what is usually known as the modern Elizabethan. It has two fronts; the principal, or east one, looking to the Hills, over the old bowling green, which is of remarkable beauty; the other, on the north, commanding a most extensive and varied view of the richly-wooded valley, through which the Great Western Railway passes. The ancient dinner-hall, which ran along the whole length of the east front of the old manor-house, was partly taken down, and partly altered about a century ago. Since that period the size of the house has been considerably diminished.

The grounds are extensive, presenting in every part those charming vistas of hill and dale for which the place has always been remarkable, and from the former of which it derives its name of *Cliffe* or *Clyffe*, an abrupt precipice. It is also sometimes called *Cleave*, signifying a *sloping hill*.

CHILWELL HALL, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq., a magistrate for the county. In the manuscript in the British Museum—Harleian Coll. 363. 53, we are told, "against Clifton on ye north side of the Trent standith Chilwell, where is an ancient house buildd by Sir William Babyngton, sometime chiefe hushier of the Common Pleas; and before was the house of one Martell, an ancient gentleman, whose heire the said Babyngton married; and lately the lord Sheffield possessed it, as heire to Babyngton, who sould it; and now one Christopher Pymm, gent. has it."

A daughter of the Pymm family intermarried with Thomas Charlton of Sandiacre—an adjoining parish of Derbyshire—in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their son, Nicholas Charlton became possessed of his maternal relative's house and lands, either by purchase or bequest, and from him they have descended to the present owner.

The old mansion belonged to the architecture of the Elizabethan age. This was in a great measure pulled down and rebuilt by Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton in the beginning of the present century, and it now offers the appearance of an unpretending but comfortable mansion.

YAIR, in the parish and county of Selkirk, the residence of Alexander Pringle, Esq., of Whytbank, Vice-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, Member of Parliament for that county from 1830 to 1846, and a Lord of the Treasury during the last administration of Sir Robert Peel.

The estate of Yair, which runs for about four miles along the banks of the Tweed, is situated in Ettrick Forest, and from an early period when all the lands in the Forest were held by the tenure of crown rentallers, it belonged to a family of the name of Ker, the earliest cadets of the stock of Fairnhiirst, which is now ennobled in the person of the Marquess of Lothian. The Kers of Yair were then a family of some consequence, and held the hereditary office of coroners of Selkirkshire. About the commencement of the seventeenth century, they seem to have contracted embarrassments, by which their estates became the subject of legal diligence—to use the appropriate Scotch phrase—and passed into other hands, with the exception of Sunderland Hall, which is still the property of their heir of line, Charles Scott Plummer, Esq. The male heirs are extinct, though their memory is perpetuated by the well-known inscription on their ancient burial-place in Melrose Abbey—"Here lies the race of the House of Zair." The lands of Yair were acquired in 1736 by Sir Patrick Ruthven, a distinguished general in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus, who for his services in the Civil Wars was created by King Charles I. a Scotch peer, by the titles of Earl of Forth, and Baron Ettrick, and afterwards upon gaining the battle of Brentford, was made a peer of England, as Earl of Brentford. As he was a devoted royalist, his fortunes were ruined in the cause of the monarch, and he retired to Sweden, where he found shelter at the court of the sovereign whom he had served so long, and died there a few years afterwards. His only son, Alexander, Lord Ettrick, having predeceased him, the wreck of his fortune was divided amongst his daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Lord Forrester of Corstorphine. One of them was the wife of George Pringle, of Bahmungo, brother to the Laird of Whytbank, who had served with her father in the Swedish armies, and from whom the present Whytbank is descended. His eldest brother James Pringle of Whytbank, was a great friend of General Ruthven, whom he had

assisted in his difficulties. From the considerable sums he had lent the General, the estate of Yair ultimately came into his possession, and the chief residence of the family was transferred to it from the old Tower of Whytbank. On failure of the main line, it afterwards passed with Whytbank to the descendants of George Pringle, of Balmungo, and remained with them, until his great-grandson, Alexander Pringle, of Whytbank, pressed by the expenses of a numerous family, was obliged to part with it to the guardians of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, about the year 1759. It was in his grace's possession till the year 1784 when the late Alexander Pringle, of Whytbank, son of the former, having recovered his fortune in the civil service of the East India Company, his grace generously put it in his power to reacquire the family residence, an opportunity of which he gladly availed himself. In 1789 he built the present mansion on the site of the one that had previously stood there. It is a substantial square building in the style peculiar to the period, with a lawn sloping gently to the Tweed, which is here a stately stream, filling its banks and flowing with a rapid current. The house is most picturesquely situated, about a hundred yards from the river, embosomed in lofty trees, and closely pent in by hills, the nearest of which is covered with wood, while those behind tower up majestically above them. But the description of this place by Sir Walter Scott, in the introduction to the second canto of *Marmion*, gives a much more vivid picture than any that can be conveyed by simple prose. It was written by the immortal romancer during his residence, one winter, at Ashysteel in the near neighbourhood:—

"From Yair which hills so closely bind,
Scarce can the Tweed his passage find,
Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil
'Till all his eddying currents boil.
Her long descended Lord is gone,
And left us by the stream alone.
And much I miss those sportive boys,
Companions of my mountain joys,
Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.
Close to my side with what delight,
They pressed to hear of Wallace wight,
When pointing to his airy mound
I call'd his ramparts holy ground;
Kindled their brows to hear me speak,
And I have smiled to feel my cheek,
Despite the difference of our years,
Return again the glow of theirs.
Ah, happy boys! such feelings pure,
'They will not, cannot, long endure;
Condemned to stem the world's rude tide,
You may not linger by my side;
For fate shall thrust you from the shore,
And passion ply the sail and oar.
Yet cherish the remembrance still
Of the lone mountain and the rill;
For trust, dear boys, the time will come
When fiercer transport shall be dumb,
And you will think right frequently,
But, well I hope, without a sigh,
On the free hours that we have spent
Together, on the brown hill's bent."

SISTED HALL, Essex, the seat of Onley Savill Onley, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. In the old records the name is variously spelt—*Stigested*, *Styestede*, and *Stystead*; and is probably derived from the Saxon, *Stige*, "a path;" or *Stith*, "rough;" and *Stede*, "a place," a word still retained, in compound phrases, with the same meaning.

Stisted was originally granted by Godwin, the great Earl of Kent, to the monks of Christ's Church, in Canterbury. At the dissolution of monasteries, Henry the Eighth granted it to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who exchanged it after a short time with him for other lands. The king bestowed it on Sir Richard Rich. It next passed successively through the hands of Henry Pigott, of Abingdon, in Cambridgeshire; of Thomas Wiseman, Esq., of North End, in Great Waltham, in 1549; of Edward Stabbs; of Thomas Turner, Esq.; of William Lingwood, Esq., in 1685, of Braintree; and of John Savill, Esq. By Anne Savill it was conveyed in marriage, in 1763, to the Rev. Charles Onley, in whose family the estate still remains.

The old Hall, built in 1557, was a very curious building, but not suited to the demands of modern life. It was a low structure, with many high pointed gables, and square bay windows. The interior was almost entirely composed of oak panels, some portion of which was richly carved.

The present new and elegant mansion was built by Charles Savill Onley, Esq., in 1825, and is in the Grecian style of architecture, designed by the late Mr. Flakewill. It has a handsome portico of Ionic columns, and stands in a park of one hundred and thirty acres, in a fine situation, commanding extensive views and much interesting home scenery. The interior is highly finished in the improved style of modern architecture. It contains, also, a good collection of paintings.

YOULSTON, Devonshire, in the parish of Sherwell, the seat of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., who is lord of the manors of Sherwell, Stoke Rivers, Bratton Fleming, and Brendon. In the time of Henry the First, Roceline de Beaumont held this estate—a knight in such high favour with the sovereign, that he gave to him his natural daughter, Constance, in marriage, and with her the manor of South Taunton. His son, Richard Beaumont, who was Viscount of Mayne, in Normandy, enjoyed an equal degree of favour with Henry the Second, through whose intervention his daughter, Ermenyard, was married to William, King of Scotland; the English monarch not only honouring the nuptials with his presence, but defraying also the expenses of the ceremony.

Youlston, which is an old Gothic building, was erected, in 1516, by Hugh Beaumont. The parish is remarkable for the number of clear springs that bubble up naturally to the surface of the ground, and hence its name, *Sherwell*, a corruption of *Clearwells*.

LAMER, Hertfordshire, the seat of Charles Benet Drake Garrard, Esq., a magistrate for the county, who served as sheriff for the same in 1839.

In the reign of Henry the Third, Pontius Lamere was lord of this manor, to which he gave his name. In process of time it came into the hands of Sir William Roch, alderman of London, whose sole surviving daughter and heir conveyed it, by marriage, to Sir William Boteler, of Woodhall. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, their descendant, Philip Boteler, sold it to Sir William Garrard, Knt., of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent. In default of male heir, this property at length devolved to Jane, daughter of John Garrard, who married Montague Drake, of Shardeloes, Bucks. Sir Bennet Drake, dying unmarried, left it to Charles Drake, Esq., fifth son of William Drake, of Shardeloes, great-grandson of Jane, and cousin of Sir Bennet, in compliance with whose will he took the name and arms of Garrard, in addition to his own.

It is not known at what precise time the old mansion was built. About one hundred years ago Sir Bennet Garrard altered it from the Elizabethan style into a pile more conformable to the notions of his day, and perhaps more convenient.

Queen Elizabeth, it is said, used to hunt here frequently when residing at Hatfield; and according to a received tradition, Charles the First slept in the house when on his way from Oxford to join the Scotch army.

TY MAWR (*Anglice*, The Great House), situated in the parish of Tredunnoch, in the county of Monmouth, about half way between the towns of Uske and Caerleon.

The house appears to have been originally a large building, with stone-mullioned windows, erected about the time of Henry VIII., when it belonged to John Morgan, Esq., half-brother to Sir Thomas Morgan, Knt., of Pen y Coed Castle, in the same county, descended from the ancient family of Morgan, of Tredegar.

The estate descended from father to son, down to William Morgan, Esq., of Ty Mawr, who died in 1705, leaving an only child and heir, Florence Morgan, married in 1693 to William Nicholl, Esq., of Llantwitt Major, in the county of Glamorgan, who became possessed of the Tredunnoch estate in right of his wife, and by her left two sons. William Nicholl, Esq., the eldest, lived and

died without issue at Ty Mawr. John Nicholl, Esq., the youngest son, lived at The GARN, situated in the same parish, adjoining Ty Mawr land. Some part of the house appears of a more modern date than Ty Mawr, having been built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by the date 1581 over one of the mantelpieces, at which time it belonged to Roger Morgan, Esq., of The Garn. The windows have stone mullions, labelled; and at the time Roger Morgan resided at The Garn, it must have been a large house for the period. John Nicholl, Esq., resided at The Garn, whilst his eldest brother lived at Ty Mawr. John married Anne, daughter and heiress of Edward Herbert, Esq., and left two sons with other issue. The elder son, William Nicholl, Esq., who became possessed of The Garn, as well as Ty Mawr, and other property in Tredunnoch, married Jane, only sister and heiress of William Perrott, Esq., of Court Perrott, in the parish of Llandegveth, in the same county, and died in 1813, having been High Sheriff for the county of Monmouth in 1775. His only child and heiress, Jane, married Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., of The Gaer, who died in 1833, leaving, with other issue, Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Monmouth; and thus The Gaer and Tredunnoch property became united. In The Garn House, is still to be seen a dungeon, in which it has been handed down the last Roman Catholic priest was hid for some time, when it was not safe for a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to be at large in the county. The scenery about The Garn is very beautiful, the house being built on a rock, from which the name is most likely derived, and the ground falls very rapidly at the back to a dingle, at the bottom of which flows a pretty little stream of water. The gardens, a few years ago, had the character of the style of house, yew trees, box hedges, and prim-looking flower-beds, and terrace walks, but time has altered them to a modern appearance.

THE GAER, Monmouthshire, in the parish of Saint Woollos, and about two miles on the road from Newport to Cardiff, the seat of Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq.

The Gaer was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Alexander Seys, Esq., second son of Roger Seys, Esq., of Boverton Castle, in the parish of Llantwitt-Major, in the county of Glamorgan. Roger Seys was Attorney-general of all Wales in the time of the Queen just mentioned.

The Gaer remained in the Seys family until the death of William Seys, Esq., high sheriff for the county in 1738. He left four daughters, his coheirs. Florence, his third daughter, married Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq.,

who died in May, 1814, possessed of The Gaer estate in right of his wife, leaving an only child, the late Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, Esq. In the life-time of the last-named gentleman, The Gaer House was entirely altered, the Elizabethan character being destroyed, and a modern front substituted without any particular style of architecture. It stands upon a slight eminence, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect over the Bristol Channel to the opposite coast of Somersetshire. At one point the grounds extend to Tredegar Park, the property of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., on the highest portion of which are the remains of a Roman fort, or encampment. Hence, in all likelihood came the name of the adjoining property, the word *Gaer* signifying a fort in the Welsh language.

EGGLESCLIFFE, near Yarm, in the county of Durham, the seat of Thomas William Waldy, or Waldie, Esq. The present house was built in 1772, and is a plain, but substantial village mansion.

The village, from which it derives its name, occupies an elevated point of land, rising up from the River Tees, and commanding a good view of its beautiful vale, and of the picturesque Cleveland Hills of Yorkshire. During the civil war it became a military post of some importance while the royalists held Stockton.

John Waldie of Kelso, N.B., married Anne, youngest dan. of the Rev. Edward Walters, M.A., incumbent of Yarm, co. York, in 1669 (grandson of William Warter of Wandsford, by Elizabeth Vavasour, his wife, niece of Sir Wm. Vavasour of Hazlewood), and the grandson of this marriage, the late John Waldy, Esq. of Yarm, inherited from the Walters' family lands at Egglescliffe, now the property of his son Thomas William Waldy, Esq.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, in the county of Warwick, the seat of Joseph Moore Boulton, Esq. The old building was pulled down about the year 1795, and a new house erected in its place, but upon another site, by Richard Moland, Esq. At his death it was sold to Joseph Boulton, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor. Springfield House is a plain brick edifice standing upon a slight eminence amongst well-timbered grounds, and commanding a fine view of the River Blythe. The gardens and grounds are well laid out, and interspersed with pools of water, many of the oaks, that abound here, being of great size and antiquity.

PLAS CLOUGH, in the county of Denbigh, a mile from the market-town of that

name, the seat of Richard Butler Clough, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Denbighshire, and formerly a captain in the county militia.

The date of this building is uncertain, but it is generally supposed to have been erected by Richard Clough, called by his countrymen and neighbours Richard Hen, that is, "Richard the Old," *hen* in Welsh signifying *aged*, as in the well-known adage,

"Azed angen i hen."
Death is mature for the aged.

In his case the soubriquet was exceedingly appropriate, for he lived in no less than five reigns—namely, in that of Henry VII., of Henry VIII., of Edward VI., of Mary, and of Elizabeth. He was father of Sir Richard Clough, who became an eminent merchant, and was partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, who, at Sir Richard's suggestion, built the Royal Exchange. Sir Richard repaired in 1567 the house of Plas Clough, and erected in the Dutch style of architecture near Denbigh, the curious mansion of Bachegraig. This latter seat he gave to his daughter, Katharine, wife of Roger Salusbury, D.C.L., and with her descendants it remained until devised by Hester Lynch Salusbury, the celebrated Mrs. Piozzi, the friend and correspondent of Johnson, to Sir John P. Salusbury, of Brynbell. Dr. Johnson, in the diary of his journey in North Wales, refers to Bachegraig as "an old house built in 1567 in an uncommon and inconvenient form," but he commends the woods and grounds. Pennant thus speaks of the place: "Not far from Drimerchion lies half buried in woods the singular house of Bâch y Graig. It consists of a mansion of three sides, enclosing a square court: the first comprises a vast hall and parlour, the rest of it rises into six wonderful storeys, including the cupola; and forms, from the second floor, the figure of a pyramid. The rooms are small and inconvenient. The bricks are admirable, and appear to have been made in Holland; and the model of the house was probably brought from Flanders, where this kind of building is not unfrequent. It was built by Sir Richard Clough, an eminent merchant, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The initials of his name are in iron on the front, with the date 1567, and on the gateway 1569."

Sir Richard Clough went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and received on his return the honour of knighthood. He died at Antwerp in 1570, and his remains were interred there, with the exception of his right hand and heart, which he desired might be transmitted to his native parish of Denbigh in a silver urn, to be deposited in the coffin of the last

possessor of his property. Plas Clough devolved on his son Richard, and has descended regularly to the present Richard Butler Clough, Esq.

Plas Clough is situated in the vale of Clywd, commanding a beautiful view of the ruined castle, and of the Clydian range of hills that close in the valley upon the east. It may be described as an Elizabethan building with stepped gables, upon a handsome lawn, and surrounded by shrubberies that thrive here in much luxuriance.

NOLTLAND CASTLE, in the Orkney island of Westray, the seat of David Balfour, Esq., of Balfour and Trenabie. This castle is supposed to have been built in 1442-48 by Thomas Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, at a time when the islands of Orkney belonged to Norway. It was the summer residence of the Bishops of Orkney, who gave it the name of *Nolta Land*—"land of repose or leisure." The last Popish bishop, Adam Bothwell, bestowed it on his brother-in-law, Sir Gilbert Balfour, since when it has remained in the family of Balfour.

In 1567 it was repaired by Sir Gilbert Balfour, master of the household of Queen Mary, for the reception of his royal mistress, had she been able to escape to the north from Lochleven Castle. In 1593 it was besieged and taken by Earl Patrick, so cruelly famous in the local history of these islands. It was in after times yet more remarkable as having been the last residence of the great Montrose, prior to the campaign which so ingloriously concluded his so glorious career.

Noltland Castle is one of the most imposing remains of feudal strength and grandeur to be found in the north, standing upon the bank of a small lake in the Orkney island of Westray. An exquisite view of this feudal fortress is given in the *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Billings and Burn*. From the immense thickness of the walls, and the numerous loop-holes, it was evidently designed for a place of defence when originally constructed. The shape of it approaches to the oblong, enclosing a court, within which is the entry to the main building, of ornamented hewn-work. Nearly in the centre, and upon the ground flat, is an immense room, that in its day evidently served for the accommodation of the garrison. It is sixty-two feet long by twenty-four feet wide, with a strong arch of stone above twenty feet high, and an arched built fire-place nearly ten feet in width at one end, and a spring-well at the other.

The motto attached to the arms of the family now possessing Noltland Castle is curious, as being a sort of legend of times gone by. It is "FORDWARD," in allusion to

the office of *warding the Frith of Forth*. The family of Balfour held the Isle of May, at the mouth of the frith, on the tenure of lighting a beacon on the approach of an enemy.

The little isle of Westray is by no means the least interesting amongst the Orkneys. It is of a very irregular form, its superficial contents not much exceeding twenty or perhaps twenty-three miles, has four lakes, and, besides several small creeks, has three or four bays of tolerable size. A rare sort of mouse is found here, nearly twice the size of the black mouse, of a light-brown colour, and called by the inhabitants the *vole mouse*. And yet it is said that no rat can live here.

One old writer tells us: "Of all the islands in Orkney, Westray is the most fertile. Here the better sort of people make their residence. There is an excellent fort"—Noltland Castle—"not yet finished. Here the peasants, or country people, had of old a terrible battle with the Hibernians or Lewismen, which being routed, were all put to the sword. One individual, however, more gallant and robust, eminently distinguished himself, fighting after the rest of his companions were destroyed. Having had both his legs cut off below the hams, he was seen in the affray upon his stumps bravely defending himself." Notwithstanding the utter impossibility of the thing here described, it would be hard, indeed, to refuse belief to it when the rock, against which he leant as he fought, to this day bears the name of the *Highlandman's Hammer*, in commemoration of his defence and the sturdy blows he laid about him.

The possessor of Noltland Castle owns also

BALFOUR, in the Island of Shapinsey, in the same county, where he principally resides. The original House, erected in 1780-90, by Colonel Thomas Balfour, has been lately almost entirely rebuilt in the old Scottish style of architecture of the middle or end of the sixteenth century, and the naturally magnificent site has been improved to the utmost by the architectural skill and genius of David Bryce. Balfour is now one of the most beautiful seats in the north of Scotland.

APLEY CASTLE, near Wellington, Salop, the seat of St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq., a magistrate for the county. This estate has been for many ages in the family of Charlton. There is a royal charter (still in the possession of the family) dated 1 Edward I., authorising Alan de Charlton to castellate

and embattle his mansion of Apley, which thus, as affording a useful stronghold, became a subject of contest between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads—the latter of whom stormed it, under Colonel Ellis. The affair is narrated, in his usual quaint way, by Richard Baxter, who married a daughter of Francis Charlton, Esq., and wrote what he called a *breviate* of her life.

“We were born,” he says, “in the same county, within three miles and a half of each other; but she of one of the chief families in the county; and I but of a mean freeholder—called a gentleman for his ancestors’ sake—but of a small estate, though sufficient. Her father, Francis Charlton, Esq., was one of the best justices of the peace in that county: a grave and sober worthy man, but did not marry till he was aged and gray, and so died while his children were very young, who were three, of which the eldest daughter and his only son are yet alive. He had one surviving brother, who, after the father’s death, maintained a long and costly suit about the guardianship of the heir (yet living). This uncle, Robert, was a comely, sober gentleman; but the wise and good mother, Mary, durst not trust her only son in the hands of one that was his next heir. And she thought that nature gave her a greater interest in him than an uncle had. But it being in the heat of the late civil war, Robert, being for the parliament, had the advantage of strength, which put her to seek relief at Oxford from the king, and afterwards to marry one Mr. Haumer, who was for the king, to make her interest that way. Her house, being a sort of a small castle, was now garrisoned for the king. But at last Robert procured it to be besieged by the parliament’s soldiers, and stormed and taken where the mother and the children were, and saw part of their buildings burnt and some lye dead before their eyes; and so Robert got possession of the children.

“But at last she, by great wisdom and diligence, surprised them, and secretly conveyed them to one Mr. Bernards, in Essex, and secured them against all his endeavours.”

Upon the son, who had been the bone of so much contention, coming of age, the mother took a separate house for herself and her daughters, and here it was that Baxter first became acquainted with his future wife, Margaret.

The present mansion was built about 1790, not more than two hundred yards from the old castle, by St. John Charlton, Esq., uncle of the present possessor. It is a plain, but substantial, brick house, and deficient in none of the modern requisites for convenience.

The ruins of the ancient castle still re-

main, and from these it would appear to have been an edifice of much beauty.

THE PRIORY, Wherwell, Hampshire, about four miles from the town of Andover, the seat of William Iremonger, Esq. It was in the olden time a Benedictine nunnery, founded in, or near, 986, by Elfrida, wife of King Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, as an expiation for having caused the murder of her first husband, Athelwold, or Ethelwold, that she might become a queen, and of her step-son, King Edward the Martyr, that her own son, Ethelred, might obtain a crown. She had in vain opposed the election of Edward to the vacant throne, the Witenagemote voting unanimously in his favour, and thus defeated, she did not hesitate a moment about removing him out of her way. In the meanwhile, she maintained an external show of good will, deceived by which, Edward one day out hunting, stopped at her castle-gate, Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire, and without dismounting from his horse, received a cup of mead. While in the act of drinking, he was stabbed in the back by an assassin, prepared beforehand for the purpose, and dropped lifeless. Nor were these the only murders attributed to her at the time, and confirmed by subsequent historians. Upon a certain day, it happened that Saint Brithonod, the Prior of Ely Monastery, was journeying through the New Forest, on his way to the royal court, when, on looking round, he suddenly perceived the queen beneath a tree, employed in the unholy rites of magic. Hereupon he made a speedy retreat, and went on his way to the king, by whom he was received with all love and honour. Having attained the object of his mission, he prepared to return, but unwilling to offend the queen by any show of neglect, although he detested her practices, he obeyed a summons to visit her, under pretence of wishing to consult him upon matters touching the health of her soul. She was alone, and, like Potiphar, would fain have ensnared the good man; but he firmly played the part of Joseph, and she being at length convinced that all her arts must fail with one so holy, called in some of her women, and ordered them to slay him. That the body might betray no symptoms of the violence used upon it, she desired them to heat a sword red hot and thrust it up him, the same agonizing form of death that was practised on Edward II. in Berkley Castle,—

“The shrieks of death through Berkley’s roof that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing king.”

The murder was undiscovered at the time, and would probably have so continued, but that the queen, in due process of time, being seized with remorse, made a penitential con-

fession of all her crimes, and sought to atone for them by founding Wherwell Priory at her own expense. Thither, when completed, she retired for the remainder of her life; and there, when she died, was buried, with all the honours due to her former rank and subsequent piety.

The dissolution of monasteries threw this, as it did all other ecclesiastical establishments, into the hands of Henry, who however was not in general a niggard of his plunder. Wherwell was shortly afterwards granted to Lord Delawarr, in exchange for other property. It was next bought by Cutler Boulton, Esq., and by him bequeathed to his niece, Lady Fryer, who had three daughters. One of them married Joshua Iremonger, and he bought the shares of the other two, having for that purpose disposed of the family estate in Berkshire.

The Priory has been much modernized, to adapt it to the purposes of modern life; an old convent, as may well be supposed, having little that is essential to convenience, as the word is now understood. The River Test runs through the park, which consists of about eighty acres, and a branch of the same stream passes under the centre of the house.

BOLTON HALL, Yorkshire, near Skipton in Craven, the seat of Mrs. Mary Littledale, eldest daughter of the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Langeliffe Hall, and widow of Anthony Littledale, Esq. In the time of Henry the First this was possessed, among other large estates, by Oughtred de Bolton. His descendant, Catherine de Bolton, conveyed it by marriage to Simon de Pudsey, a direct descendant of Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham and Earl of Northumberland, a nephew of King Stephen. In the Pudsey family it remained until 1728, when upon the death of Ambrose Pudsey, Esq., it passed to his nephews, Christopher, who died unmarried, and then to Ambrose, the sons of his sister Jane and William Dawson, Esq., of Langeliffe Hall. Pudsey Dawson, the son of Ambrose, sold the estate in 1804 to John Bolton, Esq., who resold it in 1833 to Mrs. Littledale (the eldest daughter of Pudsey Dawson, Esq.,) the present owner of the property.

There is a curious statement in Whittaker's "Craven" in regard to an ancestor of the Pudsey family,—curious as being a misstatement of an author who in general is remarkable for correctness. He tells us, "William Pudsey, Esq., who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, is reported in the traditions of the neighbourhood nearly to have forfeited his life by a transaction which I shall relate in the words of Webster, who in 1671 published a work intitled, *Metallographia*, or *History of Metals*. In this work, under the title

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Silver, he says, 'the other place where silver has been found, was within the township of Rimington, in Craven, in a field called Skelhorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsey, an ancient esquire and owner of Bolton-Hall juxta Bolland, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth did get good store of silver ore, and convert it to his own use, or rather coined it as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that country call Pudsey shillings to this day. But whether way soever it was, he procured his pardon for it, and had it as I am certified from the mouths of those who had seen it.'"

Now Webster has three chapters—the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth—which treat of silver, but in none of them is there a syllable to the purpose quoted by Whittaker. There can be no doubt however of such a tradition having existed, for there is a frightful chasm still bearing the name of *Pudsey's Leap*, from the circumstance of his leaping it to escape his pursuers, but in all probability one part of the story is as fabulous as the other.

It is not known at what precise time, nor by whom, Bolton Hall was built. Bishop Pooeocke thought it the oldest house he had ever seen, and certainly, to judge from the architecture, the hall, which is the oldest part about it, cannot be more recent than the reign of Edward the Third. A room still remains in which Sir Ralph Pudsey for many weeks together sheltered Henry the Sixth in 1464, after the loss of the battle of Hexham, so fatal to the Lancastrians in general. A well in the garden still retains the name of that monarch, who, according to tradition, first caused it to be dug, and walled, in its present shape for a bath. Upon quitting his place of refuge Henry, left behind him, either as tokens of regard, or from haste and trepidation, a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon, which are preserved as sacred relics in the family. The boots are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deer's skin, tanned with the fur on, and about the ancles is a kind of wadding to keep out wet. They have been fastened by buttons from the ancle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small—little more than eight inches long—the toes round, and the soles, where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch diameter.

The gloves are also of Spanish leather, and are lined in the same way. They reach up to the elbow, like women's gloves, but have been occasionally turned down with the deer's skin outwards. The hands, like the feet, are extremely small, not exceeding those of a middle-sized female—an unfortunate circumstance for a king in those days when kings were expected to assist in fighting their own battles, and when the hand-to-hand

nature of their combats made the possession of great bodily strength an indisputable requisite in a soldier.

"Bolton Hall," says the antiquarian Dodsworth, "standeth very pleasantly among sweet woods and fruitful hills." To be more precise, it is situated at the junction of the Skirden with the Ribble, three quarters of a mile south of the village of Bolton by Bewland. It is castellated, and remarkable for its solidity even at a period when buildings were most substantial. As an instance of this may be quoted the rail in a gallery, intended for the security of those passing from one room to another, and which is thicker than the principal timbers of a modern mansion.

The country in the neighbourhood of the Hall is exceedingly beautiful and romantic, abounding in deep and woody dingles, some of which would be no bad locality for Ben Jonson's witch, Maudlin—

"Within a gloomy dimble she doth dwell
Down in a pit o'ergrown with brakes and briars."

LILBURN TOWER, Northumberland, the seat of Edward John Collingwood, Esq. The old house was built in the year 1200, though it is no longer known by whom. It was however pulled down and rebuilt in 1828 by Henry John William Collingwood, Esq., and is now a handsome Elizabethan structure. The private portion of the grounds was laid out by the celebrated Gilpin, and comprise approaches from the east and west, with lodges, gateways, gardens, and a terrace. The ruins of an ancient tower and chapel still remain, showing in part the origin whence the place derived its name, while the rest is supplied by the River Lil, which winds through the grounds, having had its parish in the Cheviot Hills.

There is also an astronomical observatory built by the present proprietor.

NABURN HALL, near York, the seat of the Rev. William Lindsay Palmes, son of the late George Palmes, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for Yorkshire. Prior to the year 1224 Naburn was at one time possessed by the Waterfields, from whom it passed, by marriage, into the family of the Palmes', and with them it has remained ever since.

There are no means of showing when the Hall was built, but it has been so completely altered, that since the old gateway was removed, there remains not a vestige of antiquity about it. It is now a modern-looking edifice, standing by the River Ouse, on an eminence, with neat pleasure-grounds sloping on two sides to the river. There is a fine old rookery, and the parish-church stands within the demesne, very near the mansion.

GARTHYNGHARED, Merionethshire, North Wales, the seat of Edward Owen, Esq. The present mansion was built about forty-six years ago by the late Edward Owen, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Merionethshire, and its high sheriff in 1819, father of the gentleman now in possession; but there is another and smaller house upon the estate, the former abode of the family which has held this estate from time immemorial. The new building is a plain, yet very commodious dwelling, situated amongst the romantic scenery upon the banks of the River Mawddach, or Barmouth estuary—in Welsh *Aber Mau*, from its being the point of confluence between the River Mau and the sea, *Aber* (here corrupted into *Bar*) signifying the junction of waters. From the house is a beautiful view of wild hills and woodlands down to the open sea.

NASH COURT, Shropshire, the seat of Geo. Pardoe, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. The estate has belonged to the family of the Pardoes for many generations, but the exact time of their first settling here is unknown. Cleeton, in the same county, was the old family residence, but it has fallen into neglect as a mansion, and is now occupied by the tenant farmer.

Nash Court, which is a substantial brick building, was erected about eighty or ninety years ago by George Pardoe, of Cleeton, great-grandfather of the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is situated at no great distance from Tenbury, a market-town in Worcestershire, from which county Salop is divided by the River Teme.

WRENBURY HALL, Cheshire, about five miles from Nantwich, the seat of John Cross Starkey, Esq.

In the reign of Edward III. John de Wrenbury held in demesne, as of fee, the manor of Wrenbury, from Sir Ralph de Vernon, and would seem to have had his name from it. He had issue three daughters, co-heiresses, the eldest of whom in the division of his property, subsequent to his death, obtained Wrenbury, which she conveyed, by marriage, to Randle de Odinton, or Olton. His son had also three daughters, and the manorial rights of the Oltons passed to Eleanor, the eldest of these co-heiresses, who, in the reign of Richard II., conveyed it by marriage to Thomas Starkey, Esq., of the Stretton branch of the family. It then continued in the direct line till the death of the late Thomas Starkey in 1802, when it devolved to his widow, who in 1811 bequeathed it to her nephew, John Cross, Esq., the son of her sister Mary, married to William Cross, Esq. In compliance with his aunt's will, this gentleman, the present owner of the

property, assumed the surname of Starkey, and quartered the arms of Starkey with those of Cross, by grant obtained for that purpose from the Heralds' College.

It is uncertain at what time the house was built, though, to judge from appearances, it must be at least four hundred years old, and perhaps even much older. The style of architecture is Anglo-Norman, the front being one hundred feet wide, with large peaks in the form of a capital A. It is two storeys high, each storey comprising ten windows, and has a handsome portico, surrounded by extensive shrubberies and pleasure-grounds. The present owner, upon coming into possession of the house, had it thoroughly repaired, and covered the front with stucco, so as to make a considerable change in the character of its appearance, though it remains substantially the same.

BARNARD CASTLE, co. Durham. The crumbling ruins of the feudal fortress—that mighty effort of human power—illustrate the instability of the works of man. Time, in his relentless course, spares not the lofty tower or the embattled fort; and under his withering touch, the pride and pageantry of kings are but as nothing. Of all the massive structures of the age of chivalry, how few vestiges remain! and these, mouldering day by day, attest, more forcibly than even utter destruction, the insignificance of earthly objects.

“Stern sons of war!——
Behold the boast of feudal pride!
What now of all your toils are known?
A grassy trench, a broken stone!”

Grand is the contrasted, the undying beauty of the works of God! The same azure sky, whose sunbeams fell on Barnard's

“Battled tower and portal grey”

six centuries ago, still enlivens, with its bright reflection, the lovely landscape of the Tees, the river itself flows on as of old, through its deep trench of solid rock, and the eye can yet dwell on the same impressive scenery that first attracted to the spot the Norman founder of Barnard Castle. Next to this enduring pre-eminence of nature, that which has the most lasting existence in connection with the feudal castle, is the halo that the achievements of successive possessors shed around its tottering ruins; and in this respect few memorials of the past can vie with that we are about to describe.

Guy Baliol came into England with the Conqueror, and received from William Rufus a grant of the barony of Bywell in Northumberland, and the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, with the lordships of Middleton and

Gainford, in Durham, all of which extensive possessions descended to his son, Barnard de Baliol, a potent baron and brave soldier. This feudal lord, attracted by the commanding situation, reared his castle on the lofty cliff which overhangs the Tees, gave to it his own name of Barnard, and there fixed his Caput Baronie. Retainers soon gathered for protection and favour around the walls of their chieftain's fortress, and a borough and market town, endowed with immunities and privileges, arose under its shelter. To the founder of the castle succeeded his son, Barnard II., a warrior like his father, and an inheritor of his gallant spirit. In 1174, he joined the northern barons in their march to the relief of Alnwick Castle, then beleaguered by William of Scotland, and to his undaunted energy the success of the expedition is mainly attributable. Towards morning, when the baronial forces had proceeded about twenty-five miles from Newcastle, a dense fog arose, so thick as to render the advance dubious and dangerous, but, sensible of the necessity of expedition, “Stay or turn who will,” said Baliol, “if I go alone, yet will I onward.” Fortune favoured the enterprise; the mist suddenly dispersed, and the towers of Alnwick glittered before them in the morning sun. The siege was raised, and the Scottish monarch led captive to King Henry at Northampton. The next possessor of Barnard Castle, the son and heir of the former proprietor, was Eustace de Baliol, whose name occurs only in territorial grants and monastic endowments. But the martial glory of the race slept for a brief space only. Eustace's son, Hugh de Baliol, who answered for thirty knights' fees, stands prominently forward among the bold barons who adhered to King John, and is celebrated for his defence of Barnard Castle against Alexander of Scotland; but he confined not his efforts to honourable warfare. As a predatory soldier, he was long the terror of the north. His death occurred before 1228, for in that year, his son, John Baliol, paid one hundred and fifty pounds relief. This feudal lord married Devorguil, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Alan, of Galloway, a great baron of Scotland, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, grandson of David, King of Scotland; and from this alliance arose the claim of the Baliols to the crown of that kingdom. John de Baliol, distinguished for the martial fame so long hereditary in his family, was illustrious also as the munificent founder of the college at Oxford that still bears his name. He died in 1268, leaving a son, Alexander de Baliol, father of John de Baliol, the celebrated competitor for the crown of Scotland, who was declared king by the decision of Edward I. of England. His rule however endured

for a brief period only, and he was compelled to retire to his estate in Normandy, where he died.

His son and successor, Edward Baliol, was crowned King of Scotland after the battle of Duplin, in 1332, and taking on himself the feudal fetters, which even his father had found it too degrading to endure, became bound, under an enormous penalty, to serve the English monarch in his wars. The proud spirit of the Scots could ill brook this degradation, and so strenuous were their efforts to deliver their country, that three months had barely elapsed before Edward Baliol fled, defeated, across the border, to seek the aid of the English monarch, by the assistance of whom he recovered a temporary restoration. At length, in 1355, weary of acting the part of a phantom king, he made an absolute resignation to Edward of England, of his realm of Scotland, "by delivering a portion of the soil and his golden crown." He also surrendered his private estates, the county of Galloway, and lands in Annandale; and received from Edward, in ready payment, five thousand marks, and a pension for life of two thousand pounds sterling. Of Edward Baliol, little more is known than that his death, according to Knighton, occurred at Doncaster.

In him expired the chief male line of Baliol, but some younger branches survived the blight of the parent stem. The Baliols, Lords of Cavers, still existed in 1368, but before the close of the fourteenth century, every trace of the name had passed away. On the forfeiture of John Baliol's English estates in 1296, Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, seized Barnard Castle and its dependencies in right of his royal franchise, but, after a short tenure by the see, the honour and castle of Barnard were granted, by the crown, to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, "the black dog of Arden," one of the most powerful of the English nobles; and thenceforward, for a series of years, it formed part of the magnificent heritage of the princely house of Warwick. No race in English history carries with it a stream of more splendid associations, from the Conquest to the Tudor era, than that of the warlike Beauchamps. Their story has been twice told by Dugdale, and yet it is so interesting, so fraught with romantic adventure, and so brilliant in martial renown, that much do we grieve that our narrow limits preclude more than a passing mention of these illustrious Lords of Barnard Castle. After Guy de Beauchamp followed in succession the two brave earls Thomas, Richard Earl of Warwick, the very plume and pride of chivalry, and his son Henry, created at nineteen, Duke of Warwick, and crowned the next year King of Wight: but transcendent as were

their achievements, their name but rarely occurs in connexion with the castle of Barnard. The towers of Warwick and the forest of Arden had too many charms to permit more than a casual visit to their northern demesnes: and brief must have been the residence of the Beauchamps there. In the wars of the Roses, the strong fortress of Barnard Castle is not even once mentioned.

In Henry, Duke of Warwick, the house of Beauchamp reached the acmé of its glory, and with him the male line expired. His sister and heiress, the Lady Anne, wedded Richard, Earl of Salisbury, who in her right became Earl of Warwick, and succeeded to Barnard Castle. This—the "proud setter up and puller down of kings"—fell at Barnet Field in 1471, and though he left two daughters, Isabel, wife of George, Duke of Clarence, and Anne, married successively to Edward, Prince of Wales, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the latter appears to have obtained undivided possession of the extensive lands which the earl held in the bishopric of Durham. Barnard Castle seems indeed to have been the frequent residence of Gloucester, and to owe to him much of repair and restoration. His highness is also said to have endowed a college within the lordship, for a dean and twelve secular priests—but the design was left incomplete or perished with its founder. Richard ascended the throne in 1483, and fell at Bosworth in little more than two years after. At his death, the fee of Barnard Castle, vested in Henry VII., who restored the estate to the heiress of the Beauchamps, Anne, Countess of Warwick, though probably only for the purpose of acquiring it, more legitimately, himself; as in 1488, she passed it to him by feoffment. Hutchinson, in his *History of Durham*, asserts that Barnard Castle was afterwards enjoyed by the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, and the Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland; but Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in examining the Bowes Papers, found nothing in the slightest degree to confirm the statement. That learned writer thus refers to the subject in his "Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569." "From the death of Richard III. the castle appears to have remained in the possession of the crown; and though occasionally claimed by the Prince Palatine, there is no evidence to show that it ever belonged to the Earls of Westmoreland."

Dubious, however, though this point may be, certain it is that, on the outbreak of "the Rising of the North," which involved in ruin the great houses of Percy and Nevill, Sir George Bowes of Streatham, the main prop of Elizabeth's government in Durham, threw himself into Barnard Castle, as a royal fortress, and after a gallant de-

fence of eleven days against the forces of the rebel earls, which afforded time to the Lords Warwick and Sussex to advance and suppress the rising, surrendered on honourable terms.

In an ancient ballad, the siege is thus commemorated:—

“Then Sir George Bowes he straight way rose,
After them some spoyle to make;
These noble earles turned back againe,
And aye they vowed that knight to take.

That Baron he to his castle fled;
To Barnard Castle then fled he;
The uttermost walles were eathe to won,
The erles have won them presentlie.

The uttermost walles were lime and briek;
But though they won them soon anone,
Long ere they won the innermost walles,
For they were eut in rock and stone.”

Immediately after the suppression of the insurrection, Barnard Castle was leased for twenty-one years to Sir George Bowes, in requital of his faithful and important services; and in the reign of James I. was assigned to the monarch's favourite, Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, afterwards Earl of Somerset, on whose disgrace and condemnation, the lordship was resumed by the crown, and continued thus vested until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it passed by sale from the royal trustees to Sir Henry Vane, the elder. The grandson of this distinguished personage, Christopher Vane, son of the famous Sir Harry Vane, on being raised to the peerage adopted the title of Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, and that honour together with the great Durham estates, has descended to his lordship's representative, Henry, present Duke of Cleveland.

“Barnard Castle,” saith old Leland, “standeth stately upon Tees.” It is founded upon a very high bank, and its ruins impend over the river, including within the area a circuit of six acres and upwards. The fortress stood probably in all its princely strength when Sir George Bowes held it against the insurgent earls, and it remained in some tolerable degree of repair till after its sale to Sir Henry Vane. In 1630, it was unroofed and totally dismantled, and from that period the sumptuous edifice has been gradually mouldering into decay.

“Nothing but the vast strength of its walls,” says Surtees, “has preserved the shell of this noble fortress from the attacks of time, neglect, and constant dilapidation.” Entering the gateway leading from the main street or market (behind the two principal inns) the outer area, where Leland places the chapel, presents the appearance of an open and nearly level close of pasturage, included by three sides of the castle wall, and divided on the north from the inner areas, by a deep

moat and wall. A portion of this outer area on the east and south-east, has been enclosed for plots of garden-ground, which it is necessary to enter to trace the sweep of the walls running along the edge of the crag above Briggate, and after forming an obtuse angle at the southern point, turning westward, still commanding the low suburb and the passage to the bridge. In this portion of the walls, as Hutchinson observes, there is no appearance of tower or bastion, nor, it may be added, any but the most indistinct traces of building in the interior. A portion of this plot perhaps always lay open in pasturage. The inner area, or rather the two inner areas, lying north of the moat, have been surrounded by defences of a much loftier description. The chief strength or dungeon tower of the fortress (that portion perhaps, which baffled the rebel earls after they had won the outer walls), has evidently occupied the north-western area. The site is more elevated than any other within the walls, and encompassed on the south and east by a deep inner moat, which, with a strong wall of good masonry, divides it from the northern or orchard area. This spot, where the principal buildings both for defence and habitation seem to have stood, is now converted into garden-ground. The large area to the north-east is still more completely covered by a thick intricate orchard, which precludes all attempt at ascertaining the interior dispositions of the site. A large pond nearly in the middle of the orchard, is never dry. The walls of these two inner areas are still most magnificent. To the west of the sally-port, leading to the bridge, a huge rifted fragment is nodding to its fall. Then a wall of excellent masonry runs northward, with full buttresses and two pointed lights. Further northward, a beautiful mullioned window hung on projecting corbels, still exhibits within-side, on the soffit of its arch, the boar of Richard with some elegant tracery, plainly marking the latest portion of the castle to be the work of Gloucester. A little further, the great circular tower, of admirable and perfect Ashler work, guards the north-western angle of the fortress. The view of the whole of this range of wall and tower from the bridge, or from the narrow terrace betwixt the castle crag and the river, is most magnificent. From the round tower, whose flight of steps and vaulted roofs are still perfect, the walls turn eastward; in the centre of this northern line, a gateway leads to the flats, flanked by a semi-round tower. There is no appearance of any bastion at the north-eastern angle; but a little beyond the angle are the remains of Brackenbury's Tower (named either from the service of castleward by which that family held their lands, or from an officer of the name.)

ERCHLESS CASTLE, co. Inverness, the seat of The Chisholm, chief of that ancient clan, is a fine, lofty, turretted building. It is said to have been built towards the beginning of the fifteenth century, before Erchless was added to The Chisholm's possessions, but by whom is not well known. It was originally constructed in the old Scotch fashion, and appears to have consisted of a square block of buildings, having a square tower on one of the angles, which contains the staircase and entrance, and having small turrets extending about half-way down the walls, shaped like "pepper-boxes." The additions have been carried out much in the same style, except the introduction of the oriel windows in the large rooms, to suit the taste of the present day. The castle is situated a few miles from the east end of Strathglass, known as The Chisholm Country, which extends many miles in a south-west direction. Erchless Castle is about nineteen miles from Inverness, and nine from Beaully. The grounds immediately about and on the north side of the castle are well wooded, and there are several large trees of great beauty, among which are some of the remains of the old Caledonian forest. Besides a considerable quantity of natural timber, there have been upwards of 1000 acres in the neighbourhood of Erchless planted within the last forty years with larch, elm, ash, beech, plane-tree, Scotch fir, chesnut, &c., which are now in a most flourishing condition.

The estates of Chisholm are now very extensive, and are situated in four different parishes; viz., Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, Urray, and Kintail, and the lands extend from near Beaully for upwards of fifty miles through Strathglass, with the exception of being occasionally intercepted by portions of the Lovat property for the first twelve or thirteen miles, and comprehend the whole of Glencannich, Glenaffric, and part of Glenurquhart, which are remarkable not only for beauty of scenery, but excellent grazing qualities. On the Rivers Cannich and Affric are several fine lakes of many miles in length; the principal of these are Loch Benivian and Loch Affric in Glenaffric, and Lochmulardoch in Glencannich. The scenery of these lakes is of singular grandeur, and probably, in this respect, unequalled by any in Scotland. There are several mountains in Glenaffric and Glencannich, but the highest is Maunsoul in Glenaffric, which is nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea. A fine view of these extensive glens is obtained from this mountain.

Strathglass may vary from a mile and a half to two miles in breadth, having a ridge of mountains of moderate height on each side, and is thus described in the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, published in 1842:—"Few places in the Highlands of Scotland can vie with

Strathglass in romantic beauty and grandeur. The black and barren appearance of the towering mountains on either side, although happily relieved in many places by the appearance of a considerable quantity of birch, hazel, and natural fir, contrasts well with the fertility and loveliness of the smiling vale below, through which the River Glass gently wends its serpentine course over a bed of purest sand, glistening like a silver thread in the light of a summer sun, and ever and anon concealed from view by the intervening foliage of a fringe of alder, mountain ash, and weeping birch, by which its banks are ornamented. So gently, indeed, does the river flow in many places that a current is scarcely at all perceptible, and its unrippled surface reflects, as from a mirror, the gaunt and hoary rocks which overlook it, and which seem as if placed sentry there for the purpose of preserving the peaceful and rustic scene below from the assault of conflicting elements or the intrusion of unhallowed strife. This romantic Strath affords great attraction to tourists, many of whom visit it in the summer season."

The River Glass, after winding its course down Strathglass, falls rapidly into the *Dhruim*, a place much admired for its romantic scenery. In several places, rocks ascend to a considerable height—some of them assuming a conical shape in the centre of the river. On both sides of the river, in its progress through the *Dhruim*, the mountains are very steep and rugged, but the great quantity of weeping birch by which nature has so elegantly clothed their otherwise harsh appearance, gives a charm to the whole scene which altogether forms a fit subject for the strain of the poet and visit of the tourist. The public road through the *Dhruim* is at a considerable height above the bed of the river, and commands a fine view to the traveller. Further down are the falls of Kilmorack, on the Lovat property, which, although very romantic, are destitute of a great deal of the grandeur and loveliness of the *Dhruim*.

Portions of the grounds of Erchless and Glencannich have lately been converted into deer forests, to which purpose they are admirably well adapted. Of this, ample proof is afforded in the large stock of deer which is already on the grounds. There is a fine profusion of game on the property, which consists of deer, blackcock, and muir game, ptarmigan, woodcock, snipe, hare, &c.; while in the lakes are found ducks, swans, wild geese, and fishes in abundance. In several places traces of lead and iron mines are discernible.

At Erchless stands a very neat church in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, which was built by the late Chis-

holm shortly before his death, and this church now forms one of the preaching stations of a missionary, paid partly by The Chisholm and some of the other heritors, and partly by the Committee on the Royal Bounty. The late Chisholm was much esteemed, not only for his exemplary piety, but for his zealous support of the cause of Protestantism. He was twice elected Member of Parliament for the county of Inverness, and continued to discharge his parliamentary duties until the year 1838, when declining health rendered it necessary for him to resign his seat. He died shortly thereafter at an early age, and was buried at Erchless, in a lovely romantic spot a little above the Parliamentary Road, the favourite scene of his frequent retirement for meditation during his life, and which was duly consecrated to be his resting-place in death. It is said an old castle at one time stood on this spot. A very tasty and handsome monument of Aberdeen granite has been erected to his memory by his brother, the present Chisholm.

MEER HALL, in the county of Worcester, the seat of Edward Bearcroft, Esq. This estate was possessed by the Bearcrofts, in lineal male descent, from 1337—and probably from a period long anterior—up to the year 1822, when it passed into the female line, whose heirs assumed the name and arms of Bearcroft.

Meer Hall was built by Thomas Bearcroft, in 1337, the tenth year of Edward the Third's reign. It is a half-timbered mansion, approached by a fine avenue of elms, with a wooded hill behind, forming a picturesque back-ground. The front is distinguished by a succession of gables, two larger ones forming the wings, and five of less size the body of the building. In the centre is a clock, and rising high above the roof is an octagon turret, surmounted by a gilt ball. Within are some fine specimens of oak-carving.

In the great civil war, the Bearcroft of the day had the ill-luck to make himself somewhat too conspicuous in behalf of royalty. The consequence was, that Cromwell's troopers took possession of his house, converting the hall into stables, and applying the rest to purposes for which they were most certainly never intended by the original builder. Being set down, in the phrase of the triumphant party, for an inveterate and confirmed malignant, he was heavily fined, and his name still appears in the catalogue of those who were obliged to compound for their estates.

COBHAM HALL, co. Kent, the seat of the Earl of Daruley.—In the reign of King John, the village of Cobham, one of the prettiest in the pleasant land of Kent, gave name to a fa-

mily, which Philipott styles, "noble and splendid," and which was, according to the same quaint historian, "the cradle or seminary of persons, who, in elder ages, were invested in places of as signall and principal a trust or eminence, as they could move in, in the narrow orbe of a particular county." Brayley records, that the first who acquired this estate, and took the name, which became so illustrious to his descendants, was Henry de Cobham, one of the "Recognitores Magnæ Assizæ," to whom William Quatre-Mere, a Norman soldier, assigned the lordship, 1 King John. The grantee, eminent in his day as a faithful adherent of royalty, left three sons, John, Reginald, and William, who all seem to have become distinguished by their knowledge of the laws. The two youngest acted as justices itinerant, the second holding, besides, the important offices of Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and, the eldest, who succeeded to the rich demesne of Cobham, adorned the judicial bench, as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. By two wives, the John de Cobham was father of three sons, from the youngest of whom sprang the Cobhams of Starborough Castle, in Surrey. The eldest, John de Cobham, adopting his father's learned profession, also attained the ermine, and for several years of the reigns of Henry III. and his immediate successor, sat with great honour as a Baron of the Exchequer. At his decease in 1300, the feudal mansion of Cobham devolved on his son, John de Cobham, who embarked with the first Edward in his victorious expedition into Scotland, and was knighted, together with three other Kentish gentlemen of his name, for services at the siege of Caerlaverock. He was also promoted to many offices of trust, the Lieutenantancy of Dover Castle, and the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and had summonses to Parliament as a Baron, 6 Edward. II. The direct male line terminated with this gallant soldier's grandson, John third Lord Cobham, who achieved martial fame in the wars of Edward. III., and gained beside more peaceful distinction by his foundation of Cobham College. His lordship's death occurred in 1407, when his ample inheritance passed to his granddaughter, Joan, the daughter of John de Cobham, by her husband, Sir John de la Pole. This richly-endowed heiress was married no less than five times, 1st to Sir Robert Hermandale, 2dly to Sir Reginald Braybrooke, 3dly to Sir Nicholas Hawbeck, 4thly to Sir John Oldecastle, and 5thly to Sir John Harpenden. She had issue by all her husbands, but the last, yet all her children died young, with the exception of Joan, (her youngest child by Sir Reginald Braybrooke), who became eventual heiress, and marrying Sir Thomas Brooke, of Brooke,

Somersetshire, knight, of good landed property, "knitt Cobham and a large income to her husband's patrimony." We cannot here omit a passing reference to the ill-fated Sir John Oldcastle, the fourth lord of the fair Lady of Cobham. In 1409, he received, *jure uxoris*, summons to Parliament as a baron, and for four years after, resided at his wife's magnificent seat, dispensing good to all around him, until the reign of Henry V., when attaching himself to the Lollards, the first sect of reformers that arose in England, he became obnoxious to the chiefs of the church, and eventually laid down his life in maintenance of his principles, being burnt at the stake in 1417. Of this celebrated personage, Horace Walpole gives a flattering character: "The first author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility, was Sir John Oldcastle, called 'the good Lord Cobham;' a man whose virtues made him a reformer, whose valour made him a martyr, whose martyrdom made him an enthusiast. His ready wit and brave spirit appeared to great advantage on his trial." Reverting to Joane, Lady Brooke, the heiress of the lands of Cobham, we find her husband summoned to Parliament in that barony, twenty-eight years after the unhappy Oldcastle's death; and we read in history that he bravely sustained the glory of the name. A staunch adherent of the White Rose, he fought under the Yorkist banner at the victory of St. Alban's, and commanded at Northampton the left wing of the Yorkshiresmen. No less than ten sons and four daughters were the fruit of the union of Brooke and Cobham, as appears from a sumptuous tomb still standing in beautiful preservation, in the centre of the venerable church of Cobham. It is of white marble, adorned with the effigies of the knight and dame, and supported on either side, by the figures of five of the sons, kneeling; and on the east and west ends, by those of the four daughters. Of this numerous family three sons* only left issue. The eldest, John Brooke, Lord Cobham, a distinguished soldier under Edward IV., was great-grandfather of William, Baron Cobham, Warden of the Cinque Ports, who entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham Hall, in the first year of her reign, with a noble welcome, as she took her progress through the county of Kent. By his royal mistress his lordship was highly esteemed, and for his eminent services as Ambassador to the Low Countries, and afterwards to Don John of Austria, received the Insignia of

the Garter, the Custody of Dover Castle, and the dignified office of Lord Chamberlain. He died in 1596, having, by will, directed the erection and endowment of a new college, on the site of that founded by his ancestor in 1362.

His eldest son Henry, Lord Cobham, succeeded his father as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; but in the reign of James I., being arraigned with his brother, George Brooke, for participation in the alleged treason of Sir Walter Raleigh, he was found guilty and condemned to death,—George Brooke, however, alone suffered. Lord Cobham, by a false and dastardly confession, which proved the ruin of the illustrious Raleigh, procured his own pardon, and sullied for ever the honoured name which he bore. For many years, reduced to the greatest misery and want, he dragged on a despised existence, and at last sank into an humble grave*—far away from the proud resting place of his noble and gallant ancestors: so deplorable was his condition, that Weldon says he would have "starved, had not a trencher-scraper, sometime his servant at court, relieved him with scraps;" and Sir Dudley Carleton relates that he "died in a state of filth, for want of apparel and linen, his wife, the Lady Cobham, though very rich, refusing him even the crumbs from her table." The plot in which Henry, Lord Cobham, and his brother, the Hon. George Brooke were involved, is known as the "Raleigh conspiracy," and amongst the principal actors appear the Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir George Carew, and other persons of eminence. Lord Cobham seems to have been not many degrees removed from a fool, but enjoying the favour of the queen, he was a fitting tool in the hands of his more wily associates. That an intimacy existed between him and his illustrious victim admits of no doubt, and "it is more than probable [we quote from an elegant writer of the present day†] that the old hall of Cobham was often the home of Sir Walter Raleigh, when distinguished as 'the noble and valorous knight.' It is grievous to think that so great a 'worthy' should have been sacrificed to the pitiful cowardice of 'so poor a soul' as the last of the Cobhams—the degenerate

* Henry, Lord Cobham, left no issue: but his brother, the Hon. George Brooke, was father of a son, William, restored in blood but not in estate, who had two daughters, the elder married to Sir John Denham, the poet, and the younger, to Sir William Boothby, Bart., of Broadlow Ash. To these ladies, notwithstanding the attainer, the king granted the precedence of a baron's daughter. From the Hon. Margaret Brooke, Lord Cobham's sister, who wedded Sir Thomas Soderes, Knt., derived Christiana Leveson, the wife of Sir Peter Temple, of Stowe, and grandmother of Sir Richard Temple, created Baron and Viscount Cobham, titles still enjoyed by the Duke of Buckingham.

† S. C. Hall.

* The second son, Reginald, was seated at Aspell, in the county of Suffolk, and is now represented by Francis Capper Brooke, Esq., of Ufford Place, near Woodbridge. The descendants of the youngest son, Hugh, became settled at Glastonbury Abbey and Barrow Grove, in the county of Somerset.

scion of a munificent and valorous race." After the attainder of the imbecile Cobham, an Act of Parliament was passed to confirm his possessions to the crown, and under it James I. granted, in the tenth year of his reign, Cobham Hall with the surrounding estates, then valued at £7000 per annum, to his kinsman, Lodovick Stuart, Duke of Lennox. That nobleman, though thrice married, left no child, and was succeeded by his only brother, Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny, who survived the inheritance but one year. His wife was Catherine, dan. and heir of Gervas Lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, and by her he had a son, James Duke of Lennox and Richmond, K.G., father of Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who died in France in 1660, aged about ten, when his titles and estates, including of course the manor of Cobham, devolved on his cousin-german, Charles Stuart, Earl of Lichfield, K.G. who died at Elsinore, in Denmark, in 1672, while ambassador to that court.* The Lady Katharine, his sister and heiress, who became afterwards in right of her grandmother, Baroness Clifton, married twice: her first husband, Henry Lord O'Brien, was heir of the princely house of Thomond, and her second, Sir Joseph Williamson, one of the principal secretaries of state. The latter gentleman purchased the manor of Cobham, which the debts of the last Duke of Richmond and Lennox forced to be sold, and there resided until his decease. That event occurred in 1701. By his will, he devised two-thirds of his estates to his widow, and the remaining third to a Mr. Hornsby. The former portion devolved, at the death of Lady Katharine, the November following, on her grandson, Edward Lord Cornbury (only son of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by Catherine his wife, dan. and heir of Henry Lord O'Brien), and eventually at that young nobleman's demise in 1713, passed to his sister, Lady Theodosia Hyde, who, the year after, wedded John Bligh, Esq., M.P., and conveyed her share of the Cobham estates to that gentleman, who was afterwards created Earl of Darnley. The remaining third of the property gave rise to tedious litigation, but the suit was at last compromised, and the whole became vested in the Bligh family. It now forms part of the possessions of John Stuart Bligh, tenth and present Earl of Darnley.

The park and woods extend over a considerable space, and many of the trees, especially the old oaks and Spanish chestnuts, are of large girth, and of very picturesque appearance: of these the most remarkable is the chestnut tree known by the name of

"the four sisters," which measures more than thirty feet in circumference, and has been well delineated in Mr. Strutt's work. The avenue leading to the village consists of four rows of lofty limes, and presents one of the finest remaining specimens of the old style of ornamental planting. The mansion itself is a splendid relic of Tudor architecture. Charles, the last Duke of Richmond and Lennox, added to the ancient structure a centre building, of which Inigo Jones was the architect, but the two wings it connects are of earlier date, having been erected by William, Lord Cobham, in 1582. The late Lord Darnley spared neither time nor expense in restoring the character of this noble inheritance. The picture gallery is one of great interest, rich in the works of Titian, Rubens, Guido, Salvator Rosa, and Van-dyke.

The church of Cobham, in Kent, it is well known, contains the finest series of monumental brasses (the memorials of the Cobhams and Brookes) that remain in any church in England.

We have thought that a description of these brasses might not be uninteresting; more especially as we are not aware of any work of common occurrence in which a correct account of them may be found.

The chief series lie in double row across the pavement of the chancel. Twelve brasses remain, one being entirely lost; the figures generally are in a good state of preservation, but the canopies with which nearly all were originally enriched, are, with one or two exceptions, much mutilated. Some few years ago, these brasses, fortunately, attracted the attention of a learned society, or of some antiquaries (we forget the precise particulars), and much was done to them; not a jot, nor a tittle, however, in the way of "restoration," as that term is sometimes understood. Proceeding in a manner far more judicious, search was made for the portions that had been removed, and those found were exactly replaced; the whole of the slabs, apparently, were covered with a composition in imitation of blue marble, while the matrices of the parts that could not be recovered, were filled up with a greenish yellow substance, so that we are at once enabled to form a clear idea of the appearance of the brasses when perfect.

We may observe that all the knights, except the latest, are clad in mixed armour of mail and plate; the lions upon which their feet rest are emblematic of courage, as the dogs at the feet of most of the ladies are of fidelity; they are also distinctive marks of a recumbent posture. The figures, generally, are about five feet in height.

Commencing at the south-east corner of the upper row, the first brass, now headless,

* At his Grace's decease, the Dukedom of Lennox devolved upon Charles II., as nearest collateral heir male, and his majesty was served heir 6th July, 1680.

is that of Sir John de Cobham, 1354, the earliest of the knightly effigies in the church. This memorial is valuable on account of the rarity of brasses of this class, between about 1330 and 1360. Of a fine single canopy, and of the inscription, parts only are left. This Sir John de Cobham was familiarly known as the Young Constable, from having early in life held the office of Constable of Rochester Castle.

The next brass, of which the figure is all that remains, is that of Margaret de Cobham, wife of Reginald de Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and dates about 1375. The lady wears the low dress sideless at the waist, then recently come into fashion, which is also slit up at the sides of the skirt; underneath is the kirtle with tight sleeves, having rows of buttons on the under side; her head-dress is that variety of the reticulated, which has been termed the nebule form. In the engraving in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses of England," the inscription belonging to the next brass is erroneously given to this.

Of the legend of the next brass, just sufficient remains to inform us that it commemorates Maude de Cobham, who was wife of Sir Henry de Cobham. The dress consists of the kirtle, which has a broad flounce of fur at the feet, and is partly buttoned up at the front; over it is worn the mantle, fastened in the usual manner: the head-dress is of the same type as the last, but of the zig-zag variety. Fragments of a single canopy remain. Date c. 1380.

The third lady, Margaret de Cobham, wife of Sir John de Cobham, of whom we shall next have to speak, has suffered very little from mutilation: the fine single canopy, having for its finial a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, the former crowned and holding a sceptre, is quite perfect, and but a small portion of the marginal inscription is lost. On either side of the arch of the canopy is a shield of arms. The costume is very similar to that of Maude de Cobham; the head, the coiffure of which is of the nebule form, rests upon two diapered cushions. The height of the effigy is four feet ten inches, and of the entire composition eight feet three inches.

The next figure is that of Sir John de Cobham, who founded the original college adjoining; on this account he holds in his hands the model of a church, a peculiarity of which this and two other brasses at North Creak, Norfolk, and Cowthorpe, Yorkshire, afford the sole instances. Of the canopy, the pediment only, and of the inscription, but two small fragments, remain; the latter, which varies from the ordinary form, is thus given by Gough:—

*De terre fust fait et souvrne Et en [Terre et a terre]
suis retourne Johan de Cobham, founder de ceste place
qui fut nomme [Rerey] et [Raine] eit la seinte Trinite]*

Sir John de Cobham died A.D. 1407, but the date assigned to this brass, from the style of the armour, is c. 1365, so that it was in all probability laid down during his lifetime, a custom not very unusual, particularly in the case of a founder or benefactor. This knight, the last Lord Cobham of his family, played an important part in the affairs of the state, and was condemned to death for treason, but ultimately pardoned; he also fortified the mansion of his family at Cowling, a few miles from here, and built a new bridge at Rochester.

The effigy of Sir Thomas de Cobham, 1367, which follows, bears considerable resemblance to the preceding, and has about the same quantity left of its canopy and inscription.

The next brass, that of Dame Jone de Cobham, c. 1320, is the earliest of the famed memorials of this church, and in point of date, ranks second of the seven brasses that remain to show the female costume previous to the middle of the fourteenth century. The figure is truly sublime; the serenity and dignity of the expression, the skilful delineation of the dress, the graceful ease of the position, and the boldness of the engraving, combined with the chaste elegance and simple beauty of the canopy—the earliest anywhere existing, and the only one of its kind—render this brass one of unusual interest and value. The dress consists of the kirtle as already described, and over it is a gown with loose sleeves reaching to the elbows; the head-dress is the well-known wimple, so often seen in the architectural decorations of the period. The marginal inscription in Lombardic characters, is rather a late instance of the occurrence of detached letters, a narrow band of brass having been used in the memorial of Sir Roger de Trumpington, at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, as early as 1289. The matrices of the letters, which are bordered by two fillets of brass, are now filled up, but the inscription is still legible and runs as follows, the initial cross being immediately above the finial of the canopy:—

*Dame : Jone : De : Cobeham : Gist : Jsi : Debs :
De : Sa : Alme : Est : Reret : Rake : Vdr : Le :
Alme : Priera : Qaaabate : Jobs : De : Pardona :
Altera*

Four small shields are lost from the upper part of this brass. The height of the figure is five feet eight and a half inches, and of the entire composition as it remains, seven feet four and a-half inches.

Several brasses in the church offer great temptations to the "restorers;" and none greater than this; the figure is perfect, the

pinnaele, capital, and base of the canopy remaining furnish fac-similes of those which are lost; the matrices of the shafts and of the letters of the inscription are plainly visible; the shields only are irrecoverable; let us then pause to express an earnest hope that no attempt of the kind may ever be made. Restorations in matters of this nature are to be deprecated exactly in the proportion in which they are faithful to the old work; it is the skill with which the effigies in the Temple Church have been restored, rendering it impossible to distinguish between what is original and what Mr. Richardson's fancy may have added, that has destroyed their value as authorities. May it never be so with the brasses at Cobham: as it is, all that we see is genuine; let there be no diminution, nor any addition, unless some further portions of the originals be recovered.

The indent of the brass of Sir Henry de Cobham, now altogether lost, completes the first row.

The figures in the second row it will be convenient to take in a different order to that in which they lie, and we shall therefore begin with the centre one to the memory of Joan Lady de Cobham, 1433, considered by a high authority to be the best engraved brass of its time. The lady is habited in the ordinary attire of widows, but without the usual barbe at the neck. Lady Joan, the possessor of the vast patrimony of the Cobhams, was five times married, her fourth husband being Sir John Oldecastle the Martyr, who, on his marriage with her, assumed the title of Lord Cobham; to him, as he died without the pale of the Church, it is hardly necessary to say we need look for no monument here or elsewhere. The accessories of the brass, which are all perfect, consist of six shields of arms, three scrolls, two groups of children placed on either side of the effigy, and an inscription at the feet. This figure is four feet one inch in height.

We regret that the accounts of the sufferings and persecutions of the venerable martyr will not allow us to record how this, his wife, despite the anathemas of the Church, with true womanly sympathy consoled and comforted him; and as after the death of each successive husband she speedily re-married, I fear we must conclude that the great court paid to her, or to her wealth, had the effect it has had in so many instances, of deadening the nobler feelings, the true devotion of her sex.

On the left of Lady Joan, is the figure of Sir Reginald Braybrook, 1405, her second husband, under a fine single canopy supporting a pedestal, upon which is a figure with crossed nimbus, holding a crucifix; on a pedestal at the Knight's feet, is a small

figure of his son. The whole is surrounded with a long marginal inscription in Latin.

On the lady's right hand is the brass of Sir Nicholas Hawberk, 1407, her third spouse, the design of which is evidently taken from the preceding one, though more elaborately carried out, and very probably both memorials are the work of the same artist. The canopy supports three pedestals with figures under canopies; that in the centre is similar to the figure in the last brass; on the right is the Blessed Virgin Mary with Child, and on the left St. George and the Dragon. A shield, with the arms of Hawberk impaling Cobham, was originally affixed to each shaft of the canopy; the arms of Cobham (gu. on a chevron or. three lions ramp. sa.) on the sinister side now alone remain. On a pedestal at the feet is the figure of a child as before: the inscription is marginal, and to precisely the same effect as the last. The height of the effigy is 4 feet 11 inches, and of the entire composition 7 feet 5½ inches.

The two outer brasses in the row respectively commemorate Sir John Broke, whose figure is lost, and lady, 1506, and Sir Thomas Brooke and lady, 1529. Below each brass are groups of children.

The canopy to the former, although coarsely executed when compared with those we have been describing, is worthy of note as belonging to a period when these beautiful enrichments were rapidly going out of vogue. The shield with the instruments of the crucifixion is also unusual.

The inscription to the latter brass, which has shields of arms at its angles, is much better executed than many of the same date, but the great amount of shading in the figures gives proof of the debasement which ultimately destroyed all beauty in brasses.

The costume of this period, with its preposterous armour and fanciful ladies' head-gear, is so well-known from engravings that we shall only observe, that the effigy of the lady of Sir Thomas Brooke is a very late instance of the use of the sideless robe previously described.

Before concluding, let us remind the reader that Cobham is classic ground; Mr. Pickwick has been here; at the little inn, just outside the churchyard, thereafter surnamed in honour of the event, the "*Pickwick* Leather Bottle," did that renowned personage sojourn and here is constantly kept the delightful record of Mr. Pickwick's adventures.

LINLEY WOOD, co. Stafford, the seat of James Stamford Caldwell, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge), a Barrister-at-Law, inherited from his father, James Caldwell, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Staf-

ford, and for many years Recorder of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The House stands on an eminence, embosomed in trees, and commands a very fine and extensive view, over the Vale of Cheshire, of the Peckforton Hills, and Beeston Castle, and behind them of ranges of Welch mountains—Dinas Bran (above Llangollen), Moel Vanna, &c., and the summit of Snowdon is distinctly seen, in favourable weather, with the naked eye.

In the House are a few very good pictures by Sir Peter Lely, Kneller, Vandyck, Jansens, Mireveldt, &c.

WRAY CASTLE, in the parish of Hawkshead, co. Lancaster, the seat of James Dawson, Esq., a county magistrate, is a massive structure, standing on a promontory near the head of Windermere, and commanding, from its windows, terrace, and tower, a varied and extended view of bold and beautiful scenery. The grounds are one continuous undulating surface down to the edge of the lake, and, although, during a former greedy and wasteful occupation, they were reduced to a most impoverished condition, the present proprietor, by judicious management, and liberal nurture, has made them assume a really picturesque character. The building of the mansion, the style of which is castellated Gothic, was commenced in 1840, and completed in 1847. The late Mr. Wordsworth remarked, in allusion to Wray Castle, that "it had added a dignified feature to the interesting scenery in the midst of which it stands." The Poet of the Lakes honoured "The Wray," by planting a mulberry tree on one of its slopes, and, at the moment when the ceremony was finished, a gentleman repeated and applied the lines addressed to the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare:—

"Bend to thee, blest mulberry!
Matchless was he who planted thee,
And thou, like him, immortal shalt be."

GLENERICHT, near Blair Gowrie, co. Perth, the seat of Major-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H.

This beautifully situated residence, erected in 1800 by the present owner's father, the late William Chalmers, Esq., is a quadrangular cottage, on an eminence close to the north bank of the River Ericht, over which an iron suspension bridge of unusual structure was erected by Sir William Chalmers in 1824. This bridge forms a communication, by the approach, between the House and the public road leading from Blair Gowrie to Cally and Braemar. The road is about a mile distant from the House, which is visible from all

points in passing. The whole surrounding grounds are covered with natural coppice and planted woods.

PENHELE, Cornwall, the seat of the Rev. Henry A. Simcoe, is between four and five miles from Launceston, in the parish of Egloskerry. At the time of the Domesday survey, this manor formed part of the vast possessions of Robert de Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, half-brother of the Conqueror; and within a century after was included in the estates of the great family of Botreaux, so continuing until conveyed in marriage by Margaret, only daughter and heir of William Lord Botreaux, to Robert, second Lord Hungerford, whose descendant and heiress, Mary Hungerford, Baroness Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, married Edward, second Lord Hastings, and was mother of George, first Earl of Huntingdon. Penhele thus vested in the noble house of Hastings, and was sold, temp. Queen Elizabeth, by George, Earl of Huntingdon, to George Grenville, Esq. whose arms are cast in plaster on the ceiling of two of the apartments at Penhele. From the Grenvilles the estate passed, by sale, to John Speccott, Esq., who served as High Sheriff of the county in 1622. His grandson, John Speccott, Esq., who represented Cornwall in three parliaments of King William III., devised Penhele to the heirs male of his aunt, Mrs. Long, one of whom, John Long, Esq., of Penhele, was High Sheriff in 1724. Margaret, daughter and heir of John Long, married John P. Herring, Esq., who took up his abode at Penhele, and there resided until his death in 1806. Subsequently the property was the subject of litigation, and eventually came by purchase into the possession of the present proprietor, the Rev. H. A. Simcoe.

It is uncertain at what time, or by whom, the mansion was built. It was re-fronted in granite by one of the Speccotts, his own and his wife's initials, "P. S.," "G. S.," being cut over the entrance door. There is a tradition that this Paul Speccott, a stanch Cavalier, and Privy Counsellor to Charles I., kept a company of horse for the king's service, which the extent of the stables, and the large loft above, seems to justify. The House is Elizabethan, enclosing a quadrangle, of which two sides only are occupied with buildings; the granite front forming the south, and a colonnade, with rooms over, the north.

The site of the old Bowling Green, with its terrace (the former converted by its present owner into a kitchen-garden,) still remains, as also the fish-ponds and rookery, in which are some fine old Spanish chesnuts. The Grenville and Speccott arms, with various quarterings, decorate the ceilings of two of the

apartments, and on the principal staircase are two shields on painted glass.

KNOLE PARK, Gloucestershire, in the parish of Almondsbury, about seven miles from Bristol, the seat of William Chester Master, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the third regiment of Guards. This estate was possessed by the Lords of Berkeley until 1148, when Robert Fitzharding, having founded the Abbey of Saint Augustin in Bristol, endowed it with the manor of Almondsbury. At the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, it was granted, but with a reserved rent, to Miles Partridge, Esq., who, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, conveyed it to Henry Darey, Esq. By him it was afterwards sold to Thomas Chester, whose father, William, belonged to a younger branch of the Chesters of Huntingdonshire, and was gentleman of the horse to the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded in 1522.

In 1763, the Thomas Chester, then possessor of the estate, dying without issue, bequeathed it to the daughter and only child of his brother, Richard Howe Chester, who conveyed it by marriage to William Bromley, Esq., of Warwickshire, whereupon he assumed the name and arms of Chester.

The ancient mansion-house stood near the church, but is now converted into a farmhouse. The present mansion, which is Elizabethan, stands upon the highest spot of an old Saxon fortification, whence the ground drops suddenly to a grass terrace, edged with large timber trees, and thence again to the Park below. This camp, according to tradition, was the work of Offa, King of the Mercians, whose coffin, if we may believe the vulgar, was dug out of a tumulus at Over, in this parish, in the year 1650. In the excavations then made, there were found the entire bones of two men. One of the skeletons was of unusual size, enclosed in a stone coffin so artificially cemented that no joint could be discovered in it. The stone which covered the coffin was very ponderous, of a greyish colour without, but reddish, and studded with a shining sparry substance within. Two coins were also found, that at the time were supposed to be Roman. But how could this be? How could Roman coins find their way into a Saxon coffin? and that it was Saxon there can be no doubt; the corpse was found in a sitting posture, which Dresselius says was the customary mode of burying kings and princes, as emblematic of eternity.

The view from this hill is equally beautiful and extensive. It looks over the mouth of the Severn—about two miles off—the Avon, the Usk, and the Wye, as far as the Black Mountain in Wales.

BLAIR HOUSE, Ayrshire, in the parish of Dalry, the seat of William Fordyce Blair, Esq., Captain R.N. It has always belonged to the family of Blair, which by numerous intermarriages is connected with the first houses in the west of Scotland.

This mansion which stands on a hard blue whin rock, was certainly erected before the year 1200, and there is a stone in the wall with the date 1130 upon it. There can, however, be no doubt of its having been built by Roger de Blair, who married Mary Mure, of the Rowallan family, and aunt to Elizabeth Mure, Queen of Robert II. He was himself an adherent of that successful soldier. Originally the building was a square tower, but additions have been made to it from time to time, till the whole forms a singular, but picturesque old mansion, standing in a park of nearly three hundred acres. Some of the walls of Blair are fourteen feet thick, and the whole of the lower part of the house is arched. In 1616, Lady Margaret Blair ornamented the windows and the outside of Blair in representation of her own family residence, Hamilton Palace. Her initials are curiously blended over the windows with the letters W. B., and her arms are impaled with those of Blair over the front door. Within the last forty years extensive plantations have grown upon steep rocky banks, which before had produced little or nothing. These consist of silver, and spruce firs, larch, plane, oak, beech, chesnut, ash, horse-chesnut, and willow. One of the largest sweet chesnuts in Scotland is at Blair, measuring twenty-three feet round, six feet up.

Perhaps the most picturesque feature of this estate is the romantic and wooded glen of the Dusk, in which there is a natural cavern forty feet above the bed of the little river. It has been hollowed by some of the accidents of time out of a limestone bank, and has two entrances. Of these the main, or western, entrance is situated below a huge overhanging cliff, the top of which is covered by hazel, mountain-ash, and two large plane-trees. The interior, by a little aid from fancy, may be thought to resemble a Gothic arch, the roof being in part supported by two massive columns, and having over it about thirty feet of rock and earth. Its utmost breadth does not exceed twelve feet, but it is full a hundred and eighty feet long, if not more; and near the middle it expands into a sort of chamber, the internal surface being covered by calcarious incrustations. In olden times it was popularly held to be the abode of fairies, and hence it obtained the name of the Elf-House. At a later period it served as a hiding place for the Covenanters, when flying from the religious persecutions of Charles II.

Various tumuli and other reliques have been found in this parish; and near Blair House itself, about ten years ago, an urn was discovered, containing burnt bones and a quantity, as it seemed, of coal ashes.

Lately, too, various coins and pieces of old swords and helmets have been turned up on the hill of Pencote, where a battle was fought in Charles the Second's time.

UGBROOKE, Devonshire, about one mile south-west of Chudleigh, the seat of Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh.

This building was left unfinished, in 1673, by Thomas, Lord Clifford, but was completed in 1760 by Hugh, Lord Clifford. It stands on the side of an eminence, and is in form quadrangular, having two fronts and four towers, battlemented, and, as Prince quaintly says of it, "is a pleasant and noble seat, much enlarged by the addition of a curious chapel, and very useful apartments." The main front has eleven windows, besides the library and chapel, which are contiguous. The side front has ten windows looking into the Park upon a sheet of water, formed from the River Ugbrooke, which has given its name to the seat. Ugbrooke, or Wogbrooke, signifies, according to Chapple, *the crooked, bending, or serpentine brook*, from the Saxon *wog*, "curious."

The entrance to the mansion is by a spacious hall, which leads into a dining-parlour, thirty-six feet long by twenty-four wide. In this apartment are some valuable portraits by Sir Peter Lely. It opens into a drawing-room of nearly the same size, containing amongst other pictures the "Woman taken in Adultery," by Titian, a rare work of art, for which the owner was offered fifteen hundred guineas. Here also are two handsome marble slabs cut from a rock in the park, and presenting fine specimens of the Devonian marble. The library is spacious, and filled with an excellent collection of books, ancient as well as modern, and embracing a large round of literature; while every room exhibits either the rarities of the olden time, or the luxuries of modern art.

The Park was made by the first Lord Clifford, and "his successor Hugh Lord Clifford planted the spacious walks with horse-chestnut, lime, and other trees, which in their season yield a pleasant and fragrant entertainment to the passenger." At a yet later period considerable plantations were added, of beech, poplar, laurel, and all kinds of fir, through the midst of which runs a noble walk, twenty-four feet wide, and winding on to a considerable extent. Taken altogether, the grounds are not less than seven miles in circumference, comprising an almost endless variety of landscape, and all equally enchanting.

"Collected here,
As in one point all nature's charms appear;
Hills strive with woods, with waters woods agree,
Of Devon's charms the grand epitome.
To those who judge by studied rules of art,
And make the whole subservient to a part,
Whose taste the neat parterre and formal line,
Or studied clumps and circling path confine,
Misshapen, rude, and rough, the draught may seem;
The great sublime was never meant for them.
O'er opening vales see hills on hills arise,
New objects vary still, and still surprise.
Through all those wilds our eyes unbounded roam
O'er half the sphere, and still confess their home;
For still no bounds the several parts control
Rocks, hills, and plains form one united whole.
See, Haldown here his russet length extends,
There Dart's high Torr in cloud-capp'd pomp ascends.
Around th' horizon, broken and uneven,
Rocks frown o'er rocks, and prop the bending heaven.
Scoop'd out by nature's hand there back they slide
In wild disorder, and the chain divide;
With bulky pride then swelling out again,
They crowd along, and break upon the plain.
The lovely plain, in pleasing contrast, now
More brightly smiles, and softens all below.
Here the majestic *Tring*, with conscious pride,
Pours from his urn the tributary tide;
Now, hid in shade, he works his silent flood
Thro' the dark mazes of the pendant wood;
Now murmurs on, and bursting into day,
O'er chiding pebbles rolls himself away;
Then turns, and winds his current back again,
As loth to leave the sweet, alluring plain,
Till, sweeping through the fields with wider sway,
He rides along, and rushes to the sea.
Here rich Pomona, too, with apples crown'd,
Scatters her fruits and sparkling nectar round.
See, cheerful industry walks o'er the plain
With all the rural graces in her train,
On verdant slopes while Pan his flocks surveys,
And golden Ceres all her stores displays."

The plain prose of the county historian gives a yet more graphic description of this favourite spot, and, perhaps, even in essence a more poetical one. "The scenery of Ugbrook," says Polwhele, "is very different from that of Mamhead and Powderham. The romantic wilderness of the former may be contrasted with the comparatively tame beauties of the latter. Ugbrook hath all within itself. Powderham and Mamhead, particularly the latter, derive half their charms from distant prospect. Here the woods sweep wildly round, pursuing the course of the valley. Here the park presents to us the finest features of extensive lawn, smooth and verdant, noble eminences, and magnificent masses of shadow. Here the gigantic oaks, and other forest trees, some throwing their extravagant arms across the stream, others wreathing high their old fantastic roots, and the various windings of the brook, at one time almost hid within its rugged banks, at another whitening as it struggles amidst fragments of rocks, at another gliding over its marble bed, are points which cannot but attract admiration."

The approach to the House, upon leaving the turnpike road, winds along for nearly half-a-mile, amidst a blended scene of lawns, woods, rocks, and waters. Upon an eminence are the remains of a Danish encampment, of an elliptical form, surrounded by a trench, and overhung with oaks of great age and magnitude. From this point may be had

many noble and extensive prospects over a remarkably fine portion of the country.

There is a tradition that this place was the favourite retreat of the poet Dryden, who here composed his celebrated "*Hind and Panther*," in defence of the Roman Catholic Church. Sir Walter Scott, however, tells us "it was chiefly composed in a country retirement at Rushton, near his birth-place, in Huntingdon. There was an embowered walk at this place, which, from the pleasure which the poet took in it, retained the name of *Dryden's Walk*, and here was erected, about the middle of the last century, an urn, with the following inscription: 'In memory of Dryden, who frequented these shades, and is here said to have composed his poem of the *Hind and the Panther*.'" Both stories, under certain restrictions, may be true. The poem consists of three parts, and it is very possible that they may have been written at different times, and in different places. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh also possesses—

COURT HOUSE, Somersetshire, three miles and a half from Bridgewater, in the hundred of Cannington, anciently written Cantetone, Candetone, and Canytone. This word, in all its varieties, is compounded of the British word *cann*, signifying "fair," and the Anglo-Saxon *tun*, a "town." In the reign of King Stephen it was held of the crown by Walter de Courey, a Norman by extraction, and sewer, or chief butler, to the Empress Maud. Being of a very religious turn, he founded here, about 1140, a priory for Benedictine nuns, the patronage of which was vested in the Lords of Stoke, now called from them "*Stoke Courey*." It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consisted of a prioress and about twelve nuns. After the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., the site of this house, with the manor and rectory of Cannington, was granted by the monarch to Edward Rogers, Esq. Either he, or, as seems more probable, his son, deserted the old manor-house—which still exists close by as a farm-house—and converted the priory into the present manorial building. The time of the change is sufficiently shown by the architecture to have been the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Cannington is now supposed to have passed through many hands, but nothing certain is known of these changes till we come to 1672, when we find it had again escheated to the crown, and was granted by Charles II. to Thomas, Lord Clifford, in whose family it still remains.

In the Park is a rocky hill, on which, according to tradition, the fugitives from Monmouth's army after the general defeat of their party, made a final and stubborn stand

against their remorseless pursuers. The greater number of these gallant men perished in the conflict, and were buried with little ceremony where they fell, many with scarce a handful of earth to cover them. Human bones and soldiers' accoutrements are still occasionally turned up in working the quarries on the spot.

LYSWAYES HALL, co. Stafford, the seat of Charles Forster, Esq., M.P.

Gilbert de Liswis, was the owner in the time of Henry II. He bore for arms a fleur de lis. In the time of Henry IV., Lyswayes was the property of the Arblasters, ("*Arcu balusta*,") in whose descendants it continued till 1765, when it was sold to Francis Cobb, whose representatives (Lord Molesworth and Mr. Austen) sold it to Charles Smith Forster and John Forster, by whom the estate was divided, the mansion, park, and adjoining farms, falling to the share of Charles Smith Forster, Esq.

The House appears to have been rebuilt about the time of Queen Anne, in the Roman style, and is situated in a richly-wooded valley, sheltered on the north-west, by the heights of Beaudesert, to which noble demesne the Lyswayes' estate is contiguous.

HANCH HALL, in the parish of Longdon, the residence of John Forster, Esq., was the seat of the Astons, in the time of Edward I., and continued in that family until Henry VIII. It afterwards became the property of the Ormes, one of whom Captain William Orme, suffered greatly for his loyalty to King Charles I., and for having "garrisoned and furnished with provisions" the close of Lichfield, at the request of the church, so that he was obliged to mortgage, and his descendants to sell the Hanch estate, to the Bishop of Londonderry, who resided there some time, and whose only child and heiress, marrying Dormer Packhurst, it became the property and residence of that person, and on his death without issue, was ultimately purchased (after two intermediate sales) by the present possessor John Forster. The House stands in the same richly wooded valley with Lyswayes Hall, not quite a mile from the latter, the grounds being contiguous. The north and west fronts, which have been restored by the present owner, are Elizabethan; and the south front Grecian, or rather the Roman of Queen Anne's time.

An aisle or transept on the south side of Longdon Church, called the Hanch Chapel, or Stonywell Chapel, belongs to this estate. It was built by John de Stonywell, a suffragan bishop in the reign of Henry VII., whose tomb still remains there, with the

inscription, in allusion to his name, "Educi aquande petra." Some ancient stained glass also represents a well with a stone at the bottom. The well still remains on Stony Well Farm, with which was connected a popular belief that a great calamity would attend the removal of the stone. The largest old chesnut tree in the county, if not in the kingdom, still flourishes near the mansion.

CADBURY HOUSE, Somersetshire, in the hundred of Catash, the seat of James Bennet, Esq. At the time of the Conquest, the parish of North Cadbury would seem to have been the demesne of Turstin Fitz Rolph, a Norman chieftain. After him it belonged to Lord Newmarch, an adherent of William the Conqueror. In 1216 the then possessor of this estate died, and left two daughters co-heiresses, Isabella and Hawise when, his lands being divided, Cadbury fell to the latter, who was twice married. By her first husband she had no children, and the property thus devolved to her second husband Nicholas de Moels. In 1337, curiously enough, the same circumstance was repeated; the possessor of the estate died, leaving two co-heiresses; the lands were, as before, divided, and Isabella, the eldest, obtaining Cadbury for her portion, conveyed it by marriage to William, Lord Botreaux. In 1463 it passed to Sir Robert Hungerford in right of his wife, Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the last Lord Botreaux. From the Hungerfords it next came by marriage into the family of Hastings, that in process of time became Earls of Huntingdon. At length by some family arrangements the manors and estates of North and South Cadbury were sold to Richard Newman, Esq., a warm adherent of Charles the First, whom he assisted with large sums of money, and followed through all his adverse fortunes with unshaken fidelity. From this family it passed by sale to the Bennetts, and with them it still remains.

Cadbury derives its name from the neighbouring Belgic-British fortress of *Cadburgh*. It is compounded of *Cath* or *Cad*, "a stronghold," and *burgh* "a hill," softened, or corrupted in after times into *bury*.

Cadbury House was at one time the baronial residence of the early Lords of Cadbury. It is a large structure, the northern part of which is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was built about 1581 by Sir Henry Hastings, third Earl of Huntingdon, as we learn from his arms in one of the hall-windows. This hall is forty-eight feet long, and twenty-two wide, with a large bay-window at the upper end, on which are numerous shields of coats of arms of the different Lords of Cadbury. In the western

compartment are no less than six shields, several of them enclosed within the order of the Garter, displaying the arms of the Hastings family and their connections. In the northern compartment are also many shields.

Other additions have been made to the ancient building on the south side, which now presents a front of one hundred and eighty feet in length, comprising a centre and two wings, built in a plain style, of hewn free-stone. Within, are several good pictures, and principally the work of Italian artists.

Cadbury House stands upon the brow of an eminence, commanding a fine view of Cadbury Castle, with the Littleton and Corton Hills. A handsome lawn slopes down from the House to the river, which forms a canal through the grounds.

DRUM, Aberdeenshire, the seat of Alexander Forbes Irvine, Esq., the descendant of a family long highly distinguished in Scottish annals. In the thirteenth century, the ancestors of William de Irwin, held property in a parish of the same name—Irwin—on the banks of the Kirtle, in Annandale; but he quitted his father's tower to accompany Robert Bruce, his feudal Lord of Annandale, when Bruce seized upon the Scottish crown, and set the might of England at defiance. For his services in this fierce struggle between the two countries, Bruce rewarded him in 1323 with a grant, by charter under the great seal, of the forest of Drum.

Tradition next tells of a bloody feud that broke out between the Irvines and the Keiths, hereditary Grand Marshals of Scotland; and of a battle fought upon a moor, on the north side of the Dee, which, in consequence, is still called the *Keith's Muir*. The Irvines defeated their enemies, and drove them across the river where the channel is deep and rocky, an event commemorated in the name given to it of the *Keith's Pot*; a *pot* in the Scottish dialect signifying "the deep holes scooped in a rock by the eddies of a river, the motion of the water there having some resemblance to a boiling cauldron." So minute is the popular record of this remote event, that a certain rock, which occasionally rises a few inches above the water, is pointed out as the spot where one of the fugitives took refuge, but was slain, on which account it bears the name of the *Keith's Stone* to the present day. In a very short time this feud had risen to such a height, that the states of the kingdom found it necessary to interfere, and prevailed upon Sir Alexander Irwin, the third in descent, to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Keith, the Marischall of Scotland. Though the marriage appears to

have been one merely ceremonial, it had the desired effect of uniting the two families.

But in those days the sword was not allowed to rest in the scabbard for long together, and Sir Alexander was now called upon to fight his last fight. Donald, the formidable Lord of the Isles, had taken possession of the Earldom of Ross, and carried fire and sword into the provinces of Moray, Strathbogie, and the Garioch, when the Regent's nephew led out the lowland army to oppose him. Sir Alexander marched forth at the head of his vassals to join the lowlanders. On his way to Harlaw, halting on the hill of Anchrony—from which his house of Drum was visible on the one hand and the battle-field on the other—he seated himself on a stone, still known by the name of *Drum's Stone*, and solemnly advised his brother, in the event of himself being slain, to wed his sister-in-law, assuring him that her first marriage had never been consummated. He was slain, and buried on the battle-field by his vassals, who raised a cairn over his grave. But his best memorial is the popular ballad of the Battle of Harlaw—

“Gude Sir Alexander Irvine,
The much renounit Laird of Drum;
None in his dais wer better sene,
Quken thair wer semblit all and som.
To praise him we sud not be dumm,
For valour, wit, and worthiness;
To end his dais he thair did cum,
Quhois ransom is remedyes.”

Robert, upon succeeding to the estate, followed the advice given him by his brother, as we have just seen, on the hill of Anchrony, and changed his Christian name to Alexander, a change which has produced some confusion amongst the genealogists, making them believe he was the son, and not the brother, of him who fell at the Battle of Harlaw. He also was distinguished for his loyalty, and having been appointed by the States one of the commissioners to treat for the liberation of James the First of Scotland, when a prisoner in London; he was subsequently knighted by that prince for his good services. So high was the confidence of the royalists in his zeal and talents, that when the king was afterwards murdered at Perth, and the whole kingdom was plunged by his death into confusion, the burgesses of Aberdeen with one voice consented to his being made captain and governor of the burgh, an office which, like the dictatorship amongst the Romans, set him at once above all the civic authorities. The exigency of the occasion rendered this absolutely requisite; and no other instance has ever been recorded of the citizens placing any one in power above their own first magistrate.

Without pretending to follow up the
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family succession step by step, we come at once to another of this house, who was killed at the Battle of Pinkey, fought by the English under the Duke of Somerset, against the Scottish Regent, during the minority of Mary.

In the great Civil War between Charles I. and his parliament, Sir Alexander Irvine, the then Laird of Drum, like all his ancestors, was a firm adherent of the crown. In 1640, Drum was besieged by General Monroe, who, after sustaining some loss, offered favourable terms, which were accepted. The place was afterwards garrisoned by the Covenanters, and in 1644 Parliament gave authority to their general and commissioners to demolish the “Tower of Drum,” as one of the residences of “a prime rebel;” but its destruction was averted. As a matter of course, the laird was persecuted by the republicans; and afterwards—though not equally as a matter of course—he was rewarded for his services by the restored monarch. Few indeed had suffered more than himself. His estates were plundered, himself imprisoned and condemned to death, but fortunately reprieved in time by the victory gained over the Covenanters at Kilsyth by the great marquess. The ecclesiastical authorities revenged themselves by excommunicating so confirmed a recusant, who had not the grace even to live as they directed, or to lay his head upon the block when they had prepared it.

This is but a shadowy and imperfect outline of the Laids of Drum, and suited to our narrow limits; but it may serve to give some idea of the high and active part played by them from generation to generation. Perhaps, too, we ought to add that Sir Alexander Irwin, in the time of Charles I., had a patent from the king, creating him Earl of Aberdeen, which the sudden outburst of the Civil War prevented from passing the Great Seal. After the Restoration, his son—the same whom Montrose had rescued from the block—was offered a confirmation of this grant; but he declined receiving it, because he was refused the date and precedence which belonged to the original, as ordered by King Charles I.

The estate of Drum at one time formed part of a royal forest, and here was a hunting-seat of the Kings of Scotland. A powerful spring, which rises at the north-east end of the loch, is still called the King's Well. Robert Bruce granted the Forest to his Secretary and Armour-Bearer, William de Irvine, from whom the present possessor, Alexander Forbes Irvine, Esq., is the direct descendant and heir male.

The House of Drum, which is spacious, and belongs to the domestic Scotch style

of architecture prevailing in the reign of James VI., was built in 1619, since when it has been much altered and improved by the late proprietor, who also removed the gardens to a more distant site. It stands upon the east side of the Hill of Drinn, adjoining the ancient fort, or tower. This last is of the oldest type of square towers built for defence; but the date of its erection is unknown, though it belongs unquestionably to a very remote period, nor is there anything to indicate by whom it was first raised. Conjecture attributes its origin to King William the Lion, in the twelfth century, but this seems doubtful.

The building may be thus described. In form it is oblong, somewhat rounded at the corners, and more than seventy feet high, the battlements being included. In length, at the base, it is fifty feet six inches, in width thirty-nine feet. Of the two entrances, that on the south-west corner communicates with the house; the other, and most probably the original one, is near the south-east corner, and is raised twelve feet above the ground, so that you descend from it to the dungeon, which is yet upon the first floor. A hole in the vaulted stone ceiling opens into the room above, and may have been used to supply the prisoners with food. The whole building is divided into three storeys, kept even now in good repair, and inhabited.

BLACKDEN HALL, in the county of Cheshire, six miles and a half from Knutsford, on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, the property of James Arden, Esq., a descendant of the Warwickshire Ardens. At a very early period it belonged to the Eatons, but in 1569 we find the Kinseys living there, and probably they were possessed of it even before that time. This, however, cannot be positively affirmed, as the register goes no further back than 1569. From this family it passed to James Arden, Esq., of Knutsford, by his marriage with Mary Anne Kinsey, daughter and heiress of Thomas Kinsey, Esq., of Knutsford.

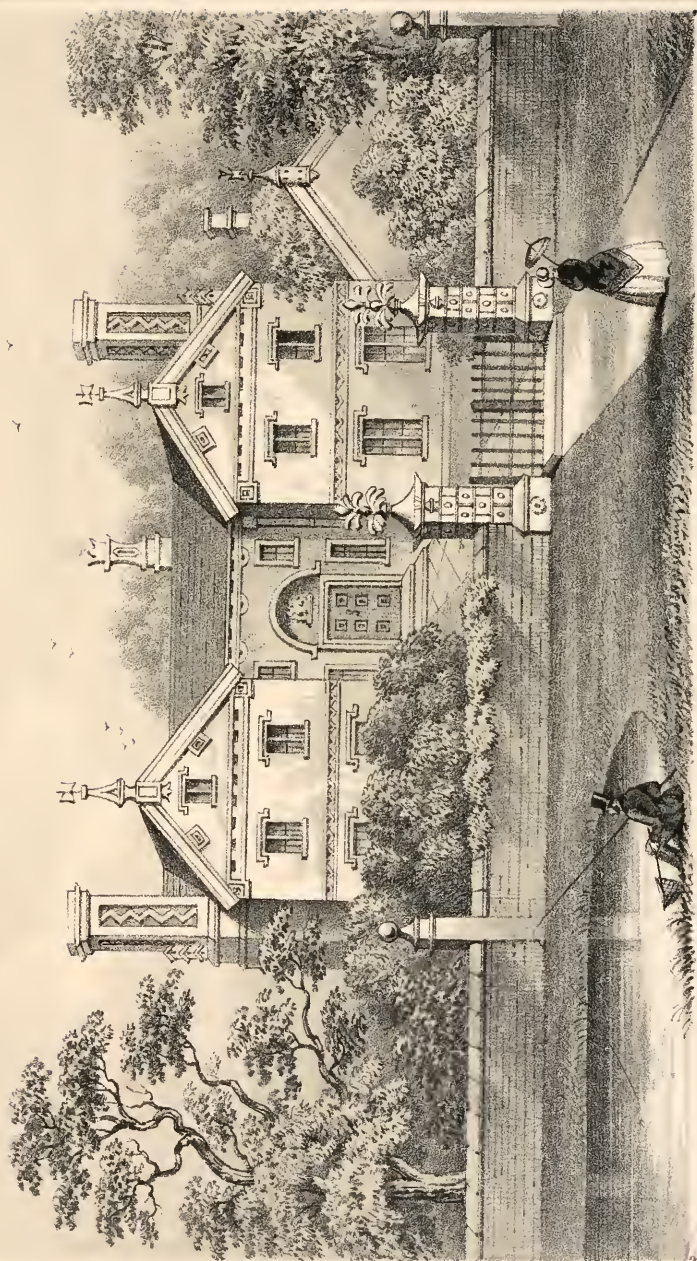
The small township of Blackden, which is omitted in Domesday Book, derived its name, no doubt, from a wooded *denne, dene, den*, or valley south-east of Goostrey. Ormerod imagines it to be the same with that fourth part of the said ville, which after being granted by Lidelph de Twinelowe to his younger son, Michael, continued to be the seat of his descendant, who assumed this local name till, according to Dr. Williamson, "the daughters and co-heirs of William de Goostrey brought this part to Thomas de Eaton and Robert Kinsey." If, however, Blackden was distinct from this part of Goostrey, there can be little doubt that it descended by the same title to the co-heirs

above mentioned. The subsequent descent is as follows:

There appear to have been three branches of this family settled in Blackden. The immediate male representatives of Robert Kinsey, who married the heiress of Goostrey, terminated in Thomas Kinsey, father of Margery, wife of Thomas Baskerville, of Old Withington, and Alicia, wife of Hugh Hollinshead, of Heywood. From the first mentioned of these co-heirs are descended the Gleggs of Old Withington. According to the pedigree given in that township, John Glegg, Esq., the present representative of that family, purchased, in 1804, the share of the other co-heir from Mr. William Fallows, of Derby, descended from the daughter of Hugh above mentioned. The Eaton share is next to be considered. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the male line of the Eatons of Goostrey and Blackden ended in Jonathan Eaton, aged twenty-three. His aunt (according to a pedigree entered in the Harleian Manuscripts, 2161-199), by virtue of an entail made by her father and grandfather, inherited the estate from her niece, Margery, sister of Jonathan Eaton before mentioned. This Elizabeth, representative of one of the above co-heirs, married John Kinsey, of Blackden, the husband of the other co-heir of Goostrey. The Kinseys retained the arms of Goostrey: Arg. a chev. between three squirrels sejant, gu.; and the Eatons, after their alliance with the Goostreys, also adopted the same arms, having previously borne quarterly, arg. and gu., a cross patonce counterchanged, in the first quarter a millet gules.

In the Visitation of 1663-4, a pedigree was entered by John Kinsey of Blackden, then aged seventy-eight years, brought down to his grandson, John Kinsey, who was twenty-four years of age at the time, and commencing with his great-grandfather, Philip Kinsey. This third branch used the arms of Goostrey, but it is not identified in the pedigree with the Kinseys, lords of this share of Goostrey, nor with the Kinseys of the other share, who had previously terminated in co-heirs. This portion of the manor now vested in the Kinseys of Knutsford by a descent, the particulars of which are not known to the family. They inherit, according to their own tradition, from the Eatons, and use the quarterings of that family and of Goostrey, which of course point to a direct descent from John Kinsey and Elizabeth Eaton, above mentioned; but, from an equal deficiency of public and private documents, no confirmation of this probable supposition can be given.

There are two Halls in Blackden; one, the property of Mr. Glegg, has long been used as a farmhouse, and lost all traces of its ori-



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BLACKDEN HALL, CO. CHERSTER,
THE PROPERTY OF JAMES ARDEN ESQ

ginal appearance. The other, which belongs to the Kinseys, is a half-timbered mansion, with gables; this likewise is now occupied by a tenant, but it was inhabited by the family to a much later period than the farm-house just noticed. It moreover contains a very numerous collection of family paintings, and is kept up with much neatness and respectability, standing in the midst of about twenty acres of paddock-like ground, and presenting a venerable appearance.

The manor of Blackden is a portion of the paramount lordship of Barnshaw, but the tenants do not now attend at the court held there.

WROXHALL ABBEY, in the county of Warwick, about four miles from Kenilworth, six from Warwick, and fourteen from Birmingham, the seat of the family of Wren, now the property of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., was formerly a monastery of Benedictine Nuns, founded about the time of King Stephen's reign. The account of its foundation, romantically related by Dugdale, from ancient records that his antiquarian zeal had discovered, is quite in keeping with the spirit of the olden time, and seems to have suggested to the mind of the indefatigable chronicler some difficulty as to the literal truth that lay hidden under so much miracle. The story, which would otherwise lose much of its character, is thus narrated in his own quaint language:

"One Richard, shortly after the Norman conquest, holding the lordship of Hatton, and likewise this place of Wroxhall, of Henry, then Earl of Warwick, had issue a son, called Hugh, who was a person of great stature, which Hugh going to warfare in the Holy Land, was there taken prisoner, and so continued in great hardship there for the space of seven years; but at length considering that St. Leonard was the saint to whom his parish church had been dedicated, and the many miracles that God had often wrought by the merits of that his glorious confessor, made his addresses by earnest prayers to him for deliverance. Whereupon St. Leonard appeared to him in his sleep, in the habit of a black monk, bidding him arise and go home, and found at his church a house of nuns, of St. Benet's order; but the knight awaking took this for no other than a dream, till that the same saint appeared to him a second time in like manner; howbeit then, with much spiritual gladness rejoicing, he made a vow to God and St. Leonard, that he would perform his command. Which vow was no sooner made than that he became miraculously carried thence, with his fetters, and set in Wroxhall woods, not far distant from his own house, yet knew not where he was, until a shepherd of his own,

passing those thickets accidentally found him; and, after some communication (though he was at first not a little affrighted, in respect he was a person so overgrown with hair), discovered all unto him. Whereupon his lady and children, having advertisement, came forthwith to him, but believed not that she saw her husband, till he showed her a piece of a ring that had been broken betwixt them; which, so soon as she applied to the other part in her own custody, closed therewith, and, by miracle, fastened together as well as ever it was at first. And shortly after, having given solemn thanks to God, our Lady, and St. Leonard, and praying for some divine revelation where he should erect that monastery, so promised by his said vow, he had special direction where to build it, by certain stones pitched in the ground, in the very place where the altar was afterwards set. After the structure whereof, two of his daughters were made nuns therein, a lady from the nuns of Wilton being fetched to direct them in that their rule of St. Benedict."

Upon the dissolution of monasteries, these lands were granted to John Scudamore and Robert Burgoyne. The estate was purchased, in 1713, from Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who at that time resided at Hampton Court, after the completion of his great work, the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and to whom the somewhat accurate specimen of Elizabethan structure presented by the western side of Wroxhall Abbey, added to the striking antiquity of appearance in the elder portions of the edifice, not improbably offered an attraction. No proof appears, however, of his having used the place as a residence, beyond the existence of some curious remains of a garden wall, built in the form of a succession of semicircular recesses, affording questionable evidence of the hand of the master architect and man of universal science, but traditionally ascribed to him by his successors, who, commencing with his son Christopher, author of the Wren "Parentalia," have since regularly resided at Wroxhall.

Wroxhall Abbey is a quadrangular pile, surrounding an inner court, which is eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. It is supposed to have been originally built in the time of the crusades, and must have been an extensive and important place, from the massiveness of the scattered remains that exist, showing by their plan a wide range of building. The mansion, however, having from time to time undergone various alterations and additions, it bears the impress of different ages, and may be thus described:—The monastic portion is early English (Gothic), of the twelfth and thir-

teenth centuries, the ecclesiastical portion, Perpendicular, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and another portion Elizabethan.

A spacious portico opens into the great hall, leading to a dining-room on the right hand, and a drawing-room on the left, both of them, like the hall, being forty-two feet long by thirty feet in width. The old oak wainscoting still remains in these apartments, and the fireplaces, more particularly in the drawing room, are ornamented with some fine carved work, in the centre of which are the family achievements. The library, which is smaller, is divided from the last-mentioned chamber by a handsome staircase. Above the great hall is a breakfast parlour, opening out to a balcony, built above the porch by the late owner, and corresponding with the bay windows of the dining and drawing-rooms; some comfortable bed-rooms, with other convenient chambers, complete the western front.

In the south side of the quadrangle are a large kitchen and two stone larders, which, in the monastic times, formed the refectory. The ancient walls, which are four or five feet thick, still remain, with their massive buttresses and their arched windows. On the ground floor is also a small summer-parlour leading into the garden, which, with four good bed-rooms and closets, and a gallery opening to them, completes the south front of the quadrangle.

The garden face, towards the east, is now but partially inhabited, though at the time of the Nunnery it contained the chief apartments. In the centre of the ground floor of this front is a very curious stone room, that, according to tradition, was the penitentiary of the nuns. This, however, is very questionable. A beautiful arched doorway, with the remains of groins and pillars, rather indicate that it was an archive chamber, and used as the conclave room at a time more remote than that in which the adjoining cells of the nunnery existed. At the north end of this eastern front, is a room leading to the leads of the chapel; it was formerly appropriated to the chaplain.

The chapel occupies the north side of the quadrangle, being one hundred and twenty feet in length, and twenty-two feet in breadth. Time had considerably damaged this portion, but it was repaired and beautified by the present owner, some years ago. It is said to have formed a part of the ancient cloisters, the south walls being of arches built in; but the masonry and weathering of the stone, and the position of the tower, entirely contradict this. A curious square window, looking into the chapel from a room adjoining, in the house, was intended for the use of those nuns whom sickness prevented from taking a more active part in the divine service. The stained glass

of the windows is exceedingly rich and beautiful, particularly when

"The moon-beams kiss the holy pane,
And throw on the pavement a bloody stain;"

and scarcely less so when the sun pours its coloured rays upon the family tombs below.

From the time when this estate was purchased by Sir Christopher Wren, it has remained in the family till, in default of male heirs, it was conveyed in marriage by the daughter of his lineal descendant, the late Christopher R. Wren, Esq., to Chandos Hoskyns, Esq., son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood, in Herefordshire; who assumed, by sign manual, on his marriage, the surname and arms of Wren, in addition to his own.

This House contains some valuable portraits and paintings. Amongst these may be enumerated the portraits of Charles I., of Henrietta Maria, his Queen, of Anne Boleyn, of Lady Jane Grey, of Mary, the unfortunate Scottish Queen, and of King William III. But perhaps still more interesting is the picture of the poet Somerville, an intimate friend of the Wren family, and of whom there is no other known original likeness.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, in the county of Linlithgow, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. The southern coast of the Firth of Forth, is a scene of uncommon beauty. The Linlithgowshire shore forms a ridge adorned by culture and plantations, and exhibiting lovely marine scenery. From Dalmeny, the fine mansion of the Earl of Rosebery, westward by Dundas Castle and Duddingston Castle, ancient seats of branches of the house of Dundas, and thence to Hopetoun, a succession of views may be met with, which are scarcely to be anywhere equalled. The Forth assumes a singular variety of aspects—hills and promontories, and winding bays, lofty shores, villages, and cultivated fields, bordering upon a fine sheet of water, which takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen. Above all in one spot, the ridge which rises from the shore is crowned with one of the most stately mansions in Scotland, and is probably not excelled in magnificence of aspect by any residence in Great Britain. This is Hopetoun House. In the approach to this building the situation appears very grand. It is seated on a magnificent lawn, which forms a kind of terrace along the Forth. At the end of this lawn, a mile from the House, the noble estuary of the Forth, making a bold sweep, presents the appearance of a wide lake, interspersed with islands and enlivened with



Augustus Butler lith

BILLON GRACE, & WARWICK

THE SEAT OF CAPTAIN WASHINGTON HUBER

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shipping. Behind the House the ground breaks into hills, valleys, and promontories which shoot into the Forth. The grounds are most beautifully and tastefully laid out. The shrubberies and ornamental woods are extensive, and having been planted for more than a century, have a very noble appearance. From these charming pleasure grounds, the Forth appears in various shapes, sometimes like a lake, and sometimes like a river. Around this fine scenery in the distance, mountains arise in various forms. And the House has been judiciously fixed, so as to receive the full advantage of its situation. The architecture of this mansion is very magnificent. The centre was built by the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce, and the wings have been added since. It has altogether a very grand and palatial appearance. Within the building some of the apartments are of considerable size; they are however in general smaller than the very grand and imposing exterior would lead the visitor to expect. Indeed it may be remarked, that the contrivance of the inside of the House scarcely corresponds with its architecture, and external magnitude.

The family of Hope is said to be of French origin, its ancestor having come to Scotland in the suite of Magdalen de Valois, Queen of James V. The prosperity of this family commenced with merchandise and was advanced by law. Henry Hope was a considerable Scottish merchant, and his son Thomas was a very eminent member of the bar, leader of the Puritans, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a prosperous man, bought extensive estates, and had numerous issue. He died 1646. From his eldest son is descended Sir Thomas Hope, Bart., of Pinkie; and from his seventh son James is descended the Earl of Hopetoun. Sir James Hope, of Hopetoun, was a Lord of Session, and acquired much wealth, having married the heiress of the mines of the Lead Hills in Lanarkshire, and died in 1661. His son, John Hope, of Hopetoun, bought great estates in the county of Linlithgow, viz., the Barony of Abercorn, with its castle of Niddrie, from the ancient house of Seton. His son Charles was created an earl in 1703, and added to his consequence by an illustrious marriage with Lady Henrietta Johnstone, daughter of the Marquess of Annandale.* Through her, the Annandale estates and the name of Johnstone were inherited by her grandson James, 3rd earl; but they again left the family, with his eldest daughter, Lady Anne, the wife of Admiral Sir William Hope, and they now belong to his son J. Hope Johnstone,

Esq., of Annandale. The most distinguished member of the family of Hope was John, 4th Earl of Hopetoun, a very able general and a most admirable man, who for his important services in the Peninsular war was created Baron Niddrie previous to his accession to the earldom. The present earl is his grandson. Besides the great estates of the Setons the Hopes have purchased the lands of several very ancient families of the name of Dundas. Hopetoun House was originally a beautiful and magnificent villa, with a very small extent of land, but it has been made, by the judicious purchases of successive generations, a large estate.

BILTON GRANGE, near Rugby, Warwickshire, the seat of John Hubert Washington Hibbert, Esq.

The church of Bilton Village was attached to the Old Grange until forty years ago. The New Grange, erected in 1846, is the only specimen of Pugin's domestic architecture in the fashion of the Catholic days of Henry VIII., and Cardinal Wolsey's Hampton Court. The gallery—and there are few instances of the same kind—is down stairs, and in length it is a hundred feet. Within everything is in harmony with the exterior, and has a wonderful power of leading back the imagination to the olden time. The antique furniture and tapestry, the open roof, the stone fenders, the stone doorways, the old-fashioned keys to every lock, the decorated ceilings, the dogs for grates, all combined, remove us completely from the feelings and habits of the present day. This impression is still further heightened by the rich colours falling from the painted glass of the windows, which, like Milton's embers,

“Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.”

The whole, indeed, does the highest credit to the inventive taste of Welby Pugin, whose recent loss (he died in September, 1852) has been a subject of so deep and so general a regret among all true artists. And what a life was his! Though dying at the early age of forty-one, he seems to have executed the work of a century. His career forms a memorable era in the annals of British architecture. Pugin's genius soared back to those times of religious enthusiasm, when England built up some of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the world—and his lessons and examples pointed out the true form and spirit of the Gothic school, and revived its graces and magnificence amongst us. This great architect was, in every respect, a wonderful man: his too brief course of life is marked with consummate energy and ability.

He was born in 1811. His father was a Frenchman of good family, who came from France at the time of the Revolution, and

* The first Earl had a numerous issue, viz., the 2nd Earl, the Hon. Chas. Hope Vere of Craigie Hall, the Countess of Findlater, Lady Napier, Lady Margaret Dundas of Duddingston, Lady Charlotte Erskine of Marr, and Lady Christian Graham of Lynedoch.

took refuge in England. His mother, Katherine Welby, was a member of the baronial family of that name, located at Denton, in Lincolnshire. His early education was superintended by his mother, but afterwards he became a private pupil at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently we find him travelling through England and Normandy, in the study of Gothic architecture. Many valuable works were the result of these tours, and in a very short time he became celebrated.

In 1834, he seceded from the Protestant Church. In 1835 his book on "Gothic Furniture," and "Ironwork," brought his talents before the world, and formed the foundation of his fame. Other writings, equally popular, quickly followed. Their author building a house for himself—St. Marie's Grange, at Salisbury, there entered enthusiastically and energetically on the duties of his profession—on those labours of which his country has gathered and enjoyed the fruits. In 1836 appeared his famous volume, called "Contrasts; or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and similar Buildings of the present day; showing the present Decay of Taste; accompanied by an appropriate text." This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise, from its originality and earnestness. Its tenets and strictures, as might be expected, gave rise to a perfect storm of opposition; but the sentiments he then so plainly and boldly expressed, have long since triumphed, and been admitted as truths.

Just at this period, the communion to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself evinced considerable energy in church building, and his constructive and literary abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with that graceful little Gothic chapel so conspicuous from the railway at Reading. Then came his first great work, the church at Derby, built from his plans, by the justly reputed Mr. Myers, for the Rev. Thomas Sing, a gentleman of ardent piety and taste, who was among the earliest to encourage this new movement in religious architecture, and who has since devoted much time and money to the erection of very handsome ecclesiastical edifices within the town of Derby. As to the church there, by Mr. Pugin, and the other buildings elsewhere, from his designs, which rapidly followed, it would require a volume to describe their peculiarities and beauties. Suffice it here to enumerate the principal of them, which were—St. Chad's Church, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stock-

ton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keighley, Yorkshire; Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Breewood, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Pontefract, and Fulham; St. Edward's, near Ware; St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's Church and monastery, Leicester; the Convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliff and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland (on the latter he was engaged by the Government of the day); the Roman Catholic cathedrals of Kiliarney, Emiscorthy, and St. George's, Southwark, with the schools, priests' houses, and other buildings connected therewith; and Sibthorp's Almshouses, Lincoln. His works for his friend and patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers, which had been in hand for years; the chapel, monastery, school-house, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and the richest of his designs in point of ornament and colour, the church at Cheadle. He received some commissions for buildings and alterations to mansions. In addition to Bilton Grange, the exquisite specimen of his style which has given rise to this passing record of the architect, Lord Drumraven's seat, at Adare, Ireland; Mr. Drummond's House; and a few others, on a small scale, were done by him. He designed the new gateway at Magdalen College, Oxford.

He was of late employed on the churches of St. Mary's, Beverley, and St. Mary's, Wymeswold. His last work, which remains unfinished, is a church for Mr. Scott Murray, at Danesfield, Bucks.

We return from this short digression to Bilton.

The House has already been described. The most remarkable feature in the grounds is the conservatory. It is Gothic—in that respect, unique—and a hundred yards in length, containing so many rare plants that their value has been lately estimated at no less than fifteen hundred pounds.

Bertram Arthur Talbot, Esq., Mrs. Herbert's son by her first marriage, is heir presumptive to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

CALDWELL, Ayrshire, in the parish of Beith, the seat of Wm. Mure, Esq., Colonel of the Renfrewshire Militia, and Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. Caldwell has been for some centuries possessed by the family of Mure, the most ancient in the parish of Beith, which derives from Sir Reginald Mure, or Mure, of Abercorn, who was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1329, and

whose second son, Gilchrist, acquired this estate by marrying the heiress of Caldwell of that ilk. In 1666 Caldwell was lost to the family for a time by William Mure, He and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, having met at Shitterflat, resolved to form a troop of horse, and join their countrymen then in the field near Edinburgh against the Government. The Laird of Caldwell was placed at the head of the party, but before he could unite his troop with the insurgents, General Dalziel had attacked and defeated the latter at Pentland Hills in spite of the determined spirit of their fanaticism. Upon this news the laird's company dispersed; but though he had thus escaped the guilt and dangers of the actual conflict, he was not the less attainted, and flying for refuge to Holland, he died there. His confiscated estates were given to General Dalziel by King Charles. His wife and eldest daughter were imprisoned in Blackness, where they were subjected to many privations and sufferings, the cruelty of the Royalists being on a par with the fanaticism of their opponents. The revolution again changed the face of things; that which was treason when the Stuarts reigned was good service now that William had seated himself on his father-in-law's throne, and the estate was restored to the eldest surviving daughter of the laird who had died in Holland. This lady married John Fairlie of that ilk, but having deceased without issue, she was succeeded by her cousin, William Mure, of Glanderston, the heir male of the family, of whom the present possessor of Caldwell is a lineal descendant.

The old mansion, of which the ruins still exist, went to decay in 1666, after the great civil war. From that time till 1776 the family resided upon another property; but in the year last mentioned a new house was erected by Baron Mure, from the designs of Robert Adam. It is of what may be called the fancy Gothic style of architecture, being more picturesque than elegant, and stands in the parish of Beith, at so sharp an angle that the adjoining offices, though only a few yards off, are in a different parish and county. Within it is amply provided with every requisite for comfort and convenience.

ERDDIG, or ERTHIG, Denbighshire, midway between Wrexham and Rhuabon, the seat of Simon Yorke, Esq. At a very remote period this estate belonged to an old Welsh family, who took their name from it, and who descended from Tudor Trevor. In 1657 it was purchased by John Edisbury, Esq. In 1713 it was again sold, being purchased by John Meller, Esq., a Master

in Chancery, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Simon Yorke, Esq., first cousin to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and great-grandfather to the present owner.

The House, which extends two hundred and twenty-four feet in front, was built in 1678 by Joshua, the son of John Edisbury, Esq. It was considerably improved and added to by John Meller, the Master in Chancery before mentioned, who also laid out the grounds in the Dutch fashion, then so prevalent. In 1774 a new casing of stone was given to the front, which made it assume the appearance of a modern building. The east front remains unaltered. The approach to the House is strikingly beautiful, and one spot in the vicinity possesses a traditional interest as having been a battle-ground between the Welsh and English about the year 1161, when the former, who were commanded by Cyfeiliog, prince of Powys, gained the victory. He was, it seems, a poet as well as a soldier, and celebrated his triumph in a poem, called *Hirlas Owen*, which the Welsh have pronounced to "rank with the best Pindaric ode of the Grecian school."

"These lands," says Pennant, "are bounded by two little vales, watered by a pretty stream, and bordered with hanging woods. Along one side of the bank runs the dyke; and at the end between the vales, impending over them, are small but strong intrenchments. One surrounds a work of a pentagon form, beyond which at the very verge is a mount that seems to have been a dernier resort to the garrison in case they have been beaten out of the former. These compose what is called the Roman fort, but there are neither coins nor anything else to confirm the conjecture of its having been one. A fragment of wall cemented with mortar is all that remains of this castelet."

PITMUIES HOUSE, in the co. of Forfar, parish of Kirkden, the seat of John Mudie, Esq. In the year 1599, it was possessed by Patrick Guthrie, Esq., descended most probably from a branch of the family of Guthrie of Guthrie, whose estate is separated from Pitmuies by a small stream called the Luman. From a document in the possession of Mr. Mudie, it appears that in 1599 Patrick Guthrie settled the estate upon his eldest daughter, Nicholas Guthrie, and her husband, David Ogilvy, son of James Lord Ogilvy, of Airly, and their heirs. On a stone inserted in a wall of a dovecote near the house, are carved the conjoined arms of Ogilvy and Guthrie, with the initials at the top, D. O. and N. G., T. O. and L. G., the two former being the initials of the parties named above, and the

other two most probably of their son and daughter-in-law.

The property continued in this family of Ogilvy up to the year 1755, when one portion was bought by James Gardyne, Esq., of Middleton, whose estate it bounded; and the other, including the mansion-house, was purchased by Robert Pierson, Esq., of Bahmodies, advocate, whose property joined it on the other side, and who made it his place of residence. His son, James Pierson, Esq., sold it in 1768, to James Mudie, Esq., grand-uncle of the present owner. The family of Pierson is now represented by James Alexander Pierson, Esq., of the Guynd, an elegant mansion situated on the west bank of the Elot, or Eliot, in the parish of Carmylie.

The name of Pitmuies is supposed to have originated from the result of a conflict between the Danes and the natives in the time of Malcolm II. After being defeated at Carnoustie, in the parish of Barry, the former retired northward, and were overtaken here; and in the contest which ensued, according to tradition, one of their chiefs fell. A mound and field still bear the names respectively of the Dane's Grave, and the Dane's Field; but whether these have been handed down from remote antiquity, or have been applied to them in more recent times, is uncertain. A rude stone cross is still standing on another part of the estate, which is also attributed, but perhaps erroneously, to the same period. At all events, the syllable *Pit*, which occurs so frequently in Scotch names, is understood to mark the grave of some man of note in Celtic times, and in this case it may have been bestowed by his enemies, to record the fate of the fallen Northman. Many similar traditions and monuments occur in other parts of the county.

A trace of a much earlier invader is found in a Roman Denarius, turned up in a field some years ago. It bears on the obverse the head of Domitian, with the inscription, "Domitianus, Cesar Aug.," and on the reverse a man on horseback, with the letters "Cos. III.," only legible.

Querns of very rude form have been found at different times.

The House of Pitmuies was, it may be conjectured, built about 1643, at which time David Ogilvy was the proprietor of the estate. So much at least seems to be indicated by the date upon the inscribed stone already mentioned. It has, however, been much altered and enlarged by subsequent proprietors. It stands upon a level from which there is a gradual slope to the banks of the Finny. This stream, called Finny, (probably from *Finn*, clear, and *ey*, rivulet), joins the Lunan about two miles lower

down. The vale through which they both flow was formerly called Strathbeg—the little valley as distinguished from Strathmore—the Great Vale, from which it branches off at Forfar. The House stands on a lawn of about ten acres, and is surrounded by woods of some extent. The situation is rather low, as is generally the case with houses of the same date, when prospects were not much regarded; and indeed they are often found with the finest views of the distant hills shut out as if on purpose.

WYNNSTAY, Denbighshire, North Wales, the seat of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., M.P. for this county, and steward of the manors of Bromfield and Yale. At a very early period this place was possessed by Madog ap Gryffyd Maelor, the founder of the abbey of *Valle Crucis*, the Vale of the Cross. It was then, or subsequently, known as *Wat's-stay*, from its position upon the ancient earthwork called Wat's Dyke, which intersects the grounds. On the heiress of the property, a daughter of Eyton Evans, marrying Sir John Wynn, the new possessor enclosed a great part of the grounds in the year 1678, with a stone wall, formed the deer park, and changed the name to Wynn-stay. The boundary of the grounds is said to extend to eight miles. It should, however, be observed, that the original patronymic of the present family was Williams. They deduce their pedigree from Cadrod Hardd (a powerful chieftain of Anglesea in the tenth century), and in the female line from Owen Gwynedd, Sovereign Prince of North Wales, who died in 1169.

Wynnstay is a work of various periods, the most ancient portion of the House being the entrance, of wood and plaster; it bears the date of 1616. The house presents a long range of building, and stands in the midst of a park, upon a spacious lawn. Part of it was rebuilt by the first Sir John Wynn in the sixteenth century, part by the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and though only a portion of the original plan, is a grand substantial edifice, with every internal accommodation. The whole was a few years since enlarged and cased by the late owner. On a wall within the court is a distich allusive to the name of the house—*Wynn-stay*, or "rest satisfied with the good things that Providence has so liberally bestowed upon you."

There is something exceedingly characteristic in the description given of Sir Watkin's more recent portion, by the tourist Pennant. "It is finished," he says, "in that substantial yet neat manner becoming the seat of an honest English country gentleman,

adapted to the reception of his worthy neighbours, who may experience his hospitality without dread of spoiling the frippery ornaments, becoming only the assembly-rooms of a town-house, or the villa of a great city."

The library, which is very extensive and valuable, abounds in curious manuscripts, and is in fact a perfect storehouse for those who are interested in the history of Wales and the Marches.

Amongst the curiosities of the place is a huge silver vase, presented to the late baronet by his countrymen upon his return home, after having voluntarily joined (with a great part of his regiment, the Denbighshire Militia,) the "Provisional Battalion," prior to the declaration of Peace in 1814. Here, too, are to be seen several interesting family portraits, and other valuable pictures. The following are more particularly worthy of enumeration. A head, by Cornelius Jansens, of Sir Richard Wynn, a most exquisite painting. He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles the First, and accompanied him upon his romantic matrimonial adventure to the court of Spain: of which he wrote an account, published in Hearn's collection. Two very fine full-lengths of Charles the Second and his Queen. A half-length figure of the last Sir John Wynn, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which has been engraved by Bond, and published in Yorke's "Royal Tribes." This Sir John left Wynnstay, and other estates of great value, to his kinsman, Watkin Williams, afterwards Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. Sir John, according to Yorke, "was a man of pleasure in his youth. Late in life he made a visit to the court, in the early days of Queen Anne, and meeting in the drawing-room, after many years' absence, his old Westminster school-fellow, the apostolic Beveridge of St. Asaph—"Ah, Sir John! Sir John!" says the good Bishop to him, "when I knew you first, the devil was very great with you." "Yes, by God, my Lord," says Sir John, "and I wish he was half so great with me now." But Sir John had a reputation of a less doubtful character. He was a great and early improver of Welsh gardening, and introduced into his country a small swan-egg pear, that is yet very popular, and bears his name.

One of the most distinguished members of this family was Sir William Williams, of Gray's Inn, the first baronet of the name, so created in 1688. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles the Second, and Recorder of Chester, and Solicitor-General in the following reign, and was appointed one of the King's Council by William the Third, unquestionable proofs of the eminence of his talents.

The access to Wynnstay is by a handsome

gateway, through an avenue, the whole extent of which is a mile, and which consists chiefly of elms, limes, and noble oaks. Within the Park, which reaches to the village of Rhiwabon, or Rhuabon, is a carriage-way running along the banks of the River Dee, and commanding a constant succession of beautiful prospects. Two conspicuous objects passed upon this road, are a tower to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, and a cenotaph after the design of the *Gapo di Bove*, near Rome. This is dedicated to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the regiment of ancient British cavalry—or Cambrian regiment—under the command of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who were killed in the Irish Rebellion. It overlooks the romantic glen of the Dee, called *Nant y Belan*, the *Martens' Dingle*. The views commanded from this spot, both far and near, are at all times magnificent, but most so when seen at evening, and under the mellowing influence of the setting sun. The near prospect includes Chirk Castle, Pont y Cysyllte, and the rude fortress of Dinas Bran, rising in the midst of a fertile vale, and bounded by the barren mountains of Eglwyseg. The more distant view extends over portions of three counties of North Wales, and a very large tract of England.

Another memorial to be found here, and with which a touching recollection is associated, is an immense tree, called Sir John Wynn's Oak. Hither, when the baronet had become blind, it was his wont to be led occasionally that he might feel the old tree, which, so long as he possessed sight, had been his peculiar favourite. It is curious to imagine what at such times must have been passing in the blind man's mind; no one willingly seeks that which gives him pain, and yet what other than painful reflections could have occurred to him when thus reminded that his old favourite could never again put forth his leaves for him?

Another object worthy of notice in the Park is a fine fluted column, or obelisk, more than a hundred feet high. It was erected to the memory of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the fourth baronet, by his mother, and has a spiral staircase within leading to the top, which is defended by a balustrade.

In addition to what has been already said, the views that meet the eye at various other parts of this noble estate seem to set all description at defiance.

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

Nothing, for instance, can well be more beautiful than the prospect towards the Berwyn Mountains, and the romantic valley of the Dee, the country of "the *irregular* and *wild* Glyndwr." Nor is there any want of romantic associations clinging to these noble

regions. To the antiquary every portion of them will awaken some recollection of departed greatness—of some name which, though it now lives only in the shadowy glass of history, at one time occupied the tongues and the thoughts of millions.

The present owner of this noble estate possesses also LLANGEDWYN and GLAN LLYN. The former of these was built about the time of King William the Third, as seems to be sufficiently indicated by the old garden, with its terraces and fountains, as well as by the house itself, with its quaint gables. It was formerly the property of the Vaughans, who long represented the county of Montgomery; and through the marriage of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn with the heiress of that family, it came with the estate of Llywdiarth—the mansion of which was destroyed by fire—into the hands of the present owner.

Glan Llyn, Merionethshire, has devolved to the gentleman now owning it through the same marriage. The present House was built as a shooting-box by the last Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, about the beginning of the present century, and stands near the south-west end of Bala Lake, the largest piece of water in Wales, being about four miles in length. It abounds in trout and pike, and in a fish called the *gwyniad*, peculiar to mountain lakes, and in Wales to this alone.

BUCKHURST PARK, Sussex, in the parish of Withyam, the seat of George John Sackville West, Earl DeLaWarr, Viscount Cantilupe, and Baron DeLaWarr. This noble estate has been possessed by the Sackville family in direct descent, and without interruption, up to the present day.

There was an old house upon these grounds, of unknown date as to its origin, but which in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign was in part pulled down, and a portion of the materials used in building a hospital called Sackville College, in East Grinstead, "for one-and-thirty poor people to serve Almighty God therein." The originator of this charity was Richard Sackville, eldest son of Lord Dorset, of whom Fuller says, that he was "a gentleman of singular learning in many sciences and languages; so that the Greek and Latine were as familiar unto him as his own native tongue."

At the time above alluded to, the present mansion was a park lodge, designed in the first instance for the use of the steward. It was, however, adopted as a summer residence by the first Earl of Dorset, and in consequence received considerable alterations. Since then it has been nearly rebuilt, and much enlarged under the direction of J. A. Repton, Esq., by George John, present seventeenth baron, and fifth Earl De-

LaWarr. He married Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, who, upon the death of her brother, George John Frederick, fourth duke, inherited a moiety of the Sackville estates, the Buckhurst estate included.

The House belongs to the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is of stone throughout, with pinnacles, and decorated chimnies.

The woods about here, as in other parts of the country, were probably at one period much more abundant than they are now. Fuller, writing in 1662, complains much of the great decrease of timber, which he attributed to the vast quantities of iron smelted here, and he introduces the trees, complaining bitterly of the treatment they have received:

"Jove's oak, the warlike ash, veyn'd elm, the softer beech,
Short hazell, maple plain, light aspe, the bending wych,
Tough holly, and smooth birch, must altogether burn;
What should the builders serve, supplies the forgers' turn,
When under public good base private gain takes hold,
And we, poor wofull woods, to ruin lastly sold."

WRETHAM HALL, Norfolk, in the parish of West Wretham, the seat of Wyoley Birch, Esq. At one period this seat belonged to William Colhoun, Esq., who bought all the small properties in the parish of East Wretham. Eton College had a large estate in the parish, of which he was lessee, and he also purchased all the small properties in West Wretham. King's College, in the University of Cambridge, had a large estate in West Wretham, of which, likewise, he was lessee. In 1812 Mr. Birch bought the whole property of Mr. Colhoun, and in 1825 obtained Acts of Parliament to enable him to exchange the estates belonging to him at Shipdham, &c. &c., for the estates of both colleges at the Wrethams. He has thus become possessed of the whole of both parishes, the glebe alone excepted.

Wretham Hall was built about the year 1790, by William Colhoun, Esq., of whom mention has been just made. The external appearance of the House has nothing that can particularly recommend it to notice. It stands upon a very flat part of several hundred acres, well planted with oak trees, and in sight of it is one large sheet of water, extending over fifty acres of ground, besides several smaller pieces, all highly ornamented. Internally, this house is excellent, being amply provided with every accommodation for the convenience of a large family. The dining-room, the drawing-room, the library, and the saloon, are large, lofty, and well furnished. The offices are unexceptionable.

ASHYSTEEL, in the parish of Yarrow, and county of Selkirk, the residence of Lieutenant-General Sir James Russell, K.C.B.

This spot, now rendered classical by its having been the country residence of the great Scottish Minstrel during a very interesting period of his life, is situated on a steep bank overhanging the Tweed, near its confluence with a mountain burn, which passes under

"The steepy linn
That hems our little garden in,
Low in its dark and narrow glen,
You scarce the rivulet might ken,
So thick the tangled greenwood grew,
So feeble till'd the streamlet through;
Now murmuring hoarse, and frequent seen
Through bush and brier, no longer green;
An angry brook, it sweeps the glade,
Brawls over rock and wild cascade,
And, foaming down with doubled speed,
Hurries its waters to the Tweed."

Of the early history of the place little is known that is remarkable. During the seventeenth century it appears to have belonged at one time to the Traquair family; at another to a branch of Murray of Philiphaugh; and latterly, for a short time, to the Baillies of Collin. In the year 1712 it was purchased from William Baillie of Collin by William Russell, Esq., great-grandfather of the present possessor, and has remained ever since with his descendants. When Colonel William Russell, grandson of the purchaser, died, in February, 1804, his eldest son being then on military service in India, the family left it as their abode, and in May following it was taken on lease by Walter Scott, Esq., afterwards Sir Walter Scott, who had three years before been appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire, and was desirous to have a residence in that county to which he might retire, and attend to his local duties during the vacations of the Court of Session. Ashysteel had peculiar attractions for him, being associated with his early recollections; for the wife of Colonel Russell, a person of high talent and accomplishments, whose premature death some years before had been deeply lamented by her relatives and neighbours, was his aunt, the daughter of Doctor Rutherford, and sister of his mother. It was here most of his poetry was written. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which first raised his literary fame, was published in 1806, having been for the most part composed during his absence from professional duties in Edinburgh, amidst the sylvan scenery of Tweedside; and the introductions to the cantos of "Marmion," dated from Ashysteel, are full of allusions to surrounding objects and passing events, as well as to the friends with whom the poet had there been enjoying his literary retirement. This retirement he continued to possess and to delight in till

after his purchase of Abbotsford, in November, 1812, and his removal there in the following May, 1813.

The house is a straggling irregular building, raised at different times, and forming three sides of a square. It appears to have been originally a simple Border Peel Tower, enlarged by successive additions. The oldest portion is in the centre, where the thick, massive walls of the western end show that it was originally constructed more with a view to strength than to convenience. The most recent erection, on the eastern side, was built by the present owner, on his return to his native country, in 1826, after a distinguished career as a cavalry officer in India. The modern sitting-rooms are here situated, with windows looking down the Tweed upon a beautiful bridge spanning the river, with a single arch of one hundred and thirty-four feet of span, constructed entirely of rubble, the first erection of the kind ever attempted of such large dimensions. Close by this bridge is the ford which King James is said to have passed with his host while on his way to attack the outlaw Murray, in his castle, on the Braes of Yarrow. It is thus noticed in the ancient ballad:

"The King was eumin thro' Caddon Ford,
And full five thousand men was he;
They saw the dirke Foreste them before,
They thought awsome for to see."*

The surrounding scenery is chiefly pastoral, interspersed with picturesque natural woods, though recent improvements have tended greatly to diminish the pastoral character which prevailed while it was the residence of Sir Walter Scott.

LANGLEY HOUSE, Derbyshire, the seat of Godfrey Meynell, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and high sheriff in 1811. This family in its various branches has long been settled in Derbyshire, and so far back as the reign of Edward the Third we find them giving their name to the manor of Langley-Meynell.

The present House was erected about the year 1797 by John Meynell, Esq. It is a stone building of the Grecian style of architecture. The old Hall at Langley, formerly belonging to the Meynells, has been lately rebuilt by Doctor Peach, who came into possession of it by purchase.

The grounds around the house extend to about sixty acres, and comprise a paddock, wood, and water. The view from the mansion is very extensive, and the lawn, well wooded.

Mr. Meynell is also lord of the two manors of Kirk-Langley and Meynell, they being

* See ballad of the "Outlaw Murray," in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. i.

separate lordships; in addition to which he is patron of the advowson of Langley.

In the house are several valuable paintings. Amongst these are some of a very high order by Wright of Derby, which do infinite credit to the modern art of England.

KELBURN, in the county of Ayr, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

Kelburn is a very old Scottish mansion, with turrets, round towers, and gable ends, forming a most picturesque mass of high building; erected by an ancient Laird of Kelburn, three centuries ago. To this, an addition of considerable extent was made by an Earl of Glasgow upwards of a hundred years since. It is one of the most curious old houses in Scotland, and it has been kept up with little change or alteration, except what is absolutely necessary for the comfort of a modern mansion; it being the usual residence of the present noble owner. Nothing can be more beautiful than its situation; about a mile from the sea, separated from it by the park, through which two approaches lead to the House. The mansion lies at the foot of very high and well-wooded hills, and behind it there is a lovely glen, with numerous shady walks. Immediately round the House are quaint old gardens, partly cut out in a straight avenue, and partly occupying the slopes under the ancient towers. The sea view is delightful. Immediately opposite are the islands of the greater and lesser Cumbrae and Bute, behind which rise the lofty peaks of Arran. Kelburn is altogether a perfect specimen of the best class of an ancient Scottish mansion. Fortunately, it has escaped the spoiling hand of modern improvement, and it remains a monument of the family history; which is that of a very ancient country gentleman expanding into the rank and consequence of a peer a century and a half ago. The original turretted *chateau* of the early laird becoming the respectable mansion of the peer of Queen Anne; and little or nothing having been altered since the times immediately succeeding the Union. There is a profusion of beautiful walks and points of view throughout the woody hills behind the House; and, altogether, Kelburn is one of the most charming old seats in Scotland.

The family of Boyle is of great antiquity. The Laids of Kelburn can trace their pedigree back to very early times, and if there is nothing baronial or chivalric connected with their early history, they have at least for ages, been respectable, and of gentle blood. From the position of first-class country gentlemen, they were raised, in the reign of Queen Anne, to the rank of Earl, in the person of David the first Earl of Glasgow,

who warmly promoted the union of Scotland with England. This peer made an illustrious alliance with the eldest daughter of the Hon. P. Lindsay Crawford, of Kilbirney, sister of Viscount Garnock, grand-daughter of John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford and first Earl of Lindsay, and grand niece of the Duke of Hamilton. In right of this ancestress, the first Countess of Glasgow, the late earl succeeded to the great estates of the houses of Lindsay and Crawford in Fifeshire and Ayrshire, and to the honour of representing these most ancient and distinguished families as heir of line. This great addition was made to the wealth and consequence of the Boyle family on the death of Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, sister to the last Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, in 1833.

The third Earl of Glasgow also made a rich and noble alliance with the daughter and heiress of Lord Ross, in right of whom the late earl also inherited the estate of Hawkhead, in Renfrewshire. The fourth and late earl also acquired the estate of Etal, in Northumberland, by marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Errol, and heiress of the family of Carr. This has descended to his daughter, Lady Augusta FitzClarence. His only surviving son, by his first marriage, is the present Earl of Glasgow, who married Miss Hay Mackenzie, of Cromarty. The late earl married secondly, Julia, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, by whom he has a son, the Hon. George Boyle, and a daughter, the Lady Diana Pakington.

Besides Kelburn, which is the place of his usual residence, the Earl of Glasgow has several seats: Hawkhead near Paisley, the residence of the Lords Ross; Kilbirney Castle in the northern part of Ayrshire, now in ruins, but once the abode of the ancient knightly family of Crawford, and of their successors, the Viscounts Garnock; and Crawford Priory in Fifeshire; the mansion of the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay. The islands of Cumbrae lying opposite to Kelburn are the property of his lordship. And in the larger Cumbrae is situated the cheerful and flourishing little town of Millport. But this island has of late received a remarkable accession of interest by the splendid and beautiful works of piety of the Hon. George Boyle, who inhabits the garrison, close to the town of Millport, with his mother the Countess Dowager. Mr. Boyle has, at very great expense, erected a beautiful Gothic church, for the service of the Church of England; and adjoining to it, a college for the education of young men for the ministry of the church, and the service of the choir. It is impossible to speak in terms of too high admiration of the piety and munificence of this endowment, and of the pure and refined taste with which the work is executed. The church and col-

lege, raised on terraces, and commanding beautiful views in the midst of the most pleasing scenery of the west coast of Scotland, is one of the most striking objects in the Frith of Clyde. And it is impossible to see them, and to know the good purpose to which they are destined, without lively admiration of the heart that devised them and the head that executed them.

LOCHNAW CASTLE. Wigtonshire, in the parish of Stranraer, the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. It is generally believed that the name of Agnew, or Agneau, is of Norman origin; and that the family came in at the time of the Conquest. We next see them settled at Larne in Ulster, the Agneau of that day having assisted Sir John de Courcy in subjugating that province, and subsequently they were styled Lords of Larne. But in the reign of David II. the Lord of Larne would seem to have come over to Scotland, where he acquired the lands of Lochnaw, and was appointed heritable constable of its castle. In 1430 his great-grandson obtained a charter under the great seal confirming to him the possession of the lands and barony of Lochnaw, and granting him the office of heritable Sheriff of Wigton. In the parliamentary ratification of the family dignities passed in 1661 we find ample proofs of its high antiquity, the deed expressly stating that they have enjoyed them "past all memorie of man."

The shrievalty of Wigton remained for twelve generations in this family, until in 1747 heritable jurisdictions were abolished. In compensation for this loss, Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Agnew, the then possessor of the office, received no less a sum than £4000; and he well deserved it, for he was a distinguished man. Many are the anecdotes related of him, for to his higher qualities he added that of being a humourist. His laconic address to the troops under his command when upon the eve of action, has been often repeated—"Weel, lads, ye see these loons on the bill there; if ye dinna kill them, they'll kill you."

Playfair gives us the following anecdote of him when he was guarding a pass before the expected battle of Dettingen. Just at the dinner hour he was warned that a body of the enemy's cavalry was advancing upon his post—"The loons," exclaimed Sir Andrew, "will never hae the impudence to attoek the Scots Fusiliers." And he ordered his men to take dinner, alleging that they would fight all the better for it. To the dismay of his officers, who witnessed the gradual approach of the enemy, he set them the example; until at last, as he was in the act of picking a bone, a shot struck it out

of his hand, upon which, declaring "they were in earnest now," he rose and made arrangements for meeting the enemy. Observing the French cuirassiers coming on at a charging pace upon him, he well knew that the usual mode of resistance to this manœuvre would be useless, as these troops, which were of the royal household, were mounted on the best horses, and not only provided with iron cuirasses, but had them also buckled on to the saddles, so that the bayonet could make no impression. He therefore ordered his men to open to allow the cavalry to pass between the platoons, knowing that they would retreat as soon as they discovered the main body of the army. On their return he ordered his men not to fire "till they saw the white of their een," and to aim at the horses; by which means, on the cattle falling, their riders, bound to the saddles, were speedily despatched, or taken prisoners. After the action, the king observed to the worthy baronet, "So, Sir Andrew, I hear you let the French get in amongst us?" "Yes, please your Majesty," replied he, "but they did na win back again."

Lochnaw was originally a royal castle, and is supposed to have been built at a very early date: the family of Agnew were in the first instance appointed constables of it, and it came into their possession about the year 1400, was considerably enlarged by them in 1663, and a handsome new pile added to it by the seventh baronet in 1820. This last, which is in the style of the Elizabethan manor-house, harmonises admirably with the ancient castellated portions. The whole stands upon an elevated terrace, cut in slopes after the Dutch fashion, and projecting into the lake of Lochnaw. On one of the islands in this piece of water are the ruins of an ancient castle, a strong-hold of the family in the olden days, and a place of refuge in time of war. Immediately behind the House rises a beautifully wooded hill that attains a considerable elevation. The Park is extensive, including many delightful drives and walks, and commanding from the higher spots magnificent views of the fine lake, Lochbryan—between eight and nine miles long—the Irish Channel, Arran, and the Ayrshire coast.

STONEY THORPE, in the country of Warwick, the seat of Henry Thomas Chamberlayne Esq., a magistrate for the county, and high-sheriff in 1836. It has taken its name from the rocky condition of the ground, and from the Anglo-Saxon word *Thorpe*, signifying a hamlet.

In the reign of Edward the Second this manor was possessed by Robert Sampson, who sold it to Sir William de Bereford, Knight. In course of time, from default

of heir male, it devolved to Joan de Ellesfield, grandchild to one of the sisters and coheir of Edmund de Bereford, who had married Gilbert de Ellesfield. Joan married John Hore of Childerley in Cambridgeshire, and in conjunction with her husband passed this estate away to William Hore of Elmedon, whose posterity in the male line enjoyed it till the beginning of Henry the Eighth's reign, when Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Hore, conveyed it by marriage to Nicholas Hanslap. From the family of Hanslap it came to Ambrose Holbech, Esq., of Mollington, of whom it was purchased by John Chamberlayne, Esq., and he dying without issue, left it to his brother, and in his descendants it still continues.

Stoney Thorpe is the only remaining house in the hamlet of the same name in the parish of Long Itchington. The period at which it was built is no longer known, but it is an old English mansion, of a picturesque appearance, and by no means deficient in the requisites for modern convenience. The grounds are well wooded and watered by the River Itchin, which has given its name to the parish.

CHARBOROUGH PARK, in the county of Dorset, the seat of John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax, Esq., M.P., a captain in the East Kent Militia, and captain-commandant of the Charborough yeomanry cavalry. There are some uncertainties and some interruptions in the descent of the manor of Charborough. In the reign of Henry III., it was held by Richard Marshall of the king in chief, and we successively find it possessed by families of the name of Pounton, Ivelton, Morville, Pleys, and Camels, the last of whom dying without issue, his sister and heir, Joan, brought it by marriage to John Wikes, of Bindon in Axmouth, co. Devon. Mary, the daughter and co-heiress of his son, conveyed the property by marriage to Walter Erle, Esq., the descendant of a very ancient and knightly family, at one time established in Somersetshire. From the Erles it was conveyed by the marriage of a sole daughter and heiress into the family of Drax.

The old House of Charborough was burnt down in the great civil war by the forces of Charles I.; the then proprietor, Sir Walter Erle, Knight, being a staunch friend to the side of the republicans. He was a member of the Long Parliament, having sat for the borough of Wareham, and commanded the parliamentary forces at the taking of Corfe Castle, then gallantly defended by the Lady Bankes. The triumph of his party allowed him to rebuild his destroyed mansion, which he did on the

same site, upon the sloping side of a little valley, which was surrounded by hills covered in every direction, except the north, with trees. It was built of a red stone found in the neighbouring heath, its principal front being towards the north-east.

The knight's mansion was modernized by the late Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, Esq., under the directions of Mr. Nash, though a principal beam in one of the cellars, brought from Corfe Castle, still remains to witness for his achievements. Sir Ralph Bankes did indeed lay claim to this beam, after the Restoration, but was persuaded to abandon his demand for a valuable consideration. The present proprietor has also made considerable additions and improvements, having built a picture-gallery and formed an armoury.

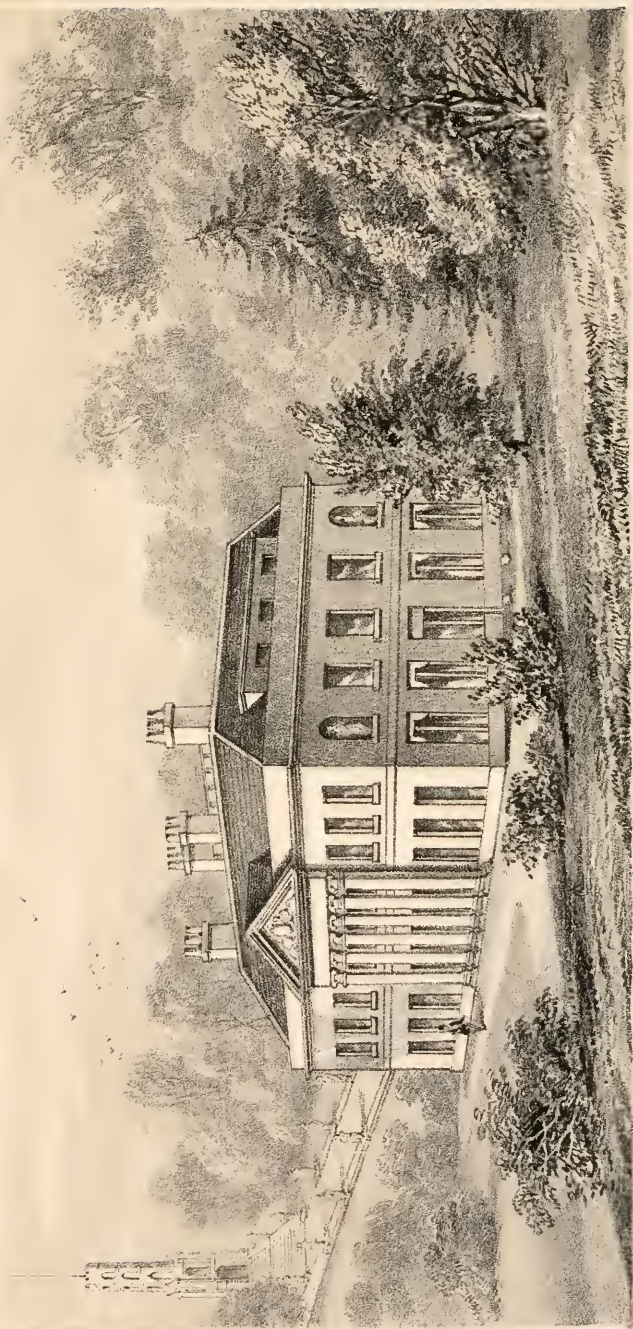
In the pleasure-grounds is a grotto, memorable as having been the meeting place of certain patriotic gentlemen, who assembled there in the year 1688, to concert measures for expelling King James II. from the kingdom, and bringing over his son-in-law the Prince of Orange. Over it is an inscription, of which the concluding lines are very much to the purpose. "Consider that your liberties procured by the virtues of your ancestors, must be maintained by yourselves." It was erected by Thomas Erle Drax, Esq.

The Park has been much enlarged by the present owner, for which a favourable opportunity was offered by the formation of a new turnpike road, from Wimborne to Dorchester, planned and completed by his exertions in the years 1841-2. He has also erected in the bounds of the Park, and towering above the wood a handsome Gothic tower. It is one hundred and twenty feet high, commanding a wide and extensive prospect over the adjacent country. In a clear day may be seen from it the Isle of Wight, with great part of Hampshire and Wiltshire, most of the western part of the county, and Alfred's Tower in Somersetshire.

In the House are many valuable paintings, for the most part family portraits, but some few from their subjects are of a more general interest. Among the latter are portraits of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Galway, General Hawley, the unfortunate commander at the battle of Falkirk, a whole length of Frederick, Prince of Wales, &c.

LONGLEAT,—originally *Langalet*, *Longalata*—Wiltshire, about four miles and a half from Warminster, and on the confines of this county with Somersetshire, the seat of the Marquess of Bath.

At an early period there existed on this



Stamard & Dixon, Poland

CHARBOROUGH PARK, CO. DORSET,
THE SEAT OF J. SW. SERLE DRAX, ESQ. M.P.



ground a small priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to Saint Radigund. Its foundation has by some been attributed to Sir John Vernon, or Vernon, Knt., but on this point nothing is known with certainty. If by him, he was a Sheriff for Wiltshire in the time of Henry the Third, and was still living towards the end of that monarch's reign. At the dissolution of religious houses, the site and remaining lands of the priory were granted by the crown to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, in Dorsetshire, and to Edward, Earl of Hertford, from whom the whole was purchased a few months afterwards by Sir John Thynne, with whose descendants the estate has since remained.

The original family name of the Thynnes was Bouteville, or Boteville, the appellation of Thynne having been first assumed by a John Bouteville in the time of the wars between York and Lancaster who from his living in one of the Inns of Court, was called John of the *Inn* or *Ynne*, corrupted afterwards into John Thynne.

The Boutevilles came into England during the reign of King John, from the province of Poitou, in France, and commanded the Poitevins, whom that monarch had summoned to his aid against his revolted barons. They were two brothers, Geoffrey and Oliver, from the former of whom descended that branch of the family which settled at Longleat, and took the name of Thynne, alias Bouteville, as appears from the first edition of Chaucer's works, published by William Thynne, and dedicated to Henry the Eighth, with whom he was in especial favour, holding the office of chief clerk of the kitchen.

His nephew, Sir John Thynne, the raiser of the present family, was knighted at the battle of Musselbrough — fought by the English against the Scotch — and knighted while his wounds were yet fresh and bleeding. In further recompense for his valour, which had been conspicuous on this hard-fought day, he had the Scotch lion given to him as an addition to his arms. During the reign of Mary, he was chief officer of the household to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England; but from a dread of religious persecution, he was seldom about her person, and when she came to reign he retired to his estate of Longleat, which he had before for many years neglected, and began to erect the noble mansion that even still exists there, though not without alterations. The foundation was laid in the month of January, 1567, from which period the building continued in progress till 1579, and even then he had completed little more than the shell and a small portion of the interior, when a short time afterwards he died. His decease took

place in 1580, and the work, he had thus commenced, was finished by his son and grandson, the latter of whom was created Lord Weymouth by Charles the Second.

The plan of the original edifice has by some been attributed to an Italian artist called John of Padua, and probably with reason; but if the design belonged to him, there can be no doubt that Sir John was his own acting architect, and may claim the merit of execution. This is evident from the account-books relative to the building of Longleat, and which are still preserved there among other family muniments and records. From the same documents we also learn, that upwards of eight thousand pounds were expended upon labour alone, the stone and timber employed upon the edifice coming from his own estate, and the cost of carriage not being taken into this calculation.

"The House of Longleat," says Mr. Britton, "which, from its grandeur, strikes every beholder with astonishment, is said to be the only regular pile of Grecian architecture here, of the sixteenth century, in the kingdom. It is an oblong of 220 feet, by 180, and 60 feet high; it is built entirely of free stone, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Orders, with enriched capitals and cornices. It consists of three principal fronts, and the original design had a fourth front, which, as tradition says, was burnt down while building; and, it being necessary to have offices in that part of the house, the front was never rebuilt. The whole three fronts are surmounted by a handsome balustrade; on the east and south sides of which are eight colossal stone statues. Longleat may be truly said to be not only one of the largest and most magnificent seats, but also one of the most desirable places of residence in the kingdom."

In 1663, Sir James Thynne gave a magnificent entertainment at Longleat to Charles II., and 1789, George III. and Queen Charlotte honoured this mansion with their presence.

Though many members of the Thynne family were highly distinguished in their day, it may be doubted whether the most eminent of them have obtained such lasting consideration as the Thomas Thynne, who fell the victim of a cruel and atrocious murder in the year 1682. He had obtained the hand of the Lady Elizabeth, the heiress of the noble family of Percy, and this union having disappointed the hopes of Count Koenigsmark, a needy German adventurer, who had aspired to the same good fortune, the latter determined to get rid of his successful rival, Tom of Ten Thousand as he was called from his large income. For this purpose he employed the agency of a Pole, who joined with him in the enterprise two

other foreign ruffians of a most determined character, C. Vratz and J. Stenn.

A pamphlet of the day, now become exceedingly scarce, gives the following minute account of the murder :—

“ An impartial account of the bloody murder committed upon the body of Thomas Thin, Esq.

“ On Sunday the 12th, instant, 1682, this worthy gentleman, deceased, by name Thomas Thin, Esq., having been accompanied by, and honoured with the presence of his Grace the Duke of Monmouth, the major part of the day, were about seven or eight of the clock at night, returning to their respective habitations, the Duke parting with the aforesaid gentleman at a place which he thought convenient, before he came to the habitation of the deceased, after many friendly farewells on both sides, this Squire's coach drove on, and coming to a place known by the name of Pall Mall, near Piccadilly, his servants perceived three persons on horseback, riding towards the coach, but not dreading any harm, took little cognizance of them, till on a sudden riding up close to the coach, one of them fired (as is supposed a blunderbus, or) a musquetoon into the coach, which mortally wounded the said gentleman, and so amazed the servants, that they knew not how to look one upon the other; but finding their master wounded, made what haste they could after these bloody-minded wretches, crying murder, murder; but they conscious of their hellish fact, by the help of their horses got off without being taken, and, as some say crying, a race, a race, as they rid; but yet the pursuit (though in vain that night) ceased not, for notwithstanding the diligence of the servants in searching and pursuing, no discovery could be made. This amazing and unwelcome news came at last, and in little time too, to the ear of his Sovereign Majesty, who to shew his displeasure against such bloody and barbarous cruelties, he immediately dispatches orders to the sea-ports for the strict examination of all persons about to transport themselves beyond sea, and also for a diligent search to be made here in town, hoping thereby to find out these base and wicked actors of this horrible murder; but they, accompanied with the horror of gnawing consciences, had as I suppose, lodged themselves securely from the eyes of the world, but the all-seeing eye of the Almighty, which cannot be blinded, nor will be hood-winked, quickly, by the means of the successful searchers, discovered these villains, whose cruelties are to be admired, and whose rewards will doubtless in little time be awarded for them. After they had, by the help of some informations, been traced even to their own lodgings, and being seized, they were all found to be out-

landish men, and were on Monday morning following brought before the Council, who were assembled in great numbers for that very purpose; so then the ring-leader, or chief of them being examined about the premises, he seemed nothing dismayed, nor endeavoured by any evasions to acquit himself of his butchery, but with admired impudence acknowledged the thing, and confessed the fact: then being examined what he was, he answered that he was a German baron, and that his name was Fratz, or as some say Vratz; and added also, that he was a captain of foot: he also confessed that he had received many remarkable favours from the Count Charles John Coningsmark, and his family, which obliged him not only to accompany him in his travels, but also to vindicate him (when affronted) to the utmost of his power, asserting that the deceased had bestowed many gross affronts upon the said Count, which sorely vexed and tormented his engaged soul, and for these causes resolved to take satisfaction of him (in this barbarous manner as is supposed), being informed that the said Mr. Thin was gone out in his coach, the Devil (who still is the chief animator of such bloody mischiefs) put him in mind that then might be an opportune season to effect his diabolical design; in order thereunto he took horse, accompanied only with one friend and a servant which he had, who was provided with a musquetoon, themselves being well armed with swords and pistols; he also allegeth, that at their meeting of the coach near or at Pall Mall, he rid up to the coach, bidding the coachman stand, with an intent to have fought the said Mr. Thin, but that his servant being a Polisher and a stranger (perhaps as much to humanity as) to his language, not rightly understanding what he said, discharging the musquetoon into the coach, shot him into the belly (some say with four and some say) with five bullets, but be it four or five this worthy gentleman lost his dear life *thereby*, to the great lamentation of many, and admiration of the whole city and country that have heard of this mishap.

“ This being with great impudence confessed to the Council, he was ordered to withdraw out of the Council-chamber; which being done, the servant before-mentioned was called in and examined, who very audaciously denied all and every particular, but being confronted with his master, he then confessed that being newly arrived in England, and that as last Friday, being the 19th instant, he came from Dam-in Pomeran, and was become servant to Captain Fratz; adding, that as he was his servant, he thought he was therefore obliged to obey his orders, and perform his command; and that accord-

ingly he took horse with him, and so meeting with this gentleman in his coach, he saith, his master bid him fire, which in obedience to his commands he did, by which means he not only deprived this gentleman of his life, but also hath brought his own into such jeopardy, that I hardly think he will go again into his own country to boast of this wicked murder.

"A third person being examined, acknowledged himself to be a Sweede by birth, and that his name was John Stern, having been formerly a Lieutenant in Flanders, alledging that his coming into England was to get employment, and accidentally became acquainted with the aforesaid Captain Fratz, not above a week ago, and that at the request of the said Captain he accompanied him abroad on Sunday; and that the said Captain discovered to him that he had a quarrel against a gentleman, and that he was resolved to fight him: he also saith that he was not by when the musketoon was discharged, but was about twenty paces behind the coach, which might be and he nevertheless accessory to the thing; so the Council having deliberated well upon the matter, they were all three committed to Newgate, in order to their tryal. Likewise a German doctor, in whose house this Captain Fratz was taken, it being strongly supposed that he was privy to the design: and besides all this, His Majesty out of his great care of, and tender love to his loyal subjects, hath caused several other persons to be examined before the Council concerning this most horrible and bloody murder, by which means the evil design against the deceased is more and more manifested, notwithstanding the great pretences and subtile evasions made by the said Captain Fratz, and I doubt not but in a very little time to give you a more punctual and positive account of the punctilios, for it already begins to savour of design, and that the murder was absolutely determined upon and is grossly suspected to be hatched and contrived by the above-mentioned Count Charles John Conningsmark, who hath concealed himself in town, under a false name, about a fortnight; and upon the murder committed upon the body of Mr. Thin, hath secretly and suddenly removed from his lodging, which seems to be an argument of his conspiracy, he removing the very next morning after the perpetration of this wickedness."

"A true account of the apprehending and taking of Count Conningsmark; shewing how before the Mayor of Gravesend, he had pretended himself an apprentice; and of handfuls of money he distributed amongst those that guarded him, or with his ex-

mination before his Majesty in Privy Council.

"Whereas £200 was promised for the taking of Count Conningsmark; a person supposed to have known where the count has been for four days last past did acquaint Mr. Kidd, Mr. Thynn's gentleman, he acquainted Mr. Gibbons, one of the Duke of Monmouth's gentlemen, where the count was; whereupon Mr. Gibbons, and one of the Duke of York's watermen, with some others, went to Gravesend Feb. 19th, at 8 of the clock at night. This count was taken at that time and place in poor habit come on shore, he had a black old peruke, with his own hair tied like a woman's rouled up upon his head, and the rest hung down his back under his coat, his own hair being very white, he having dined on Sunday last at Greenwich.

"The first that seized him was Mr. Gibbons, who clasped him with both his arms, saying, 'Sir, you are my prisoner.' The count had a sword under his coat, and his hand on the hilt, but the sword dropt by reason of Mr. Gibbons's grasp. The count had like to have sprung out of his hands, and was very mutinous; and askt Mr. Gibbons, 'if he came to rob him?' But Mr. Gibbons told him he had the king's warrant, and the recorder of Gravesend warrant, to seize him. With that the waterman took hold on one of his arms, and Mr. Gibbons on the other. He askt Mr. Gibbons, 'who he was, that would offer to seize him?' And after some discourse the count confessed he was the Count Conningsmark, before he was carried before the Mayor of Gravesend. Mr. Gibbons answered he was the Duke of Monmouth's servant. Then said the count, 'the Duke of Monmouth is out of favour at court.' 'But,' saith Mr. Gibbons, 'the king has lost a good subject, and my master a good friend, and so have we all a worthy gentleman most barbarously murdered.' And then the count passed a great many compliments, and desired to be civilly used. The count's pockets were searched, expecting to find pistols, but they found therein two pieces of Polonian sassaages, they being also almost full of money.

"He asked who the waterman was? He answered, he was the Duke of York's waterman, and Mr. Gibbons had commanded him in the king's name to assist him. When he was carried before the mayor, he was very ceremonious, and said, 'he was glad he was fallen into the hands of a gentleman;' and withal again confessed he was Count Conningsmark; and also desired, that as he was used among souldiers, so he might have a garde of souldiers, and not of civil officers. Hereupon the mayor granted him a strong garde of souldiers, and told him he should

have civil usage. Then he desired his clothes might be sent for from the waterman, who brought them. Hereupon the mayor had an opportunity to examine the waterman, who, to avoid all suspicion of confederacy, said he had been cruising four days on the Thames, in order to his escape. And further he told him, the count said to him, 'he was an apprentice to a jeweller and a banker; and that his fellow-prentice had fraudulently conveyed from his master, without his privity, a great many jewels and other things to several thousand pounds value; and tho' he was innocent, yet being the eldest prentice he sadly dreaded imprisonment for his partner's fact; and therefore the count took this course to convey himself beyond sea, where he had intelligence his fellow prentice was, and there he did intend to apprehend him, and clear himself and return to England to his master.' The waterman believing this story did his best to convey him away.

"As the count was carrying away from the mayor, he gave his garde a handful of money to buy tobacco and ale; and gave the Duke of York's waterman that assisted in taking him another handful of money, and said, 'he had but one bastion, or counterscarp, more to enter upon, and that would do his business.' A nobleman said he was always full of projects, but he supposed he meant a scaffold. When he was before his Majesty in counsell, he was asked several questions; to which he made slight answers, and seemed unconcerned, but in the conclusion, about twelve at night he was sent to Newgate."

From these details of the owners of Long-leat we now turn to the House itself.

The mansion, commenced as we have seen by Sir John Thynne in 1659, continued by his son, and yet nearer brought to an end by Tom of Ten Thousand, was completed by the first Viscount Weymouth, so created in 1682.

The grandest features in this edifice are the baronial hall and the principal staircase, which consists of a centre flight of oak steps, ten feet wide, with two returns; is lighted by an octagon lantern fifteen feet in diameter, on three sides adorned with large paintings. The hall rises to the height of two storeys, and has a flat roof, with spandril brackets and pendants of timber. At one end is a richly-carved screen, beautiful in its details, and lending the whole a solemn cathedral-like appearance. The chimney piece, which is of stone, is light though massive, with an entablature supported by four Ionic columns, above which are caryatides, and other sculptured ornaments.

The library, besides a good collection of printed books, has some rare and curious manuscripts. The collection of portraits to be

seen here is peculiarly interesting. Camden, Sir Philip Sydney, Lord Bacon, the Prince, de Condé, Cardinal Richelieu, the great Gustavus Adolphus, Lord Falkland, Philip Earl of Pembroke, Lady Arabella Stuart, Bishop Ken, Charles I., Charles II., Mary, Queen of Scots, Father Paul, Chaucer, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Petrarch, Dr. Harvey, Sir Kenelm Digby, Viscount Dundee, the Duke of Buckingham, and Martin Luther, are names that every one will read with interest; and here they all are in lifeless life, awaking a thousand historical recollections, with many other of their compatriots, whom our limits will not allow us to enumerate. We will only venture to add one more to this long yet still imperfect list—a much-admired head of Jane Shore.

"Once a bright star, that held her place on high,
The first and fairest of our English dames
While royal Edward held the sovereign rule."

BROAD MEADOWS, in the parish and county of Selkirk, the residence of Robert Keith Pringle, Esq.

The lands of Broadmeadows, like the other properties in Ettrick Forest, were originally held by the tenure of crown rentallers, and before the change into regular feudal holdings, they appear to have belonged to the family of Murray, of Philiphaugh, who had also the adjoining properties of Hangingshaw and Fowlshiels. They afterwards became the property of a younger branch of the Philiphaugh family, from whom they passed into the possession of a family of the name of Scott, cadets of the Scotts of Fulhilaw, who again sprang from the Scotts of Thirlestane. In their hands the property remained for above a century, when the family terminated in an heiress, who married a gentleman of the name of Balfour, descended from the Balfours of that ilk, in the county of Fife. In the next generation it again became the property of an heiress, who married William Scott, of Woll, in the county of Roxburgh, a cadet of Harden. Their son, the late Charles Scott of Woll, sold the lands in 1803 to John Boyd, Esq., a merchant in Leith, who abandoned the old maason-house, and erected a new one in a different situation. After his death, the property was sold by his son, in 1848, to the present owner, Robert Keith Pringle (fourth son of Alexander Pringle, of Whytbank), who spent many years in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, where he latterly filled high offices, viz., Chief Secretary and Commissioner, or Governor, of Scinde, to which he was appointed on the retirement of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Napier. Since his return to his native

country, he has enlarged the house built by Mr. Boyd, and in other respects greatly embellished and improved the place.

Broad Meadows is beautifully situated on a rising ground above the River Yarrow, commanding fine views of the course of that romantic stream, having the picturesque ruin of Newark Castle on the one side, and the lofty woods of Hangingshaw, with a fine line of distant mountains, on the other.

BRAILES HOUSE, in the county of Warwick, the seat of Henry James Sheldon, Esq. This place takes its name from Brailes, one of the divisions of Kineton Hundred, in which it stands. The lordship, at the time of the Norman Conquest, and for long afterwards, was very considerable, containing, as Dugdale informs us, woods of three miles in length and two in breadth.

The estate and manor of Brailes, with the manors of the hamlet of Winderton and Sibford, have been in the possession of the Sheldons since the year 1530. Winderton, at an early period, belonged to the family of De Clifford. By agreement, and in exchange for other lands, it passed to Idonea, a coheir of Robert de Vipount; but it became afterwards seized into the king's hands for some misdemeanour committed by her husband, John de Crumbwell, in staying beyond sea contrary to a royal order. Such, however, was the monarch's respect for the lady, that he permitted her to receive the profit of the estate for her support; but upon her death without issue, it devolved, by virtue of an entail, to Edward le Spenser, son of Hugh Le Spenser the younger. It would seem that the lands here in question, and called the Manor, were, in fact, but a moiety of the hamlet, the other moiety remaining in the family of Clifford. They eventually came, by descent, to Isabel, daughter of Thomas Lord Despenser, as sister and heir to her brother Richard, and, notwithstanding that her will bequeathed the property to Sir Ralph Boteler, Knt., and others, it descended to her heirs, and so consequently came to the crown, as was the case with the rest of the lands belonging to the Earl of Warwick. By Queen Mary it was granted away to Michael Throckmorton, Esq. In the year 1530, we find it, as already observed, in the ancient family of Sheldon.

The present mansion was built in 1822, by Edward R. C. Sheldon, Esq., the father of the present proprietor; but a small manor house had previously existed upon the same site for a long period. The new House is in that modern style of architecture to which it is impossible to assign a distinct name.

NORTON PRIORY, in the county of Chester,

six miles from Warrington, the seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

In the "Monasticon," we are informed by Dugdale that William Fitznigell founded a religious house of canons regular, at Run-corn, which was afterwards, in the reign of King Stephen, removed to Norton by William, Constable of Cheshire, the younger. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with several lands in the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Oxford, which his son Roger confirmed, granting them at the same time, among other privileges, two deers yearly on the Feast of the Assumption. Edward the Black Prince was also a great benefactor to this monastery.

After the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the manor of Norton was purchased of the king by Sir Richard Brooke, son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., a Knight of Rhodes and St. John of Jerusalem. This was in 1543, and since that time up to the present day, it has remained, without interruption, in the same family.

The spoliation did not take place in this case, as in so many others, without resistance on the part of the sufferers. The abbot stoutly opposed himself to the king's mandate for the dissolution of his priory, in consequence of which he was taken into custody by Sir Piers Dutton, then sheriff of Cheshire, and ordered by Henry to be hanged, "without any manor further delaye, for the terrible example of all others hereafter." Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, to whom, in conjunction with the sheriff, the king's warrant was addressed, had the singular boldness to respite the offender, on account of the amnesty granted by the Duke of Norfolk to the rebels in Yorkshire, and ratified by Henry. It is, however, uncertain whether the unlucky abbot gained anything by this delay, or whether he was put to death, in conformity with the king's will—a fate that certainly befell the abbots of Whalley, Salley, and other northern ecclesiastics. It must be owned that Henry's mode of proceeding with his monks and his wives showed a right royal will, and was as efficacious as it was prompt.

The present mansion of Norton Priory is built upon the site of the old monastery, some portions of the former edifice having been allowed to remain. These relics are, first, certain vaults, which, in their original state consisted of groined arches, springing from circular pillars, with capitals, but are at this time in an imperfect state; and, secondly, a doorway, with semicircular arches resting on columns, the capitals of which are highly sculptured, and enriched with foliage, chevrons, and other ornaments. The modern pile, which is extensive, of the Grecian style of architecture, and composed chiefly of red

stone, was remodelled by Wyatt in the latter years of Sir R. Brooke, who died in 1780. It stands, surrounded by most picturesque scenery, near the River Mersey, which swells into a noble estuary upon the right, while to the left of the view, in front, are seen the rocks and castle of Halton. The front of the building presents three compartments. It is ornamented with a rustic basement, and a bold, blocked cornice, a double flight of steps leading to the grand entrance in the centre. Over this is a pediment, in which is a shield, charged with the heraldic achievements of the Brooke family.

Norton had its full share of the Civil War, having been besieged by the royalists in the early part of the year 1643. A pamphlet of that day, entitled "Cheshire's Successe," tells us, "One place above others hath been extremely assaulted: Mr. Brooke of Norton's, a neere neighbour to the Earle Rivers, against which they brought their cannon, with many horse and foote, and fell to batter it on a Sabbath day. Mr. Brooke had eighty men in the house; we were carefull he should lack no powder; with all other things Master Brooke furnisht them fully. A man upon his tower, with a flag in his hand, cryd them ayne while they discharged their cannon, saying, wide, my Lorde, on the right hand; now wide two yardes on the left; two yardes over, my Lorde, &c. He made them swell with anger when they could [not] endamage the house, for they onely wounded one man, lost forty-six of their owne, and their cannonier. Then in divilish revenge they burnt a barne, and corne worth (as it is valued) a thousand pound, set fire to another, but more execution was made on the man that attempted it than the barne; for he was blinded firing the barne, and so found wandering in the fields, and confest hee had five pound given him for his service. After this they plundered Mr. Brooke's tenants, and returned home with slame and hatred of all the country. To this worthy man's rescue we could not goe, because the march was long and full of hazard; and wee thought their ayne was to tire us out upon that service, upon which they might put us every day, by reason of Halton Castle in their possession, and but halfe a mile from Norton."

WOODHOUSELEE, co. Edinburgh, the seat of James Tytler, Esq.

The "Lands and Barony" of Woodhouselee are situated in the parish of Glencorse, and county of Edinburgh.

Before the middle of the sixteenth century the estate belonged to the family of "Sinclair of Woodhouselee," the daughter and heiress of which married James Hamil-

ton, of Bothwellhaugh, who became the proprietor, in right of his wife, and who was afterwards well known as the murderer of the Regent Moray.

Hamilton being a stanch adherent of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, incurred the enmity of the Regent, whose followers, in seeking to seize upon the property of Woodhouselee, for the purpose of giving it to one of his favorites, Sir John Ballenden, of Auchinoule, then Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, burnt the house to the ground, at the same time barbarously turning out the wife of Hamilton and her new-born child into the woods of the property, where they both perished. In revenge for this most cruel act, Hamilton shortly afterwards, on the 23rd of January, 1570, assassinated the Regent Moray, while riding through the streets of Linlithgow. This story forms the ground work of Sir Walter Scott's well-known ballad of "Cadyow Castle," and is also referred to in that of the "Gray Brother."—

Few suns have set since Woodhouselee
Saw Bothwellhaugh's bright goblets foam,
When to his hearth, in social glee,
The wayworn soldier turn'd him home.

There, wan from her maternal throes,
His Margaret, beautiful and mild,
Sat in her bower, a pallid rose,
And peaceful nursed her new-born child.

O change accursed! past are those days;
False Moray's ruthless spoilers came,
And, for the hearth's domestic blaze,
Ascends destruction's volumed flame.

What sheeted phantom wanders wild,
Where mountain Esk thro' woodland flows,
Her arms enfold a shadowy child—
Oh! is it she, the pallid rose?

The wilder'd traveller sees her glide,
And hears her feeble voice with awe—
"Revenge," she cries, "on Moray's pride!
And woe for injured Bothwellhaugh!

* * *

But ean stern power, with all his vaunt,
Or pomp with all her courtly glare,
The settled heart of vengeance daunt,
Or change the purpose of despair?

With haekbut bent, my secret stand,
Dark as the purposed deed, I chose,
And mark'd, where, mingling with his band,
Troop'd Scottish pikes and English bows,

'Mid pennon'd spears, a steely grove,
Proud Moray's plumage floated high;
Scarce could his trampling charger move,
So close the minions crowded nigh.

From the raised vizor's shade, his eye
Dark rolling, glanced the ranks along,
And his steel truncheon waved on high,
Seem'd marshalling the iron throng.

But yet his saddened brow confess'd
A passing shade of doubt and awe;
Some fiend was whispering in his breast,
"Beware of injured Bothwellhaugh."

The death shot parts—the charger springs—
Wild rises tumult's startling roar;
And Moray's plumed helmet rings—
Rings on the ground to rise no more.

What joy the raptured youth can feel,
To hear her love the loved one tell—
Or he, who broaches on his steel,
The wolf by whom his infant fell !

But dearer to my injured eye
To see in dust proud Moray roll ;
And mine was ten time trebled joy
To hear him groan, the felon soul.

My Margaret's spectre glided near ;
With pride her bleeding victim saw ,
And shriek'd in his death-deafen'd ear,
"Remember injured Bothwellhaugh!"

The edifice thus destroyed, the ruins of which may still be seen, situated on a precipice, on the banks of the River Esk, was never rebuilt; part of the materials, however, were used in re-building or adding to the Tower of Fulford, situated upon the slope of the Pentlands, about three miles from the old house, which therefore, became, the mansion of the property.

The estate, after continuing in the possession of the Ballendens for several generations, became the property of Sir William Purves, of Abbey-hill, who obtained a Charter from Oliver Cromwell, in 1657, and another from Charles II., in 1664, erecting the lands of Woodhouselee, Fulford, &c., into the Barony of Woodhouselee, at the same time altering the name of the Tower of Fulford into that of Woodhouselee.

After again changing proprietors, the principal part of the estate forming "the lands and Barony of Woodhouselee," came into the possession of the family of the present owner before the middle of the last century.

The mansion-house of Woodhouselee, which occupies the site of the old Tower of Fulford, is beautifully situated amongst fine old woods, on the slope of the Pentland Hills, about six miles south-west from Edinburgh.

Only a small portion of the old House, which was built before the end of the sixteenth century, now remains; the remainder having been added at various times. The whole now forms a good specimen of that style of architecture known by the name of that of the old Scotch Manor House, which is commonly found amongst the older residences of the gentry in Scotland.

Popular tradition tenants the present house with the ghost of the murdered wife of Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh: hence it is styled "Haunted Woodhouselee," in the ballad of the Gray Brother, before referred to.

SURRENDEN-DERING, in the county of Kent, the seat of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart. M.P. It was given by Godwin, Earl of Kent, to his son Leofwine, prior to the Norman Conquest. The original

grant is still in the possession of Sir Edward Dering, and singularly enough, the witness to the original Saxon deed is a Dering, the seat of the Derings being at that time in Romney Marsh. It is believed that this family is the only one in England which has retained its original Saxon motto.

The original mansion upon this site was erected by the celebrated Earl Godwin. In the forty-fourth year of King Edward the Third's reign it was rebuilt by John de Surrenden, from whom it then first received its present name. His only daughter and heir Joan conveyed it by marriage to John Haut, Esq. They left two daughters co-heiresses, Christian, the eldest, who had been married to John Dering, Esq., of West-rooke, and was then the wife of Reginald Dryland, Esq., entitling her husband to the possession of it during his life; but having survived him she again became possessed of it, and upon her death was succeeded in it by her eldest son, Richard Dering, who was of Surrenden, Esq. From the great eminence of this family, and from its remaining so long in their possession, it at length acquired the name of Surrenden-Dering.

In 1626, the House was again rebuilt by Sir Edward Dering, who in the same year was made a baronet, having previously been lieutenant of Dover Castle. He appears to have been a very singular character, full of levity, and of learning, which he was anxious to display at all times, in season and out of season. To such a pitch did he carry this passion, that, although in principle a royalist, he one day brought before the House of Commons a bill for extirpating bishops, deans, and chapters, solely, as it was said at the time, with a view to show his learning by appending to it two lines from Ovid's *Metamorphoses* :

"*Cuncta prius tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum est ne pars sincera trahetur.*"

In a short time he repented of this anti-royal demonstration, and publicly apologised for it, in doing which he gave so much offence to the Parliamentary party that they committed him to the Tower. From this place he contrived to escape and join the king, but he was declared a delinquent, his estate sequestrated, and his house repeatedly plundered, so that he died in much distress and poverty.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Sir Cholmeley Dering, Bart., considerably improved the mansion, "making great additions to it, and enclosing the park with a brick wall round it." This unfortunate gentleman was killed in a duel with Richard, son of Major Thornhill; it was fought with pistols, and, it would seem, in a very fierce and vindictive spirit, for the parties stood within a sword's length of each other.

Lastly, this mansion has been almost rebuilt on its original site by the present possessor. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and at one time contained a magnificent library, chiefly of manuscripts; "for which," says Hasted, "he (Sir Edward Dering) collected a great number of books, charters, and curious writings, and caused others to be transcribed with great labour and expense." Many of these have been since dispersed.

The site of the House is extremely beautiful, upon the brow of a hilly range extending from here into Surrey, and presents, in the language of Weever, "a very delicate and various prospect." In the grounds is some very fine old timber, and the pasture-lands are remarkable for richness.

SAXHAM HALL, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of William Mills, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

Great Saxham, or Sexham, belonged, before the Conquest, to a Saxon thane, by name Britulf, but his lands were bestowed by the Norman Conqueror upon the monastery of St. Edmund. It was then portioned out amongst various tenants, who held of the abbot and monks. In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII.'s reign, the manor of Great Saxham, and the advowson of the church, part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Edmund, were granted by letters patent to Sir Richard Long and Margaret his wife, in tail male. The knight, it seems, was a great favourite with King Henry, and shared many more Church spoils, besides being Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Master of the Buckhounds and Hawks, High Steward, and Keeper of several of the Crown liberties and demesnes, and Captain of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

On the death of one of his descendants, Henry Long, without issue, the manor of Saxham reverted to the crown, when Thomas Knyvet, Groom of the Privy Chamber, obtained a lease for twenty-one years of the mansion house, or site of the manor. After some other changes and shiftings of the various portions from hand to hand, we find, in 1597, the manor and advowson of Great Saxham sold to John Eldred, citizen of London, and the same were limited to him for life, the remainder to Rivet Eldred, his elder son and heir apparent, in tail male, remainder to John Eldred, his younger son in fee. The first of these Eldreds, a member of the Cloth-Workers' Company, and Alderman of the City of London, was an enterprising Levant merchant, and a great traveller, having in 1583 journeyed to Tripolis, whence he afterwards passed to Babylon, as

we are informed by the inscription upon his tomb in Great Saxham Church:

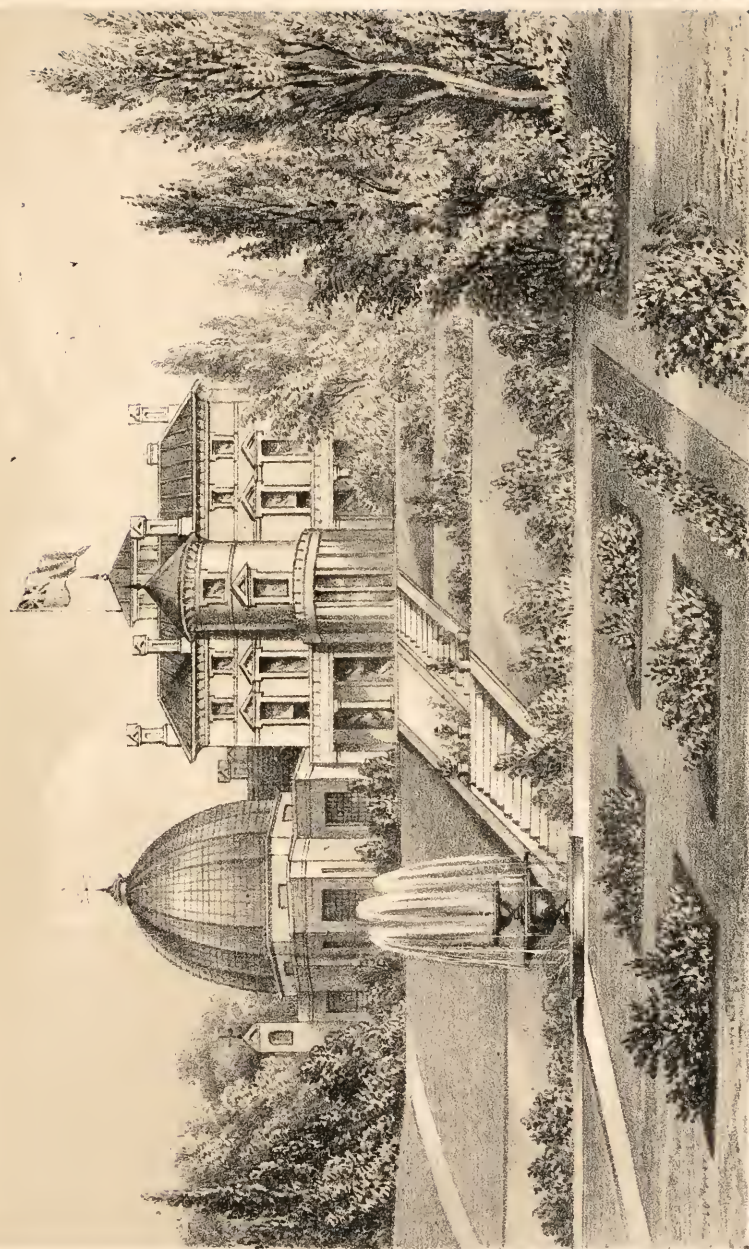
"New Buckingham, in Norfolk, was his first being.
In Babilon hee spent some parte of his time, and
the rest of his earthly pilgrimage hee spent in
London, and was Alderman of that famous cittie.

"The Holy Land, so called, I have seene,
And in the land of Babilon have beane;
But in yt land where glorious saints doe live
My soul doth crave of Christ a roome to give."

This indefatigable voyager, whose travels are published in Hakluyt's collection, did, in fact, much more than is recorded in his modest epitaph. He thrice visited Babylon, besides journeying to Jappa, Lyeia, Gaza, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Aleppo, and that "valley wherein are many springs throwing out abundantly at great mouths a kind of blacke substance like unto tarre, which serveth all the cuntry to make stanch their barkes and boates; every one of these springs maketh a noise like unto a smith's forge in the blowing and puffing out of this matter, which never ceaseth night nor day, and the noise may be heard a mile off continually. This vale swalloweth up all heaveie things that come upon it. The people of the cuntry eal it in their language, *Babil-gehennam*, that is to say, *hell-dooer*."

On his return home, having purchased the manor of Great Saxham, he built a large, though not very handsome mansion. Subsequently the estate was sold to Hutelison Mure, Esq., who, in 1774, set about altering and enlarging, but without much improving his new acquisition. In the style of James I., the mansion had a centre porch, and five crow-stepped gables, in front; an outer court to the north; a labyrinth on the south side; and lines of trees planted in different directions. Fortunately for the interests of good taste, this somewhat ungainly pile was burnt down in the year 1779, while still in the possession of Mr. Mure, who commenced a new building near the site of the old hall, and completed the centre as it now appears. His son afterwards sold the property to Thomas Mills, Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Suffolk, in 1807, and by him the rest of the present pile was added in 1798. It has something of the character of an Italian villa, though not strictly conformable to that style of architecture in all its details.

ACTON REYNALD HALL, Shropshire, seven miles N.E. from Shrewsbury, the seat of Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., a descendant of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, which has been seated in Shropshire since the time of the Norman Conquest. When Moreton Corbet Castle, their ancient residence, was destroyed by the Parliamentary



Augustus Butler, del. & lith.

Standard & Dixon, lith. 7 Poland St

PENNOYRE, C. BRECKNOCK,

THE SEAT OF COL. L. VAUGHAN WATKINS



Stannard & Dixon, T. Poland St.

PENRYN CASTLE, CO. BRECON & GLAMORGAN.

THE SEAT OF COL. LLOYD V. WALKIN.

army about 1644, the family removed to Acton Reynald, which had devolved to Sir Vincent Corbet, Knt., by the death of his elder brother.

In Domesday Book this estate is given to one Rinaldus. The present House was built in 1601, added to in 1625, again enlarged in 1800 by Andrew Corbet, Esq., afterwards Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., and completed by his son, the present Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, in 1834. It belongs to the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands upon a gentle eminence, screened by hills from the north wind. From this height is an extensive view over Shropshire to the Wrekin; the Brown Clee, Lawley, and Caradoc Hills on the south-east and south; upon the south-west the Longmynd Hill, or Longmont, much higher than the Wrekin, and the Stiperstones, the summit of which is covered with huge blocks of loose quartz, that look, at a distance, like the ruins of some great fortress; on the west, the Montgomeryshire Hills; and on the north-west the picturesque Grinshils, which appears to be actually within the grounds of Acton Reynald.

The extensive view from the terrace leading to the flower-gardens, has also been much admired by visitors; and with good reason, the landscape being remarkable for boldness and variety.

HEDGERLEY PARK, the seat of Rice R. Clayton, Esq., is situate in the Hundred of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, near Gerard's Cross, and about seven miles north of Windsor.

The present mansion, a modern building, was erected by Charles Shard, Esq., but has lately been greatly beautified and enlarged by its present owner.

The old dwelling House called Hedgerley Court, now converted into a farm-house standing in the village, bears evident traces of having once been the residence of the Lords of the Manor, and there is no doubt that the property belonged, as early as the year 1473, to the ancient family of Bulstrode, which held the adjoining estate of Bulstrode.

The style of architecture is plain, resembling an Italian villa, containing some handsome and well-proportioned rooms; the staircase has been justly admired for its elegance.

The House is placed on an eminence in the centre of an extensive park of finely undulating ground, the beauty of which is much increased by several pieces of water, and the picturesque woods and groves which cover the surrounding hills, where a variety of walks have been laid out with much taste.

PENNOYRE, Brecknockshire, South

Wales, the seat of Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Brecknock, and High Sheriff in 1836. He was also elected, in 1832, Member of Parliament for the borough of Brecknock.

There was formerly a house standing here, which had been erected in 1800 by the Rev. Thomas Watkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; but this was pulled down and rebuilt in 1848 by the present owner. This splendid mansion is in the Italian style of architecture. It commands one of the most picturesque views in Wales, the scene being charmingly diversified by mountain, wood, and water, forming a perfect panorama.

In the neighbourhood, a great battle was fought between the Britons and Romans. The Gare, or ancient Gobannium, is still visible within the domains.

The possessor of Pennoyre, Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, represents, through his mother, Susanna Eleanora, only daughter of Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen, the great and ancient Welsh family of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery. Ann, Duchess of Bolton, heiress of the last peer, devised Golden Grove to her kinsman, John Vaughan, Esq., of Shenfield, whose great-grandson and representative is Colonel J. L. V. Watkins, of Pennoyre.

BOSBURY HOUSE, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, the residence of the Rev. Edward Higgins, M.A., a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county. It came by purchase to the present owner, who has made several additions and improvements. The style of its architecture may perhaps be called Italian, without offering anything very particular for notice. Within is a fine collection of engravings, and some curious old books highly interesting on many accounts to the bibliomaniac.

The grounds are rich and picturesque, and present some very fine views, though of a quiet order.

ABBERTON HALL, in the county of Worcester, the seat of William Laslett, Esq., M.P.

The manor of Abberton was held at a remote period by the Abbots of Pershore, and remained with them until the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. It then passed to the family of Sheldon, who continued in possession of it until they sold it in 1829 to the present proprietor.

The Hall, or Manor House, was built in 1618 by Ralph Sheldon, Esq. It is a plain old building, that overlooks a fine park, and commands extensive views of the Bredon and Malvern Hills, the Lench woods, and the Vale of Evesham.

CLEOBURY HALL, Shropshire, the seat of

Henry George Mytton, Esq., magistrate for the counties of Salop and Hereford, and for the borough of Bridgewater.

This Hall was first built in 1690 by Thomas Mytton, Esq., barrister-at-law, with whose descendants the property has ever since remained. Many alterations, however, and improvements have been made in the building, which stands upon a fine lawn surrounded by shrubberies. It is in a mixed style of architecture, and can hardly be said to belong to any particular order, although it is convenient within, and presents a handsome exterior.

CLERK HILL, Whalley, co. Lancaster, the seat of the Rev. John Master Whalley, rector of Slaidburn, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, second son of the late Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart., by Jane, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. Robert Master, D.D., rector of Croston. Mr. Whalley succeeded to the estate at the decease of his eldest brother, the late Robert Whalley, Esq.

For a length of time Clerk Hill was the property of a family named Crumbroeke; from it it passed by sale to James Whalley, Esq., in 1715. The mansion is Grecian, situated on a considerable eminence, and commanding a rich and commanding prospect. There are four different dates of the erection and alterations, 1715, 1719, 1769, and 1772.

WHITLEIGH, Devonshire, four miles from Plymouth, the seat of Edmund Bastard Henn-Gennys, Esq., eldest son of the late Edmund Henn, Esq., who married Mary, only child of John Gennys, Esq., and took the name of Gennys in addition to his own. This property has been successively in the families of Fownes, Doetons, and Gennys.

This House is supposed to have been built by Mr. Fownes, but at what time is uncertain, though the general belief places its date at about one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago. No indication of this fact can be drawn from the style of architecture, which belongs to no particular period. It stands upon a park-like lawn of some extent, with ornamental pleasure-grounds, the effect of which is greatly heightened by artificial water. The mildness of the climate in this part of the country has done much to aid the skill and labour of the gardener; for so soft is the air that myrtles and geraniums will thrive out of doors in the winter. A beautiful valley runs down to an arm of the River Tamar, called Tamerten Lake, while the hilly country around is covered with flourishing woods, that from the humid nature of the atmosphere, put on their liveliest green through a greater part of the year. Devon-

shire, indeed, is very much to the rest of England what Provence is to the rest of France.

The present Mr. Henn-Gennys, since his accession to the property in 1846, has done much for it; the entrance hall has been restored to its original use, and a handsome carriage portico added. The grounds, too, have been greatly improved by the formation of two sheets of ornamental water, between which a new road has been brought to the eastern front of the House, passing over a bridge through the pleasure gardens. Mr. Henn-Gennys has also constructed on the west side a handsome terrace walk, leading to a conservatory, and commanding magnificent views.

BUCKLAND, Berkshire, about four miles from Farringdon, and fourteen from Oxford, the seat of Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart.

In the year 1227, the manor of Buckland was possessed by Hugh de Bockland, whose daughter, Matilda, conveyed it by marriage to William D'Averanches, a Norman baron. About 1376, we find it held by Sir Thomas Besils, who descended from a daughter of John D'Averanches, son of William and Matilda. In 1436, it was possessed by Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, and his daughter Alice brought it in marriage to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Upon the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, it was given by Henry the Eighth to Sir Charles Brandon, but returned to the king in exchange for other lands under the sanction of an Act of Parliament. In 1545, it was purchased by the family of Yate, with whom it continued till 1690, when it devolved to Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, by his marriage with Mary, sister and heiress of Sir John Yate.

The old house of the Yate family is now converted into stables. The present mansion was built in 1757, by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., from the plans of John Wood, architect, of Bath. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, and very much decorated both inside and without. The library is painted by Cipriani.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, and redeem in a great measure the natural defects of the adjacent country.

SHAPWICK HOUSE, in the county of Somerset, about seven miles from Glastonbury, and eight from Bridgewater, the seat of George Warry, Esq. This mansion was built on the site of a residence belonging to the Abbots of Glastonbury, by John Rolle, Esq., afterwards Lord Chief Justice Rolle. In 1788, it was sold by the Rolle family to George Templar, Esq., who sold it in 1804,

to Edmund Hill, Esq. At the death of the last-named owner, in 1809, it came to his relation, the Rev. Elias Taylor, and he devised it in 1827 to his nephew George Warry, Esq.

A curious legend of the time of Monmouth's rebellion is connected with this place. John Swain, a native of the parish of Shapwick, was taken in his bed a few nights after the battle of Sedgmore by two of Kirk's dragoons, who proceeded the next morning to march him off to Bridgewater. He was followed by his young wife and two children, as well as by several of his fellow-villagers, all more or less interested in his fate, some by curiosity, and others no doubt by a better feeling. Upon arriving at that part of the parish called Loxley Wood, he fell on his knees to his captors, and begged that the prayer of father, doomed to death, might be heard,—“Allow me,” said he, “before I die to show my children how far I can leap, that when grown up they may keep their poor father in remembrance. Three jumps only, and no more.” This singular prayer, after some hesitation, was granted; and he was freed from his bonds for the moment, that he might be the better able to exert his agility. The first spring was taken, and it was really wonderful. A second—it was well nigh beyond belief. A third—the acclamation was universal; but before the troopers could recover from the surprise of this exploit, the crafty leaper had taken a fourth jump, and vanished in the near wood, where from the thickness of the trees and the numerous swamps, it was utterly impossible for any one to follow him on horseback. Here he could safely cry, with Dickie Sludge in the tale, “You shall hear the bitter bump, and the wild drake quack ere you get hold of me.” And so it proved; the troopers could make nothing of it themselves, and the unwilling villagers lent them no real assistance. Safe therefore did the fugitive remain in his woods and swamps till the thirst for blood began to cool, and then he returned uninjured to his rejoicing family. The three stones which were placed in memorial of his three successive jumps were some time ago removed, but they have been recently brought back to their proper places by the owner of the estate. They stand to the right of the road from Bridgewater to Glastonbury.

Whether the tale be true or not, it is rendered exceedingly probable by the many stories of the same kind that have been told, and never disputed, of the triumphant party at Sedgmore, when cruelty could not be sufficient of itself without putting on the idle grin of mockery.

CHESTERS, in the parish of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, the seat of William Ogilvie, Esq.

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The place takes its name from the Latin *castra*—a term we so often find in combination with other words, to denote towns and cities, throughout England. The estate was formerly possessed by the family of the Bennets.

This mansion was built in 1786, by Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, Esq., of the East India Company's civil service. It is a handsome, spacious edifice, in the modern style of architecture, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Teviot. Behind the House a deep glen opens, both sides of which are thickly wooded with trees of various kinds. In the neighbourhood are many vestiges of old Roman encampments, whence it seems pre-eminently to have deserved the name of *Castra*, or *Chester*.

SPOTTISWOODE, in the parish of West-ruther, county of Berwick, the seat of John Spottiswoode, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

This estate has been possessed, time out of mind, by the Spottiswoodes, a family, which in its various branches has been highly distinguished both in church and state. The name of Archbishop Spottiswoode stands forward prominently in Scottish and English history; he held the sees of Glasgow and St. Andrews, had the honour of crowning King Charles the First at Holyrood House, and was subsequently made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. He was an active agent in the endeavours of Charles the First to bring back the Scottish Church to episcopacy, and upon the final defeat of these attempts and the consequent confusion, he retired to England. There he died, broken as much by grief, it is said, as by age and sickness, and was honourably buried amongst the illustrious in Westminster Abbey. His son, Sir Robert, who was President of the Court of Session, and a Secretary of State, was no less zealous in the cause of royalty, and was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, whereupon the parliament condemned him to lose his head at the market cross of St. Andrews, the archiepiscopal residence of his father. Another of this name stands equally eminent for his legal knowledge, and in the reign of George the Second, a General Spottiswoode died Governor of Virginia.

The modern House of Spottiswoode was built in 1832, by the present owner of the property. It stands upon the site of the ancient border-tower, which was taken down somewhat more than a century ago, on account of its ruined and dangerous condition. The other part of the old mansion—arched below, as is usual in border-houses—still remains. It adjoins the new building, with which it is connected by a corridor of two storeys, and now contains all the servants' apartments and kitchen offices. A well-pro-

A A

portioned tower rises in the centre, and over-tops the highest of the surrounding trees, and when first seen from a distance produces a very picturesque effect. Along the front runs a noble terrace, full three hundred feet long, adorned by pedestals, vases, and balustrades. The style of architecture is Elizabethan.

The House is built of fine grained free-stone from two different quarries in the county; the one of a clear cream colour, of which the lintels, mullions, cornices, and ornaments are formed; the other of a delicate light pink colour, of which the main part of the body of the walls consists, the mouldings being of polished ashlar, and the walls small-chisel picked. The two colours of stone harmonise, and together give the building at all times a warm, bright, sunny appearance.

From the terrace is a fine prospect over a broad, woody, and cultivated valley to the south, the view being bounded by the Cheviots, the Eildon Hills, and the Hills of Liddesdale. On the north, the House is backed by woods, extending to the top of the southern range of the Lammermoor Hills, which divide the cultivated parts of Berwickshire from the Lothians.

PENDREA, Gulval, in the county of Cornwall, the seat of John Sargent Bedford, Esq. That portion of the parish of Gulval nearest the town of Penzance, is frequently called the Garden of Cornwall, and is equal in fertility and beauty to any part of England; it also contains several delightful residences, and amongst them Pendrea.

The House, which derives its name from the estate on which it is built, is comparatively small, and in the cottage style; it was erected not many years since by the present proprietor, at some little distance from the old House of Pendrea. The situation is most happily chosen, and although the grounds are not of great extent, the combination of ornamental gardens, green sward, wood and water, presents a picture which once seen is not soon forgotten, and the whole is further enhanced by a view, from the terrace in front of the house, of the Mount's Bay and the far-famed Cornish Mount. The rising ground behind shelters it from the north wind, besides which, it is altogether so surrounded by trees, that unless the wind blows directly into the bay, no storm is ever felt here. This and the extreme mildness of the climate have such an effect on vegetation, that many plants requiring the greatest care in other parts of the kingdom flourish here out of doors in the winter; and in the very earliest part of spring, when scarcely a leaf or flower is looked for, in the gardens of Pendrea the camella and rhododendron may be found in

full bloom. But however much nature may have done, Pendrea owes most of its beauty to the taste of Mrs. Bedford; it was under her directions the grounds were laid out, and scarcely a year passes but some improvements are made at her suggestion.

The Lords of the Manor of Llanisley, of which Pendrea is a part, receive as a high rent annually two red roses. The freehold formerly belonged to the Praed family, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Bedford.

PONSANDANE, the seat of William Bolitho, Esq., adjoins Pendrea. The stream which bounds the lawn on its eastern side in its course is crossed by several bridges, the lowest, or that nearest the sea, gives name to the mansion; *pons-au-dine*, signifying in the Cornish language, the lowest bridge. Approaching Penzance from Hayle or Marazion, the House is a very conspicuous object, and attracts general admiration. The situation is most delightful, commanding all the Mount's Bay from Chyandour to the Lizard Point. The lawn is a proof of what can be done by skill and perseverance; it was formerly covered by a group of miserable huts and ricks of turf, with a mixture of mud pools and other annoyances. These have been all cleared away, and the lawn drained, and being now planted with trees and ornamental shrubs, Ponsandane is one of the most pleasant residences in West Cornwall.

TREREIFE, formerly the residence of the Nicholls' family, but now of the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, is about a mile from Penzance, on the road to the Land's End, and is approached from that town through a noble avenue of elm trees. The front of the House is entirely covered with yew, trimmed so as to produce a very pleasing effect. This covering frequently afforded Mr. Le Grice an opportunity for merriment. Mrs. Le Grice was a Miss Usticke, and he was accustomed to remark that it was difficult to say from which Trereife derived its greatest ornament, the Usticke within or the yew-sticks without. Beyond the natural beauties by which it is surrounded, Trereife has other claims for celebrity. One of its possessors, Frank Nicholes, M.D., was physician to George II., and son-in-law of the famous Dr. Mead. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, to which institution he contributed some very learned papers. He had also the reputation of being a very skilful anatomist. The Rev. C. V. Le Grice, the present proprietor, was the school-fellow and friend of Coleridge and Charles Lamb; the latter thus alludes to him and Coleridge in his essay on Christ's Hospital: "Many were the wit

combats between him and C. V. Le G—, which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war; Master Coleridge, like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performances. C. V. L., with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention." The wit thus alluded to has remained till this time, and it is worthy of observation that during a residence at Trereife of full half a century, without ever losing an opportunity for witticism, nothing is ever remembered to cause pain to any individual.

Mr. Le Grice for a long period held the perpetual curacy of Penzance, but resigned that office many years since; he is, however, still showing the kindness of his disposition by frequently doing the duty for other clergymen, when their necessities require assistance, although now verging on fourscore years.

THE COOMBE, Madron, near Penzance, the seat of Thomas Bolitho, Esq. This House is snugly situated in the coombe, or valley, which opens to the sea at Chyandour, the eastern suburb of Penzance. The older part of the house was built by his father; the other, in more modern style, by Mr. Bolitho; but the Coombe has no pretensions to architectural beauty, comfort being the grand object of its occupiers.

HALES HALL, in the county of Stafford, the seat of Alexander H. Buchanan, who purchased the mansion and estate from Thomas Smallwood, Esq., in the year 1824.

Hales Hall was first erected in 1800, but since that time it has been greatly enlarged by the present proprietor. It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, and stands upon a gentle eminence overlooking a fertile and well-wooded valley, while at the distance of three miles, the Tower of Drayton Church forms a conspicuous and pleasing object. There is also in the course of erection, a beautiful Church in the early English decorated style, which the proprietor of this estate has undertaken at his own expense. The work is conducted under the direction and from the plans of George Scott, Esq., of Spring Gardens, London.

Hales is about a mile from the battle field of Blore Heath. A rude cross still marks the spot where Lord Audley is supposed to have stood.

NANCE ALVERTON, or NANCE ALVERNE, near Penzance. This House, the residence of John Scobell, Esq., is pleasantly situated in the valley of Alverton, but so placed that

the views from it are very limited; neither is it seen to advantage from any point except from the lawn immediately in front of it. Alverton, whence its name is derived, is an ancient manor, held at the time of the Norman Conquest by "Alwardus and his vileins." The town of Penzance was comprehended within it, but at the present only a small tract west of Penzance bears the name of Alverton. That part is, however, eminent for its fertility and beauty.

In early life Mr. Scobell served in the Royal Marine Corps, and was present at the battle of the Nile. He afterwards left that service; but, with the activity of character which he has ever exhibited, he again entered public life as Colonel of the Penzance Volunteers. Latterly he has devoted himself to agriculture, and has been the means of introducing many valuable improvements into his neighbourhood. As a magistrate for Cornwall, and Chairman of the Penzance Union, Mr. Scobell has also done much good.

THAINSTON, in the county of Aberdeen and parish of Kintore, the seat of Duncan Forbes Mitchell, Esq.

About the year 1500 this property became part of the holding of the Tolquhoun branch of the family of Forbes. Henry Forbes, of Thainston, was fifth in descent from Sir John Forbes, third son of Sir John Forbes, Knt. (time of Richard II. and III.), and brother of Alexander, created first Baron Forbes about 1400. After him there were several descents, and the lands appear to have remained in that family until purchased in 1717 by Thomas Mitchell, from whom they passed, as detailed in the history of the Landed Gentry, to Sir Andrew Mitchell, Knt.

During the troubled years of 1715 and 1745, when the Stuarts "frightened the isle from its propriety" by their efforts to recover the forfeited throne—but particularly during the latter period—Thainston was several times plundered by the prince's forces, Sir Andrew being Under-Secretary for Scotland, in the service of the Hanoverian family. Upon his death the estate was conveyed to the great-grandfather of the present owner, Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar.

The mansion house of Thainston is a handsome and convenient modern building, without any particular pretensions to architecture. On an elevated site at the back of it are the remains of a fortification traditionally said to have been the camp of Robert Bruce before his encounter with Conyn, which took place at a short distance. However this may be, the country around bears undeniable tokens of having been the scene of by-gone

warfare, though the events are no longer remembered in tradition. Various tumuli are scattered about the neighbourhood, which could not have found a place here under any other supposition.

COGSWELL HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Peter Jackson, Esq., is situated in the parish of Great Budworth, not far from Northwich. At this place, then called Burroughs Hall, or the Hall de Burroughs, resided the ancient family of Burroughs, which became extinct in the male line in the reign of Henry III. One of the co-heiresses brought half of this estate to the Starkeys, who in 1689 bought the other moiety, which descended from the Booths to the family of Ashton.

Richard Starkey dying in 1722, directed the sale of the estate, which, after passing through several hands, was purchased about 1778 by the grandfather of the present proprietor.

The mansion is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, in a large park, well wooded and tolerably diversified.

HENHAM HALL, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Suffolk. In the Domesday Book, Henham appears as belonging to Ralph Baimard, but having been forfeited to the crown by his grandson, we find it in the reign of Henry the Third held by the family of Kerdeston. In the twentieth of Henry the Sixth, Thomas de Kerdeson, Kut., released to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, all his right in the Manor of Kerdeston, in Suffolk. This nobleman's wife, Alice, was daughter and heiress of Thomas Chaucer, and grand-daughter of the poet Chaucer. In 1513, when Edmund de la Pole was attainted and beheaded, Henham escheated to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in exchange for the dissolved abbey at Leiston. At his Grace's death, it again fell to the crown; next it came to Sir Arthur Hopton, and by him it was sold to Sir Arthur Rous, who though a good subject, was, it seems, from his modesty in asking, but an indifferent courtier. At the dissolution of monasteries, Henry's minister suggested to the monarch, that Sir Anthony had rendered essential services to the crown, and was well deserving of a share of the monastic plunder; for although not rich, he was an ill beggar. To this Henry replied, "If he is too proud to ask, I am too proud to give."—Hereupon the lands and tithes, which had been the object of the minister's petition, were given to the Duke of Norfolk, who left them among his sons.

Henham has now remained in the family of Rous for more than three centuries.

The old Hall was a quadrangular building of red brick, with stone dressings, quoins, and window frames. The front was supposed to have been built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and the whole building contained about five-and-forty rooms, besides garrets.

This old-fashioned but magnificent pile was consumed by fire in 1773, the exterior walls alone, from their great strength, resisting the power of the flames; while the whole of the interior, with all its magnificent furniture was consumed, as well as the roof, windows, and inner shell of the building. From this general conflagration a few portraits were saved, together with an ancient wassail-bowl of wood, round the circular edge of which is the following inscription in lame Latin verse:—

*Reddit securum potantem vas bene purum;
Hinc precor haurite tanquam licet sine lite.*

No better voucher for the antiquity of the bowl can be wanted than this monkish inscription.

The fire was at first attributed to the Roman Catholics, who just then were in particularly bad repute with the vulgar, but a little calm inquiry showed a much more prosaic origin to this calamitous event. The master of the house was then in Italy, and his drunken butler, paying one of his usual plundering visits to the cellar, set fire to the saw-dust in the wine bins. Instead of doing his best to check the mischief he had thus been the occasion of, the moment he saw the flames arise he made his escape into Devonshire, and was never afterwards heard of.

The present mansion is a square building, in the Italian style of architecture. The principal rooms are of good size and exceedingly well proportioned, being thirty-six feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and eighteen feet in height. The centre of the park is flat, with undulating ground falling round the extreme ends.

There are many interesting portraits in this mansion, and some paintings of value, but by some strange freak of fortune no effigies of that masculine Lady Rous, who was appointed by Queen Mary one of the Quorum for Suffolk, and who the Harleian MS. tells us, "did usually sit on the bench at assizes and sessions among other justices, *cincta gladio.*"

Near the modern Hall is the celebrated Henham Oak, which, though almost wholly shorn of its natural leaves, and reduced to little more than a trunk, has still the green leaves of tradition hanging freshly about it. In the great civil war, one of the family of Rous was concealed in a hollow of its trunk, and there remained undiscovered in spite of

all the efforts of his republican pursuers to hunt him out. It seems that this cavity had been used as a summer-house by the family for a period long anterior, and that a door of bark had been so artfully fitted to it, as to defy observation. The Roundheads then tried by threats, to compel the lady of the mansion to reveal where her husband lay hidden, but she stoutly resisted them; and stealing out at nights, managed to supply the prisoner of the oak with food, without being discovered. Whether the tale be true or not, it is certain that a Sir John Rous of those days did the king good service, and that he received an autograph letter from Charles, when at Breda, thanking him heartily for his loyal services.

The following is a copy:—

"It is no newes to me to heare of good affection, which I always promised myself from your family, yett I was very well pleased with the account this bearer brought to me from you of the activity you have lately used for the promoting my interest, in which so many have followed the good example you gave, that I hope and you and the whole nation shall shortly receive the fruit of it, and that I may give you my thanks in your own country; in the mean time you may be confident I am

"Your affectionate friend,
"CHARLES.

"Breda, 27th April, 1660."

KENFIELD HALL (formerly *Upper Kenfield*), in the county of Kent, and parish of Petham, about five miles from Canterbury, the seat of Richard Edward Thomson, Esq., whose ancestors came originally from Sandwich. This estate was purchased by the Thomsons so far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has since continued with them. The manor of Petham and Waltham was held of the crown by letters patent in Charles the First's reign, but has since been purchased by the late Miss Sarah Thomson, who died in 1851.

The House is a handsome brick building, in the midst of some delightful scenery, a character that is common to a very considerable part of Kent. The grounds are richly-wooded, and in the park are some noble forest trees. The shrubberies have been laid out with much care, and give evident signs of a master in the art of landscape gardening.

THE COLLEGE, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, a name derived from Oswald, the celebrated king and martyr of Northumberland, to whom the kirk, or church, in the town is dedicated. This is the seat of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., who

belongs to a branch of the Fetherstonhaughs of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, in the county of Northumberland. We are told by Machel, "that their house in Northumberland was formerly upon a hill, where there are two stones called Featherstones, and was mooted about for a defence against the Scots; but upon the ruin of this, the house was afterwards built in the holme, or valley under the hill, which they there call *Haugh*, and thence it was called Fetherstonhaugh." This compound formation of the family name seems probable enough. Courts of manors were anciently held in the open air, as many of them are to this day, the place being distinguished by a large stone, which serves the steward for a table, and at which the homager takes his oath. Such stones, if Machel's account be correct, must have been called Fetherstones, some corruption probably—though it is difficult to say what—of the word, *feudal*.

Henry, the second son of Albany Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh, in Northumberland, settled at Kirk Oswald, and bought the dismantled College, which, together with the lands attached, had been granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, to Edmund Downinge, and Miles Doddinge. He was appointed Mariner-General for Cumberland and Westmoreland to James the First.

The old building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, was nearly destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers in the time of Charles the Second, then vainly striving to regain the lost throne of his ancestors. The Sir Timothy of that day had actively supported the Prince's cause, not only by personal service in the field, but by large contributions in money, and by raising troops at his own expense. He was therefore set down in the black lists of malignants, whose obstinate loyalty was only to be remedied by the sharp short remedy of the axe, and he was dealt with accordingly. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, or shortly after it, he was beheaded in 1651, with the Earl of Derby and other loyalists. His two sons, Henry and Robert, had the better fortune of dying upon the field of battle—

"What millions bled that Cæsar might be great!"

The depredations committed on his property by the soldiers, and the losses sustained by forcible entries and seizures of leases, securities, plate, linen, &c., exceeded ten thousand pounds, as appears from a petition written by his lady, and still preserved by her descendants amongst the family archives. She, however, received no compensation from Charles on his Restoration; but like so

many other royalists found herself not only unnoticed, but unrequited and forgotten.

Timothy, grandson of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, married Bridget, daughter of James Bellingham, of Levens, Esq., in the county of Westmoreland. In the year 1696 he almost entirely rebuilt the College, an edifice in the Elizabethan style of architecture—a style which at all times seems to have been an especial favourite with the possessors of country mansions. Since then it has received many additions and improvements at the hands of the present owner, and the whole has been adapted to the tastes and necessities of modern times. The situation of the place is beautiful in the extreme. It stands in the rich vale of the River Eden, while at no great distance runs between rocky sides a small and pleasant stream, called the Raven. The gardens hang on terraces in front of the House, stretching along the holms below down to the waters of the Eden. Adjoining the grounds, and in the road from the College, is the parish church—once collegiate—which has been repaired and beautified by Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, he being the lay-rector. Within the church, and at the west end, is a copious spring, and from this being so common an occurrence in ancient churches, it seems only fair to conclude that such situations were purposely selected by builders in the olden times. The heathen Saxons, it is well known, paid a particular veneration to springs, and this Pagan feeling, as in so many other cases, being too firm and popular to be rooted out, descended to and mingled itself with the Christian customs. In after times, when this notion had become well nigh obsolete, similar places would still be chosen for the sake of ablutions and other religious ceremonies.

The village, or town, of Kirk-Oswald stands to the north of the College, divided from it by the little stream of the Raven already mentioned. It has a charter for a market granted by King John. The ancient Castle is in ruins. It was once the seat of the De Morvilles, Engaynes, and lastly of the Lords Dacre, but is now in the possession of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall.

NORMAN COURT, Hampshire, the seat of Charles Baring Wall, Esq. M.P., a magistrate for the county.

This estate was held by the ancestors of the family of Whithed from the time of the Norman Conquest. In 1805, it was purchased by Charles Wall, Esq. Richard Whithed, Esq., who died at Norman Court in 1733, was the cousin and heir-at-law to Richard Norton, Esq., and very properly succeeded to all his estates, in defiance of the singular will

of the testator, who wished to be generous at the expense of his heir, and would fain have given the bulk of his property "to the poor; that is to say, to the poor, hungry, and thirsty, naked and strangers, sick and wounded, and prisoners, and to and for no other use or uses whatsoever; and I do hereby make, constitute, and appoint the poor aforesaid to be my general and absolute heir, and heirs, to the end of the world."

"Die and endow a college or a cat."

Amongst other odd bequests, the testator says, "I give to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time to come, to his and their successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, my large sapphire ring, to be by him, and all, and every of them, daily and successively worn to the end of the world.

"I do humbly give and devise to his Grace the Archbishop of York, a large sapphire ring, to be bought out of my own personal estate by my executors or their order, to and for the very same use, intent, and purpose only as aforesaid, to the end of the world.

"I do give and devise to all and every bishop and bishops of Great Britain or England, a ring to each, whereon is to be enamelled a Holy Lamb, set round with diamonds, to be bought by my executors or their order, to and for the very same use, intent, and purpose, only as aforesaid, to the end of the world."

This testament, as we have just observed, was resisted, and successfully resisted, by Mr. Whithed; for once the law was content

"To do a great right do a little wrong,
And curb this cruel devil of his WILL."

The present mansion was built by Dr. Thistlethwayte, about 100 years ago. It was greatly added to in 1821 by the present C. B. Wall, Esq., and a beautiful chimney-piece in the Elizabethan style of architecture, that belonged to a yet older house, still remains.

BALCARRES HOUSE, in the county of Fife, the seat of Major-General Lindsay. Balcarres is an old Scottish mansion, enlarged and embellished in the best style of the ancient French château, with towers, turrets, and gables. It would be difficult to find a better specimen of the architecture which Scotland owes to her early alliance with France. The internal accommodation is extremely good; the library in particular being a beautiful room. The ground immediately behind the House is laid out in terraced flower gardens. The Park is picturesquely situated, and studded with good trees; and attached to it is a steep rock wooded almost to the sum-

mit, and crowned with a tower, whence is commanded a very beautiful view of the Frith of Forth; the Isle of May, the Bass Rock, and North Berwick-law, being among the most prominent objects. Within half a mile of Balcarres there is a beautiful glen or dingle, planted with fine trees and forming an extensive and pleasant walk. Adjoining the House is a ruined chapel, which forms the family burying-place. The father of General Lindsay, the Hon. Robert Lindsay, was the younger brother of the late Earl of Balcarres, and on his return from India with a good fortune, he bought the family estate, which he afterwards, in the most honourable manner offered to re-convey to the earl, who, however, declined availing himself of his generosity, being intent on acquiring those mineral fields near Wigan, which have proved so great a source of wealth to the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Balcarres has been for several centuries the seat of the noble house of that name, a younger branch of the Lindsays of Edzell, who were a younger branch of the illustrious line of Earls of Crawford. Lord Lindsay has published the annals of his ancient house, which is one of the most charming books in the English language, and breathes that pure, knightly, earnest and pious spirit which so nobly characterises its amiable, learned, and talented author. It is a work which should be in the library of every reader of the history of Scotland, with which that of the lordly line of Lindsay is so closely identified. It would be tedious here to enter upon a long genealogical disquisition. We may however state a few particulars concerning this very interesting family. From the earliest times of Scottish history the Lindsays have been great and illustrious. They trace their descent from two immediate intermarriages with the royal family; with a sister of King William the Lion, and with a daughter of King Robert II. In modern times this family was subdivided into three great branches—1. The Earl of Crawford; 2. The Lindsays of Edzell and their representatives the Earls of Balcarres; 3. The Lord Lindsay of the Byres, a much more remote branch than Balcarres, which arrived at the height of its power in the person of John, first Earl of Lindsay, Lord High Treasurer. This potent peer, the head of what we may call the Whig and Presbyterian party in the reign of Charles I., obtained great influence over Ludovic, last Earl of Crawford, of the direct line, who was Lieutenant-General in the royalist army, and was taken prisoner by the Covenanters. The Earl of Lindsay induced him to resign his earldom to the crown, and he also prevailed on the king, then in the hands of the Scottish Covenanters, to give a

regrant of it to Earl Ludovic, with remainder to himself. He thus became Earl of Crawford as well as of Lindsay, to the wrong and prejudice of the rightful heir, Lindsay of Edzell, the head of the second branch of the house. During upwards of a century and a half, this noble earldom continued in the possession of the usurping branch, and it was only on its extinction in the male line, that the succession opened to the Earl of Balcarres, to whom the Earldom of Crawford was adjudged by the House of Lords. General Lindsay married the daughter of the late Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. His son Sir Coutts Lindsay succeeded to his grandfather's baronetcy, and one of his daughters is the wife of the accomplished Lord Lindsay.

BOYLAND, near Long Stratton, in the county of Norfolk, the seat of Frederick William Irby, Esq., son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B., by Emily Ives Drake, his wife, fifth in descent from John Garneys, Esq., of Boyland and Somerleyton. The name of this place has in past times been variously spelt *Boieland* and *Boisland*, signifying the "woody land," a character which it may well have deserved at one period, though it can no longer lay claim to such a distinction.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this manor was held by Torn, the Dane: in the time of the Conqueror's survey, it was possessed by Ralf Bainard; and with this family it remained till it was sold, about 1190, to Ralf, who settled here, and took the name of Boyland from the place. About 1534 it was again sold, and this time to Richard Garneys, Esq., of Mendlesham, in Suffolk, the descendant of a family which, Bloomfield tells us, "is, and hath been many ages, esteemed one of the principal families of the county." From the Garneys, Boyland descended to the present owner, in right of his mother, the daughter and co-heiress of William Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, in Buckinghamshire, son of William Drake, Esq., by Elizabeth Raworth, his wife, whose father, John Raworth, Esq., inherited Boyland Hall from his maternal uncle, Wentworth Garneys, Esq.

The old Hall of Boyland was erected by Sir Richard de Boyland. The present Boyland Hall was built in 1571, by Richard Garneys, Esq., as appears from a date on the portal, upon which is the full coat of Garneys, supported by two mermaids. In the windows is his motto, in which every word begins with a G, the initial letter of his name: "Goddess Grace Governe Garneys."

In 1804 the mansion was repaired and

much improved by the late Admiral Irby. It belongs to the Elizabethan style of architecture, a style which seems to hold its ground very generally in our country residences, notwithstanding the invasions of the so-called *classic*, the Greek, Roman, and Italian schools.

DYSART HOUSE, in the co. of Fife, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. This seat is beautifully situated close to the sea on the Firth of Forth, between the towns of Kirkcaldy and Dysart. The House is large and commodious, without any pretensions to architectural elegance. But the gardens are of extraordinary beauty and great extent. There is, in fact, little or no park, but a belt of wood, running a couple of miles along the shore and containing, in its entire length, a magnificent flower garden, with great banks of rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs, and evergreens. In these beautiful pleasure grounds stand the ruins of the ancient Castle of Ravensheugh, once the chief seat of the Sinclair family, celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's pathetic Ballad of Rosabel.

Lord Rosslyn has succeeded to the estate of Dysart and Castle of Ravensheugh, and to the Castle of Rosslyn in Midlothian by destination from the family of Sinclair, and he has accordingly added the name of St. Clair to his patronymic Erskine.

The third Earl of Orkney, of the house of St. Clair, attained to the highest grandeur of which a Scottish subject was capable. He was Lord High Chancellor and High Admiral of the kingdom. He possessed immense territories in different parts of Scotland, among which his hereditary paternal domains of Rosslyn, and his maternal Lordship of Nithisdale were pre-eminent. By his mother and his wife he was closely allied to the royal blood; the former being grand-daughter of Robert II., and the latter being grand-daughter of Robert III., and daughter of the potent Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine; and as Earl of Orkney and representative of a long line of Scandinavian princes, he held a position of independence which was dangerous to the sovereign. His daughter moreover had wedded the Duke of Albany, the turbulent and ambitious brother of King James III. In order to break down the power of this influential noble, the king compelled him to exchange his greatest possessions for others which did not confer upon him the same means of being formidable. The Earldom of Orkney and the Lordship of Nithisdale were exchanged for the lands of Ravensheugh and Dysart and for the Earldom of Caithness.

This potent earl had reason for displeasure

against William Master of Orkney, his only son by his first and royally descended wife. He therefore disinherited him, and assigned his different possessions, in a singular manner, among his sons. William, he cut off with the Barony of Newburgh in Aberdeenshire. To Oliver the eldest son of his second wife, he gave the great bulk of his possessions, Rosslyn, Ravensheugh &c., &c.; while he left the Earldom of Caithness to his youngest son, also named William. However Oliver Lord of Rosslyn, resigned the Fife-shire estate of Dysart and Ravensheugh to his eldest brother William, the disinherited, whose son was made a peer of parliament in 1488, with the title of Lord Sinclair. Thus the mighty house of St. Clair of Rosslyn came to be subdivided into three great branches. The chief, Lord Sinclair, seated at Ravensheugh Castle, in the county of Fife. The next branch, St. Clair of Rosslyn seated at the romantic castle of that name in Midlothian; and the Earl of Caithness seated in the far north. Of those, Ravensheugh and Rosslyn are both extinct in the male line. But on the extinction of Rosslyn, which happened first, the family estates went by destination to the elder branch of Ravensheugh. The Lords Sinclair continued for many generations seated at Ravensheugh, and afterwards at Dysart. Their possessions were ample, their alliances were illustrious. John, the seventh lord, had an only child, Catherine, who marrying a gentleman of an ancient family of the name of St. Clair, but no relation of the houses of Rosslyn or of Ravensheugh, left an only son, Henry, who, in right of his mother, became eighth Lord Sinclair. In 1667, he obtained a new patent from King Charles II., conferring the title of Lord Sinclair upon him, with a new destination of heirs, calling into the succession his father's family, who were in no way connected with the ancient lords, and excluding the female line; whereas the Sinclair peerage had descended to him through a female. However, in obtaining a new patent in 1677, he did not resign the old peerage granted in 1488, which it was usual in Scotland for peers to do when they obtained new patents with a view to change the succession. Thus John, Lord Sinclair, possessed two peerages; one of 1488, which had descended through his mother, and another of 1677, which called into the succession his father's family, to the exclusion of his own female heirs, Henry, the eighth lord, had two sons. His eldest son, the Master of Sinclair, was engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted. His second son, General St. Clair, a very eminent man, who held high military and diplomatic stations, succeeded his elder brother in the family estates, but never

assumed the title of Lord Sinclair. With him ended the male issue of his father, Henry, eighth lord. The title of 1677 now went, according to the terms of the patent, to Mr. St. Clair, of Hermandston, the collateral heir male of Henry, the eighth lord's father; and thus it came to be possessed by the present Lord Sinclair. Whereas the older Sinclair peerage of 1488 has never yet been claimed, but it belongs of right to the heir of line of the eighth lord, who is Mr. Anstruther Thomson, of Charleaton. Henry, eighth lord, had several daughters, who were all excluded from the succession by the patent of 1677, but to the eldest of whom, and the heirs of her body, the original peerage of 1488 properly belonged. Of these daughters we need only notice three. The eldest, Grizzel St. Clair, married John Paterson, of Preston Hall, son of the last Archbishop of Glasgow. The second married Erskine, Bart., of Alva. The third married the Earl of Moray, and is represented in the female line by the Duke of Sutherland. Grizzel St. Clair, the wife of Paterson of Preston Hall, had a son and daughter; the latter married John Thomson, of Charleaton, and the former was Col. Paterson, who on the death of his uncle, General St. Clair, succeeded to the representation of the Sinclair family and the Dysart estates. On his death without issue, the family representation, and claim to the peerage, and the family estates, were separated. The former descended to John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleaton, grandnephew to Colonel St. Clair, while the estates went by special destination to his cousin Erskine, Baronet of Alva, who thereupon assumed the name of St. Clair. The beautiful estate of Alva having been sold to Mr. Johnstone, Dysart now became the family seat of the Erskine St. Clairs. The Baronet Erskine of Alva wedded Miss Wedderburn, the sister of Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor; and when this great lawyer was created an earl, with remainder to his sister's son, the title selected was that of Rosslyn, on account of the old family seat of the St. Clairs, which he had inherited along with the Dysart estates.

The present earl is grandnephew to the chancellor. His paternal family of Erskine is quite as illustrious as that of Sinclair. John Earl of Mar, the Lord High Treasurer, by his beautiful countess, the daughter of King James VI.'s cousin, Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox, had, among other children, a son, who was founder of the Alva branch of the Erskine family.

WHELPRIFF, Westmoreland, the seat of Joseph Gibson, Esq., who is in the com-
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mission of the peace for the same county. The estate was purchased by an ancestor of the present owner in the reign of James II. It evidently takes its name—or, at least, the first portion of its name—from Whelp Castle, at Kirkby Thore, or from Whelpdale, an appellation which may, perhaps, be traced to the family of the Machels, anciently written *Mauchael* and *Malchael*, or, when Latinized, *Mali Catuli*—that is, “fierce whelps.” In all probability, some curious tradition at one time belonged to this name, but which is now lost.

Whelprigg was rebuilt in 1834, by the present possessor, and is of the Elizabethan order of architecture.

A maternal ancestor of the present Joseph Gibson, Esq., Thomas Godsalue, a merchant of Amsterdam, came over to England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and purchased Rigmaden, in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, which remained in the Godsalue family nearly two hundred years. He was accompanied by Vandyek, the famous painter, who took a portrait of him, now in the possession of Mr. Gibson.

HETTON HALL, in the county of Northumberland, the seat of Fairfax Fearnley, Esq.

This estate belonged at one time to the Carrs of Ettall and Hetton, to the Wilkies, and not long ago to the Rev. Matthew Burrell, of Broom Park (now Vicar of Chatton), from whom it was conveyed by purchase to the gentleman now owning it.

Hetton Hall was first built in 1580, and probably by William Carr, the son of Thomas Carr and Elizabeth Heron. It is in the Scotch style, but has been allowed to go to decay, and has not yet been restored by Mr. Fearnley, who has not long since become possessed of it. The estate, which comprises the entire township of Hetton, in the parish of Chatton, is one of those which still send two armed men to Alnwick Fair to protect the cattle from the borderers, and for this service it is free of tolls.

BROOKE HALL, in the county of Norfolk, near Norwich, the seat of the Rev. J. Holmes.

This property belonged at one time to the Wards, of the family of Dndley and Ward. From them it was purchased towards the end of the seventeenth century by one of the Scaman family, whence it has lineally descended to the present owner.

The old Hall was of the Elizabethan style of architecture, but it was pulled down by the Rev. J. Holmes, now in possession of the estate, and a new house begun in the year 1827, which was completed in 1830. The dilapidated state of the elder building

made this indispensable, the whole being long past the possibility of any substantial repair. The present House is in that blended style which is generally called Italian, but which in truth is a modification of the Greek to render it suitable to the purposes of a modern villa. Annexed to the Hall is a small park, extending from one to two hundred acres, the whole being well wooded and watered.

ALFOXTON, formerly Alfoxden, Somersetshire, the seat of Langley St. Albyn, Esq. In the time of Henry the Second, this property was held by William de Alveston, and continued in that family until the time of Edward the Third, when it was sold to Robert de Burlond, a brother of whom, Thomas de Burlond, was grandfather of Christina, or, as she is sometimes called, Christiana. Although twice married she left no issue, and settled Alfoxton, with its appurtenances, on James Ayshe, of Chayford. In this family the estate remained till the reign of Henry the Fifth, when John Ayshe sold it to Richard, son of Thomas Popham of Porlock. From the Pophams it passed, in the year 1439, to the St. Albyns, by whose descendant, it is still possessed.

The date of the old mansion is not known. The present House was built by John St. Albyn, between the years 1744 and 1768, but it has been much enlarged and improved by the gentleman now possessing the estate. It belongs to no decided style of architecture, and stands in a small Park, on the northern declivity of the Quantock Hills.

ARDVORLICH, co. Perth, the seat of Robert Stewart, Esq. The lands of Ardvorlich have been possessed by the Stewarts from time immemorial. It is not known when a house was first constructed here. Certain it is, however, that Robert Stewart rebuilt the family residence in 1662, and planted the grounds with ornamental timber. This mansion continued to be used until 1794, when the late William Stewart, Esq., erected the present structure, a plain and unpretending seat, situated on the south bank of Lochern, in the centre of a level lawn, extending to the lake, and overhung by the lofty peak of Benvorlich, 3300 feet high; the grounds are very beautiful and picturesque, ornamented with an abundance of wood, of great age and large size.

There are still preserved at Ardvorlich many relics of bygone years, consisting of old armour, &c. The most famous heirloom is a globe of native rock crystal, about the size of a small egg, in an antique setting of silver, attached to a short plain silver chain. The water in which this crystal has been dipped is reckoned among the peasantry

of the neighbourhood a sovereign cure for all diseases incidental to cattle, or, indeed, for any disease produced by the popular superstition of an "evil eye;" and the present proprietor has known persons come a distance of thirty miles to obtain the water. Once in his recollection there were few of the neighbouring farmers who had not a bottle of the water placed in their cow-houses. Many and surprising are the instances of cures effected by this relief, which have been narrated to him; however, like everything of the kind, the faith in it is passing away, though still lingering in the minds of a few old persons.

EDWARDSTON HALL, near Boxford, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of Charles Dawson, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Suffolk, and Chairman of the Bury Quarter Sessions.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Edwardston belonged to Hubert de Monte Conisio or Montechenev, who was so wealthy that he was called the English Cræsus, and as we are informed by Camden, died worth the enormous sum, for those days, of two hundred thousand marks. At one time there was a religious house here, a cell to the monastery of Abingdon, near Oxford; but about the year 1160, the monks were removed to the priory of Colne in Essex. We afterwards find it possessed in succession by the Waldegraves and the Brands, from the latter of whom it passed by sale to William French, described as being a merchant of London. From the last-named family it was consigned by sale to the Dawsons, in whom the property still remains.

The old House,—the immediate predecessor, that is, of the present mansion—was, in all likelihood built by the Brands. The style of it was Tudor, or Elizabethan; but this was pulled down and entirely re-built, though in the same style of architecture, by the gentleman now in possession of the estate.

Connected with the mansion is an abundance of meadow and pasture-land, with no want of trees. The plantations are extensive, having a park-like appearance, and by no means deficient in picturesque interest.

FORGLEN HOUSE, Banffshire, the seat of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart. This stately mansion is situated on the left bank of the River Dovoron or Deveron, about nine and a half miles from the seaport town of Banff, and two and a half from Turriff. It stands on a finely wooded lawn, gently sloping to the river, which winds beautifully round it, at a distance of about one hundred yards, and along the banks of which is a fine walk,

shaded by linden trees. The trees here are of great age and size. Forglen, in Irish or Gaelic, signifies the hollow of the vale, a name very appropriate to the situation. In the view of the Diocese of Aberdeen, printed from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh, and presented by the Earl of Aberdeen to the Spalding Club, we find, that in the years 1178 and 1211, William the Lion granted to the monks of Ayrbrothoc, the custody of the Braebennoch or Sacred Banner, together with the lands of Forglen, on condition of keeping and carrying the said banner in the king's army. In 1315, the Abbot of Ayrbrothoc granted a charter of these lands to Malcolm de Monimusk on the like conditions. In 1388, the Abbot and Monks granted a charter to Johannes Fraser and the heirs of his body, of the lands of Forglen, as attached to the Braebennoch for homage to them, the carrying the Braebennoch in the royal army, and free from all other services. This John Fraser was a descendant of Monimusk. In 1411, Fraser resigned the lands into the hands of the abbot. In 1457, there is a service of retour of Alexander Irwyn, son of Irwyn, of Drum, as heir to his father, in the lands of Forglen, holden of the Abbot and Monastery of Aberborthwick, for the custody and carrying of the Braebennoch (Holy Banner) in the royal army. In 1481, Alexander Irvyne did homage, with closed hands and bended knees, to the Abbot of Aberborthwick, for the lands of Forglen, as we find by a document, and the lands are therein stated to be holden in connexion with the Braebennoch. In 1483, there is a charter by William, Abbot of Aberborthwick, to Alexander Irvyne, under condition of doing the service of the Braebennoch in the king's army, in lieu of all other service. In 1494 a retour of Alexander Irvyne, under the like conditions; and in 1499, and 1515 a charter to Alexander Irvyne, to the same effect.

It is probable that this service of carrying the Braebennoch was the reason why the Royal Arms of Scotland were placed over the door of Forglen, and immediately above the family arms.

The property afterwards formed part of the estates of the Ogilvies, of Banff, although the principal residence of the Lords of Banff was for many years in the parish of that name; subsequently they moved to Forglen, and on the demise of William the eighth Baron Banff, the property devolved on his sister, Lady Abercromby, of Birkenbog, mother to the present proprietor.

The existing mansion-house was built about 1842, nearly on the site of the old one, some of which was very ancient. It is in the Tudor style, and consists of a hollow square, having a tower 86 feet in height, rising from

the centre of the front, which is about 165 feet in length; the interior is handsomely laid out and the whole has an air of comfort and magnificence. There were several old inscriptions on the old House, which have been preserved, and are built into the walls of the new one; some of them are very quaint, and as usual, in former days, convey good moral lessons—among others there is

"Hoop of reward causes guid Service."

"God gives, and hes nought ye less."

And—

"Corage,"

"The Royal Arms of Scotland," also the following :

"Do well, and doubt nocht, altho thou be spy it" (overlooked).

"He is little guid worth that is not envy it" (envied).

"Tak thow no tent (heed) what everie man tells" (says)

"Gif (if) ye would lieve undemet (uncensured) gang whar nae man dwells."

BIRKENBOG, in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire, is situated about two miles from Cullen, and is well sheltered by fine old wood. The Mansion-house, which appears to have been large, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, some sixty years ago, only a small turret remaining, and there is now a farm-house on part of the old site.

STONERIDGE, Berwickshire, the seat of John Hood, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant, and magistrate of the county, in whose family it has been for a considerable period.

The property formerly belonged to Home, of Ramrig, a cadet of the Lord Home's family of that day. The House was built about 1631; its architecture is that common on the borders after the accession of James VI. to the Crown of England.

DANSON, Kent, near Bexley, the seat of Mrs. Johnston. This estate was at one time possessed by John Boyd, Esq., afterwards created a baronet, from whom it was purchased, in 1806, by John Johnston, Esq., of Ballee, in the county of Down. It is now possessed by the widow of that gentleman.

Danson House was built by John Boyd, Esq., from the plans of Sir Robert Taylor. It belongs to the Grecian style of architecture, and has a conservatory annexed to it, in which is an antique marble vase of great size and beauty: the grounds are laid out with much taste, their picturesque effect being much increased by an extensive sheet of water.

SCRATBY HALL, Norfolk, the seat of the Rev. Richard Foster. It is uncertain when, or by whom this House was first built, but the present owner possesses a lease entered into between John Fisher, Esq., of Yarmouth, and Syllas Neville, Esq., afterwards

M.D. of London, who occupied it for a short time. In this lease, which has the date 1768 on the back of it, the House is described as a new-built messuage. After this it appears to have passed into the hands of John Ramey, Esq., who added to it considerably, and enlarged the grounds for the residence of the Earl and Countess of Home, the Earl being his son-in-law. After this it was occupied by Mr. Everitt for about twenty years, and in 1837 it was purchased by Mr. Foster of Lady C. S. B. Hamilton, together with six-and-twenty acres of land, ten of which were formed into pleasure-grounds and gardens. At that time there was a tower in the centre of the mansion, from the top of which could be seen fifty or sixty churches, including Norwich Cathedral. In it were three rooms, but as the building was more than large enough for the purposes of Mr. Foster, he pulled this odd-looking tower down, and reduced the mansion, which was then like a nunnery, into a plain substantial country residence, with ten acres of lawn in front, commanding an extensive and well-wooded prospect. From several parts of the building good sea-views may be obtained, with Winterton Tower and Light-house, the beach being within a mile of the mansion. Proceeding a little farther, a noble prospect of the sea will be had from Scratby Cliff, especially during the seasons for the mackerel and herring fishery, when multitudes of vessels of all nations may be seen passing to and fro in every direction.

The grounds, though moderate in size as compared with some seats, are both picturesque and interesting. They include an avenue of fine trees leading nearly to Great Ormesby Church.

DOVENBY HALL, Cumberland, the seat of Fretcheville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, Esq., who was at one time Member of Parliament for Cockermouth. The place takes its name from the township of Dovenby, or Dolphinby, which was so called from one Dolphin, son of Aleward, who first seated himself there. Dovenby is merely a corruption of the original appellation. It was given to him at the time of the Norman Conquest, upon his marriage with Maude, sister of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale, and son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. The female heir of one of his descendants married De Rolle in the time of Henry III., from whom at a later period (*temp.* EDWARD III.), it passed to the Lucys. From them again it devolved to the Kirkbrides (a branch of the family of Odard, Baron of Wigton), whose female heir married the son of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Dovenby *temp.* CHARLES I. He dying without issue, the estate passed to the

descendants of his brother's daughter, the last of whom, Miss Moline, married Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton. He died in the reign of Queen Anne; through his descendants in the female line and eventual heirs, P. Lamplugh, Esq., and his sister—who married Fretcheville Dykes, Esq., of Warthole—the property came to the present owner, Mrs. Dykes, as niece of the first, and daughter of the second party.

The oldest part of this edifice, a large square tower, was probably built in the reign of Henry III., or perhaps at an earlier period. The long, low wing was next added, and subsequently the larger and more elevated square, mansion-like building was erected. On the ground-floor of the old tower—now cellars—are the marks of stabling for cattle, when it became necessary to secure them from the predatory attempts of the borderers or of other marauders. On the walls of the house, outside, are esutcheons with the arms of Lamplugh, Lucy, Preston, Barwise, Delamore, Lamplugh and Kirkbride.

This antique Hall stands, like so many other old mansions, near the usual attendant village of the same name. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive; and it is surrounded with open, wooded, and park-like grass lands.

COLES PARK, Hertfordshire, two miles from Buntingford, on the Cambridge road, and thirty miles from London, the seat of Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., a magistrate for Cheshire, and who was elected M.P. for Manchester in 1839.

This family, which belongs to the clan Macgregor, originally came from Coupar, in Fifeshire; and Mr. Greg still possesses a bond dated from that place in acknowledgment of a loan of £200 from his ancestor, Andrew Greg, signed by some of the eminent generals and statesmen of that time, the object of which was to assist them in paying the armies about to invade England and assist the republicans in their war upon Charles I.; it bears date May 13th, 1646. At a subsequent period the family politics must have considerably changed, and been altogether as much in favour of the Stuarts as they had before been directed against them. When the Chevalier raised the Highlands in the hopes of regaining the forfeited throne of England, one of Mr. Greg's ancestors was so strenuous in his cause that he presented his faithful adherent with a miniature of himself, which still remains in the family as a memorial of the past. Maternally, Mr. Greg is directly descended from the Rev. Philip Henry, son of John Henry, an officer in the household of Charles I.

The mansion was built by Thomas Greg, Esq., about the year 1790. It is in the

Elizabethan style of architecture, and is built of red brick, with stone coins, a tower, and many gables that give it a very picturesque effect. It stands in a park, comprising two hundred and forty acres of fertile ground, with some fine timber and flourishing plantations. The garden is laid out after the Italian fashion.

Mr. Greg is also the owner of

NORCLIFFE HALL, Wilmslow, Cheshire, a property which was bought by the father of the present owner about seventy years ago, when he left Ireland. The House is an Elizabethan structure, built of brick, and sanded over, with coins, and high gables. It is prettily situated in the midst of beautiful woods, with a splendid view of the Derbyshire Hills. The gardens are celebrated for containing a remarkably fine collection of rhododendrons.

HARPTON COURT, Radnorshire, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bt., who has represented this county in three several parliaments. He also successively filled the offices of Secretary to the Treasury, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and Commissioner of the Poor Law.

Harpton Court has been from time immemorial in the family of the present owner. The House was erected in the year 1750, by Thomas Lewis, Esq., M.P., but it has been repeatedly altered and improved in the course of the existing century. Its southern front is built of stone, with a pediment in the centre, and a wide projecting cornice. Its northern front is brick work, but covered with stucco.

WROXTON ABBEY, Oxfordshire, three miles to the westward of Banbury, the seat of the Baroness North, only surviving daughter of George Augustus, third Earl of Guilford. In the early part of King Henry the Third's reign, that is, about 1230, Michael Belet founded here a priory of Canons Regular of Saint Augustin, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. It consisted of a superior and six canons. At the dissolution of monasteries a part of this edifice was by command destroyed, when the mansion and ground, together with the demesnes and rectories, were leased by the Court of Augmentations, to William Raynesford, Esq., of Wroxton. About the year 1538, William Raynesford sold it to Thomas Pope, Esq., whose descendant, William Pope—nephew to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford—became the first Earl of Downe. At a later period, Lady Pope, sister of the fourth and last Earl of Downe, conveyed this estate into the family of North, by her marriage with Francis, Lord Keeper Guilford, in whose descendant it still remains.

The greater portion of the old priory was destroyed by fire, the only remains yet left being an arch—which was in all likelihood a door of entrance—and a fragment of the passages communicating with the offices in the lower part of the building. Upon this site the present mansion was commenced in 1600 by the first Earl of Downe, and completed by him in 1618; but in the reign of Charles the Second, the Lord Keeper Guilford made some additions, and the late earl yet further increased it by an elegant library, from the plans of Sir Robert Smirke.

This mansion has a fine old baronial aspect, and in all the additions care has been taken to preserve the same character. The west front is in length a hundred and eighteen feet. The porch being passed, access is gained into a noble hall, supported by five carved oak pillars, at the south end of which is a highly decorated and projecting gallery that leads to some of the sleeping apartments. At another end is the fire-place, so huge and massive as to seem a building of itself, bringing us back in fancy to the days of "Merry England," when hospitality was so much a custom as to hardly seem a merit. One room has the form and the fittings up of a small chapel, more than twenty-seven feet long, and nearly seventeen feet wide. In this is a great deal of beautifully carved oak, and a painted glass window by Van Ling.

The collection of family portraits at Wroxton Abbey is unusually numerous, most of them being by painters of the greatest eminence in their day, and whose names have come down with more or less repute to our own times. The grounds, which are sufficiently extensive, have been laid out with taste and judgment; every advantage having been taken of the undulating character of the surrounding country.

GLENBARR ABBEY, in the county of Argyle, the seat of Keith Macalister, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. It was many years ago possessed by the Campbells of Barbreck, a family which may be traced up to the fourteenth century, and to the house of Argyle. It was long celebrated for the possession of a curious relic, called *Barbreck's Bone*, which was reputed to be an infallible cure for madness, and so highly esteemed in consequence, that it never was lent without a deposit of a hundred pounds being first exacted to secure its safe return. It is, however, nothing more than an ivory tablet, which about thirty years ago was presented by Frederick William Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck, to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

Glenbarr Abbey is a Gothic building, and one of the largest in the district, with very handsome public rooms. It is not known when the oldest part of the building was

erected, but no doubt it belongs to the monastic times. In 1815, a considerable addition was made to the structure by Colonel Macalister, the father of the present possessor, who himself made yet further improvements in 1844. It is situated in a wooded glen about half-a-mile from the sea, but completely sheltered by trees and rising grounds from the cold winds that are continually blowing from the Atlantic. Altogether Glenbarr Abbey is one of the prettiest places in the county of Argyle.

WOBURN ABBEY, Bedfordshire, about one mile east of the town of Woburn, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

In 1145, Hugh de Bolebec founded, at the instigation of the Abbot of Fountains, a monastery of Cistercian monks. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but the endowment appears to have been scanty; for in 1234 the establishment was so poor that it was broken up, and the monks distributed into different houses, till their conventual debts could be discharged. Various benefactions, however, soon flowed in, the monastery was re-established, and the last abbot was hanged at Woburn, for denying the king's supremacy, when Henry abjured the Papal domination.

In 1547, the site of the Abbey was granted to John Lord Russell, by Edward the Sixth, and it has ever since remained in the same family. No part of the original buildings now exist. Cole, in one of his manuscript volumes says, "the Duke of Bedford has this year—1747—determined to pull down the old abbey house in his park, and build another, more suitable to his taste." The House then erected occupied four sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of an extensive park; the ground-plan comprising upwards of two hundred feet. Since its first erection this pile has undergone many alterations, its present appearance being chiefly attributable to the improvements made by the late owner. The great stables mentioned by Pennant, as being a part of the abbey-cloisters, were pulled down by him, and their site is occupied by a suite of rooms. The present stables form the wings of a handsome building, in the centre of which are the tennis-court and riding-house, to which, as well as to the stables, there is a long colonnade, commencing from the duke's private apartments. The principal front is of the Ionic order, with rustic basement, the level of the ground about it having been altered at an immense expense.

A wall, eight feet in height, surrounds the Park, which abounds with wood, and presents many prospects of fine scenery; the detached pieces of water being so united as to form,

a fair expanse, terminated by flourishing plantations. The general character, however, of the grounds is less that of picturesque beauty than of grandeur and magnificence.

The taste of the late duke for agricultural pursuits is well known, and hence it was that he kept many farms in his own hands. The principal of these is in the Park, about half-a-mile from the House, with buildings of every kind adapted to farming purposes. One of the most remarkable is, the room constructed for exhibiting the sheep at the customary annual shearing.

The grand feature at Woburn Abbey is the collection of pictures, and of this the portraits form so very important a part that some notice of them, however brief, can hardly be dispensed with.

Queen Elizabeth.—What Horace Walpole says of the paintings of the "maiden queen," in general, applies in full force to this particular portrait—"A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns, and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster fardingale, and a bushel of pearls, are the features, by which everybody knows at once the pictures of Queen Elizabeth."

Mary, Queen of England.—Painted on a panel, by Sir Antonio More, the features harsh, and strongly expressive of what tradition declares to have been her character.

Kiligrew.—One of the profligate wits, who added to the celebrity of the court of King Charles the Second. He had the unenviable soubriquet of the King's Jester.

William, Lord Russell—One of the most illustrious names of this family, of whom Macaulay says, in his eloquent and epigrammatic language,—"Russell, who appears to have been guilty of no offence falling within the definition of high treason, and Sidney, of whose guilt no legal evidence could be produced, were beheaded, in defiance of law and justice. Russell died with the fortitude of a Christian, Sidney with the fortitude of a stoic."

Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.—Painted by the whimsical artist, Cornelius Ketel, who, not satisfied to acquire fame by the ordinary road, must needs lay aside the brush, and paint with his fingers only. Having achieved this feat, to the great admiration of some barren spectators, and the grief of the judicious few, he next took to painting with his toes.

Sir Philip Sydney.—The celebrated author of the *Arcadia*, who enjoys the by no means uncommon fate of being praised by all, and read by none.

General Monk.—Who seems to have deceived every one in his day, except Cromwell, who thus ingeniously hints his knowledge of Monk in the postscript of a letter addressed to him. "There be, that tell :

that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart ; I pray you, use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him to me."

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the favourite minister of Queen Elizabeth, whose fairest epitaph is to be extracted from Camden's brief notice of him—"He would often say that nothing was profitable to the Prince that was not honourable for him also to do; and hereupon he would not suffer the revenues of her lands to be increased, or the old tenants removed, or farmers put out. As for his private estate, he so well managed it, that neither he ever went to law with any man, or any man with him."

Rachel, Lady Russell, wife to the Lord William, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, for his real, or supposed, share in the Rye House Plot. She lived to be blind, and it is pleasing to believe, with many writers, that her blindness was occasioned by incessantly weeping for the loss of her husband. She is painted in widow's weeds, her head reclining on her hand.

Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, the platonic deity of William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, who makes her the subject of divers sonnets, afterwards collected and dedicated to her by Donne. As an exercise of the reader's ingenuity in unriddling the metaphysical, a few lines may be worth quoting :

"Dear, can you take my soul from me,
And yet have no belief
That I have grief?
Oh, did your fair eyes ever see
(Without a painful force)
That sad divorce?
The soul and body love like me,
Not you; the evening kind,
The morning of another mind,
And every several hour
Slack, and increase that pow'r.
They are by love made perfect one;
No less than death makes them become alone."

"When the resistless flames of my desire
Make Ætna of my heart,
And I, enraged, impart
The torments unto you, and press
For pity in this violent distress,
You sing, and think I feign this fire.
Because one frown of yours can all controul,
Wrong not my pains; you are the true
Higher part of my soul,
The lower tyrant is to me, and slave to you."

Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; of whom it has been said that "puritanic violence never asspersed Lord Southampton, either when he opposed its power, or rose on its ruin; that his virtues escaped both contagion and ridicule, in a most profligate and satiric court; and that sincere patriots believe the gates were shut against the inroads of prerogative at the restoration of the man who was placed by the king at the head of the treasury."

These, and many more portraits, are to be found in the gallery, which is above a hundred and eleven feet in length, and seventeen feet in width, and fifteen feet in height; but others are also to be found in various parts of this magnificent edifice.

To the historian, or the antiquary, the lovers and interpreters of the past, the portraits of the illustrious dead will be the most attractive part of the collection. The artist will no doubt find greater pleasure in dwelling upon the numerous works of the eminent masters here collected. It will be sufficient to mention the names of Rembrandt, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, Titian, Tintoretto, Rubens, Teniers, Canaletti, and Both; though the list might be much extended.

One of the greatest gems of Woburn Abbey is to be found in the Green House, a large room, full a hundred and forty feet in length, and stored with the most valuable plants. This curiosity in question has been thus described. "The celebrated Bacchanalian vase was purchased by the Duke from the noble collection of Lord Cawdor, in June, 1800, for seven hundred guineas. It is of the lotus form, bell-shaped, and was most probably consecrated to the god Bacchus, as may be concluded from the finely sculptured Bacchanalian masks, and other features that accompany it. It must therefore, have been used, either as a laver, or as a symbol only of this part of the heathen mythology, and for no other use; for it is certain that no wine was ever poured into it."

This superb monument of antique decoration was dug up some centuries ago, among the ruins of Adrian's Villa, together with the fragments of three other vases of nearly similar dimensions, all of which appear, by the situation in which they were found, to have occupied the same spot of that once extensive and magnificent emporium of art. It was then removed to the Villa Lanti, near Rome, where, for many years, it attracted the notice, and excited the admiration of both the travellers and the artists. This, and one at Warwick Castle, which is somewhat more decorated, are the only complete vases of the same dimensions and antiquity extant; and are unquestionably the most magnificent and noble sculptured specimens of antique decoration of this kind ever discovered.

The Lanti vase was brought from Rome, at considerable risk and expense, by the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, on whose classical taste and judgment it must ever confer the highest credit. The removal of this grand work of art from that city caused great jealousy among the superintendents of the Vatican Museum, then forming, under the auspices of the

reigning Pontiff, Pius VII., who, it is well known, in his resentment on this occasion, threatened several persons concerned in the removal with the galleys.

The dimensions of the vase are: diameter of the mole, six feet three inches; height, with its present plinth, six feet nine inches.

The country around Woburn is for the most part flat and open, yet the Park, as we have already observed, is well wooded, and full of pleasing undulations. It is also amply stocked with deer.

WEST HORSLEY PLACE, in the county of Surrey, and in the Woking Hundred, the seat of Henry Weston, Esq., of the Middle Temple, the present representative of the very ancient family of Weston of Weston, there seated from the time of the Conquest.

In the Domesday Book, West Horsley—or, as it is written, Orselei—was held by Walter Fitz Otho de Windsor, who was governor of Windsor Castle, whence his descendants took their name. William de Windsor and his son Richard, accompanied the Lion-hearted king in his idle crusade against the Saracens, and, it is generally believed, died, though whether by disease or the arms of the enemy, is uncertain.

Hugh de Windsor, who lived in the reign of Henry III., dying without male heirs, this estate passed to Christiana, called in some pedigrees his sister, but in others his daughter and heiress. Whichever degree of kinship should be assigned to her, she conveyed the estate in marriage to Sir Ralph Berners; but upon his death in 1297, it reverted to Christiana as his widow.

In the reign of Richard II., the Berners of that day was an especial favourite with the monarch, and was involved in the general ruin that befel Richard himself and all his dependents in 1388, when

“Bolingbroke had seized the wasteful king.”

Sir James—for such was his Christian name—then paid dearly for having been a monarch's favourite, and found too late the wisdom of the maxim, “Mediocria firma.” He was arrested, and committed prisoner to Bristol Castle, and having been attainted by the parliament, he was beheaded, and his estates forfeited to the crown. Henry IV., however, in the very first year of his reign, made a grant in fee of West Horsley, with the park and warrens, to Sir Richard Berners, son of Sir James' widow, and three years afterwards Sir Richard obtained a license from the king to put this manor in feoffment, that he might be enabled to make a settlement on his wife, Philippa, the daughter and heiress of Edmund Dalyngruge. Upon his death in 1421, his daughter

and heiress, Margery, succeeded to the estates, and married John Feriby; and he dying without issue, she was married a second time to Sir John Bouchier, a Knight of the Garter, and Constable of Windsor Castle, who, according to his own directions, was buried in the chapel of the Holy Rood, Chertsey Monastery.

Sir Humphrey Bouchier, eldest son of this Sir John, fought on the side of King Edward IV., at the battle of Barnet, and, being killed in the action, was succeeded in the estate by his eldest son, John Bouchier, who on the death of his grandfather became Lord Berners, and sat in several parliaments in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was distinguished above all his race as a warrior and as a writer. In the first capacity he greatly signalized himself at the battle of Blackheath, fought in 1495, when the Cornish insurgents were defeated; and in 1513 he served as Captain of the Pioneers at the siege of Terouenne, where Henry VIII. commanded in person. As a literary character he is still well known to the modern reader by his admirable translation of Froissart's *Chronicles*—that “well of English undefiled”—which for vigour and masculine style far surpasses the more accurate version by *Johnes*. This great work was published in folio in 1525, and three years afterwards he had a grant of the manors of Oekham, Effingham, Woldingham, and Titsey, part of the forfeited estates of Edward Duke of Buckingham, who fell a victim to the malicious craft of Wolsey and the undistinguishing tyranny of his master. Were these splendid gifts intended as a reward for his literary talents? Such a supposition forms a redeeming trait in the brutal character of Henry; yet even before this time Lord Berners had received many especial marks of the monarch's favour. He held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer for life; was Lieutenant-General of the town and marches of Calais; and was appointed, with other persons of rank, to attend the Princess Mary on her voyage to France to become the Queen of Louis XII., in 1514. Of his two daughters, his sole heirs, one died without issue, and the other, Joan, the wife of Edward Knyvett, Esq., inherited the estate; but long before her death it was transferred to other owners, although it would be difficult to explain in what way. It would appear that this lady and her husband possessed it for two years only; for she entered upon it in 1531, and in 1536 we find it in the hands of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, who, in 1538, being with his lady attainted of high treason, this property escheated to the crown. It was now granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Browne, his Master of the Horse;

for in those days of popular violence and royal tyranny, estates seem to have shifted from hand to hand with all the rapidity of scenes changing in a pantomime. Bluff King Hal, in particular, was a conjuror who made lands and houses fly about in all directions.

Upon the death of Sir Anthony in 1548, West Horsley devolved for life to his widow, Elizabeth Fitz Gerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the subject of the early addresses of Henry, Earl of Surrey, under the name of the *Fair Geraldine*. The story of this passion, though promulgated by the grave Anthony à Wood, and, as he affirms, upon the authority of Drayton, has been stoutly contested as a mere fiction borrowed by the antiquary from a little romance written by Nash, and published in 1593, containing the adventures of an imaginary hero, whom he calls Jack Wilton. The tradition, however, is too pleasing, and too much in the chivalrous character of Surrey, to be so easily given up. According to the received story, the gallant earl, in obedience to the commands of his mistress, made the tour of Italy, proclaiming, wherever he went, the superiority of her charms over those of all other women. At Florence he visited the very chamber where his Geraldine was born; but of course all this must be received as the Platonic love of a knight-errant, seeing that the earl had left a young wife behind in England.

Whether we believe or deny Wood's story of the earl's romantic adventures in Italy, there can be no doubt that Surrey did really and truly love the Fair Geraldine, and after the same fashion that Petrarch adored his Laura. If we had no other testimony, we have his own verses to this effect:—

“From Tuscany came my Lady's worthy rae;
Fair Florence was some time her ancient seat;
The Western isle, whose pleasant shore doth face
Wild Camber's cliffs, first gave her lively heat;
Fostered she was with milk of Irish breast;
Her sire an earl, her dame of prince's blood;
From tender years in Britain did she rest
With a king's child, who tasteth ghostly food.
Honsdon did first present her to mine eye.
Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she hight.
Hampton me taught to wish her first for mine,
And Windsor, alas! doth chase me from her sight.
Her beauty of kind, her virtues from above,
Happy is he that can obtain her love.”

But the earl was not happy enough to “obtain her love.” Geraldine, it seems, was an arch coquette, who only sought the indulgence of her vanity, in which disposition she treated him at times with so much scorn that his pride was revolted, and this enabled him, after a short struggle, to overcome his passion.

If his mistress was ungrateful, the king was no less so. Henry, growing jealous of his quondam favourite, though on what account has been much disputed, had him

brought to trial, when, as a matter of course in this arbitrary reign, he was condemned and beheaded. Thus fell the chivalrous and highly-gifted Surrey, in the thirtieth year of his age.

The Fair Geraldine was twice married; but upon her demise West Horsley descended to Sir Anthony Browne, the son of her first husband. He, dying in 1592, left this estate to his grandson, after whose decease, in 1629, it was sold to one of the Carews of Beddington, in Surrey. This, it would seem, was Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt., the adopted heir of his uncle, Sir Francis Carew, whose eldest sister, Anne, had married the father of Sir Nicholas. This Sir Francis, who adopted the name and arms of Carew, died in 1643, when, either by devise or gift, the estate passed to his nephew, Carew Raleigh, the son of his sister Elizabeth by the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh. He was born in the Tower during his father's confinement there, and grew up to be so like him in face and figure, that when introduced at court by his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, King James, as cowardly as he was cruel, shrank from his presence, exclaiming that “he appeared to him too like his father's ghost!”

“Thus conscience doth make eowards of us all.”

In consequence he was advised by the earl to travel; but upon the death of James he returned home, and an act to restore him in blood was passed in the third year of Charles I.

In 1665 Mr. Raleigh sold West Horsley to Sir Edward Nicholas, the eldest son of John Nicholas, Esq., of Winterbourne Earles, in Wiltshire, and Secretary to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when Lord High Admiral. The last of his three sons coming into possession of the estate, and dying a bachelor, bequeathed it by will to Henry Weston, Esq., a gentleman whose fortunes had fallen into decay, but whose general conduct had been such as to secure him the good-will and assistance of the chief persons in the county. He formed a design, when nearly seventy years old, of rebuilding the house, and one day showed the plan of his intended mansion to the Duke of Marlborough, who, looking at him earnestly, said, “Pray, Mr. Weston, how old are you?” By this simple question he was so much struck, that he abandoned all idea of a new building, and contented himself with a few alterations. In his descendants the property has ever since remained.

It appears not unlikely that the house at West Horsley was originally erected by Sir Anthony Browne, after his marriage with the Fair Geraldine. This idea has been suggested by a plan of the ceiling of the old

drawing-room, traced by Mr. William Nicholas, in 1730, and found amongst the Nicholas papers. According to this plan, the ceiling was divided into compartments, in most of which were armorial crests. In one of these is a monkey, the crest of the Earl of Kildare, the father of the Fair Geraldine, while in others were the initials A. B., and various crests, all known to have belonged to the Browne family. Though this ceiling is now plain, yet there is a small bed-room next to it which still bears marks that go far to establish the same conclusion. In it are the same crests and the same initials.

West Horsley Place, a fine old English seat, may now be described as a long range of brick building, with a centre and two wings, but somewhat irregular as to form, the right wing projecting much more than the left. A large portion of it appears to belong to the time of James I.; but it exhibits unmistakable tokens of having been altered in the reigns of George I. and George II., when the Dutch or German taste prevailed—if that, indeed, deserves the name of taste which is in diametrical opposition to all taste. The general heaviness, however, is much relieved by architraves, pilasters, and projections, which give it something of an architectural character. In height it consists of two storeys and an attic, the latter having in front a large semicircular window. From the top of the parapet a wall is carried up, so as to mask the gables of the roof, above which the chimneys are seen peeping in no unpicturesque or unpleasing fashion. A large window appears in each story of the wings; they are composed of three lights, those in the middle division of the upper story being curvilinear.

In 1845 Henry Currie, Esq., who then leased the House, added, by permission of the proprietor, to the west side of the building a dressing-room, with a bed-room over it, and took down the portico over the front door. It was in a state of decay, and was, besides, at variance with the character of the rest of the mansion.

On the south side of the road, and opposite to the House, is a ground called the *Sheep-leas*, forming a most delightful summer prospect. This spot has much the appearance of a park, being full of trees, chiefly beech, sometimes in thick clusters, and at others singly dotting the face of the ground, which is exceedingly undulating and varied in its aspect.

SPAINS HALL, in the county of Essex, the seat of Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, Esq., only son of the late John Ruggles-Brise, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Essex and Suffolk, who assumed the additional surname

and arms of Brise, on succeeding in 1827 to the possessions of his grandmother's family.

This seat took its name from Hervey de Ispania, or Spain, who held the estate under Count Alan Fergent (second son of Eudo, Earl of Bretagne), who was one of the Norman Barons who accompanied William in his successful attack upon Saxon England. This estate he held with the Earldom or Honor of Richmond, being the only lordship so held in this country; and his heirs continued to possess it without interruption till the reign of King Edward the Second.

From the Spains, who held this property from the Conquest to the reign of Edward IV., the estate came by marriage or otherwise into the Kempe family, with whom it remained till 1727. In that year Mary Kempe, inheriting it in default of heirs male, conveyed it by marriage into the family of Sir Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. Upon his decease in 1735, it went to his next brother, Sir John Dyer; and after him to the third brother, Sir Thomas Dyer, of whom it was purchased in 1760 by Samuel Ruggles Esq., of Bocking, a descendant of George Ruggle, the celebrated wit and scholar, author of the play of *Ignoramus*, performed with so much applause before James the First, at Cambridge, in 1614. George Ruggle himself descended from the ancient family of Rogyll, Ruggle, or Ruggles.

Thomas Ruggle, a nephew of him who purchased the estate, came into possession of it in 1784. This gentleman was no less distinguished than his collateral ancestor for learning and talent. He was the author of "The Barrister," a work in much esteem by the legal profession, and also another very able publication called "The History of the Poor." He was the grandfather of the present possessor of the property.

There is a singular anecdote connected with one of the earlier owners—William Kempe, whose marriage settlement is dated the 10th of October, 1588. It runs thus:—Owing to a dispute between himself and his wife, whom he greatly respected, he uttered in a passion some indiscreet words, which gave him so much uneasiness that he made a vow not to speak again for seven years from that time. This resolution he kept steadily, and the tradition goes on to say that he died in the seventh year just upon the expiration of the prescribed time. During each of these seven years he amused himself with causing a fish-pond to be formed in the gardens belonging to the Hall. He and his wife, Philippa, are both buried in Kempe's chapel within the south aisle of the parish church of Finchinglefield, and a handsome monument above them records his vow of voluntary silence for seven years.

Spains Hall is a fine old Gothic mansion,

partly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and occupies the site of a building much more ancient. The present is supposed from various dates about it, to have been added to and altered into its present form about the time of Edward the Sixth, or of Mary. It is situated in a well-wooded park, with grounds that are prettily diversified by nature and improved by the hand of art. The entrance-hall is spacious, having about forty feet in length, and having width and height in due proportions, while it is lighted by a large and handsome window that extends nearly its whole length.

LYTHAM HALL, near Preston, Lancashire, the seat of Thomas Clifton, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county, who served under the Duke of Wellington in his Peninsular campaigns.

A conventual house existed on this site for ages prior to the dissolution of monasteries, shortly after which we find the estate in the possession of the Holcrofts, by whose representative, Sir John Holcroft, it was sold in 1606 to Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby.

Some curious customs and traditions are attached to this old conventual relique. A white owl, appearing to any of the family at Lytham is popularly supposed to be ominous of death to some of the house, and though we are no longer able to trace the origin of such a belief, there can be no doubt that it once had a meaning, and was derived from some forgotten circumstance. Another remnant of ancient times is the custom still retained, of saying mass at stated times for the repose of the soul of Sir Cuthbert Clifton. He had crossed himself—that is, he had assumed the emblem of the cross, in token of his intention to join the crusaders in their attempts to rescue the Holy Land,—but died without having accomplished his vow. To expiate this fault, whether wilful, or the result of unavoidable circumstances, this ceremonial was established, and it appeared to have been continued without interruption, notwithstanding the danger it must have involved the parties in during the more intolerant days of Protestantism, when the breath of Roman Catholic incense, or the sound of a Roman Catholic chaunt, was enough to call down both popular and legal vengeance on the heads of the offenders.

What remains of the old monastic pile has been modernized, and now serves for offices. The new part was erected about the year 1749, or 1750, by Thomas Clifton, whose arms, quartered with those of Bertie, are to be seen upon the building. He married Lady Jane Bertie, daughter of Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon.

The new part of the House is Grecian.

It is built of brick and stone, and has an appearance of great solidity. At one time there was a large domestic chapel within the House, and a priest constantly resided there to perform the religious duties connected with it. This is now done away with, and instead thereof, the chapel has been established in the town of Lytham.

In addition to this seat, Thomas Clifton, Esq., possesses,

CLIFTON HALL, at Clifton, Lancashire, about four miles from Preston. This seat has been, time immemorial, in the possession of the Clifton family, and from it they no doubt derived their name according to a common custom of very early times. During the wars of the Roses they like so many others of distinction forfeited their inheritance to the conquering party, against whom they had sided; but in the reign of Henry the Seventh their property was restored to them. They again lost it in the time of Cromwell's triumph, for having evinced too much zeal in the king's service; but upon the Restoration, the fault became a virtue, and Charles, with a gratitude that he did not always show, not only once more reinstated them in their ancient possessions, but created the head of the family a baronet. And well did he deserve this recompense, for no less than four of his brothers had died upon the battlefield in the cause of royalty. The baronet however had a narrow escape in his latter days, being tried for high treason under William and Mary. He had, it seems, offered to raise a troop of horse in the service of the abdicated King James, who was then living at St. Germain's, a pensioner upon French bounty after having forfeited the fairest realm of Europe. But the Cliftons were at all times a gallant race, true to the principles they had adopted, and yet as little apt to surrender their liberties to the church, when she overstept her reasonable bounds, as the sturdiest of the reformers. Of one Clifton—Sir William, who flourished in the days of the third Edward—it is recorded that having a dispute with the Abbot of Vale Royal, respecting the church of Preston, he flogged the abbot's secretary through the streets of the town. Another Clifton, Sir Nicholas, was, in the time of Richard II., appointed governor of the fortress of Ham, in Picardy, which has of late attracted so much notice as a military prison.

The remaining portion of that old Clifton Hall, which was burnt by the Whigs at the siege of Preston, is, or rather was, an ancient tower cracked by the action of the fire from top to bottom. This also tumbled down, in consequence of the damages it received, when the Hall was rebuilt in 1832, by the late Mr. Clifton.

ORMEROD HOUSE, Lancashire, about two miles from Burnley, the residence of the Rev. William Thursby, who possesses it conjointly with the Hon. Colonel James Yorke Scarlett. The reverend gentleman is a magistrate for the county, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

From the year 1311 until 1793, this estate remained in the family of the Ormerods, who seem to have possessed it soon after the Norman Conquest, and to have derived their name from it. At the last-mentioned period, Lawrence Ormerod dying without male issue, Charlotte Anne, his sole daughter and heiress, conveyed it by marriage to John Hargreaves, Esq., a lieutenant-colonel in the local militia. He also died, leaving no son, but two daughters, coheir-esses—Eleanor Mary, and Charlotte Anne, the first of whom was married to the Rev. William Thursby, and the other, who was the youngest, to the Hon. Colonel James Yorke Scarlett. Hence the joint ownership in the property above alluded to.

The family of Thursby—or, as it was at one time written, Thoresby—is of Saxon origin, and appears to have played a distinguished part before as well as after the Norman conquest. An archbishop of that name retains a high character in chronicle for his liberality to York Minster, which was wound up in 1361 by his laying the first stone of the late magnificent choir of that cathedral.

From the names of Lawrence Ormerod and Elizabeth Barcroft, his wife, being carved upon the present building, it has been inferred, with every appearance of probability, that the House was erected by the former somewhere about 1595. Material additions to it were made by the late Colonel Hargreaves, which improved it considerably, both as to appearance and in regard to comfort. Connected with the mansion is a fine plantation of ash and sycamore.

FYNECOURT HOUSE, Broomfield, co. Somerset, the seat of Andrew Crosse, Esq. This place took its name from the manorial fines having been paid there, and has for many generations been possessed uninterruptedly by the ancient family of Crosse.

The mansion, built in 1629 by Andrew Crosse, Esq., though not strictly Elizabethan, has much of the character belonging to that peculiarly English style of architecture. It has been much enlarged and improved by the present owner of the estate, the additions having made it more suited to the requisites of a modern residence.

The grounds are undulating and ornamented with a handsome sheet of water, and with well-arranged plantations. The views of the country around are eminently beautiful.

BRIGHTWELL PARK, Oxfordshire, the seat of William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, who in 1834 was sheriff for the county.

The ancient mansion of Brightwell was in existence before the year 1442, when Sir John Cottesmore, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was the possessor. By his family it was conveyed to John Carleton, of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey, and with the Carletons it remained until about the year 1600, when George, eldest son of Anthony Carleton, sold it to John Symeon, of Pyrton, co. Oxon. A few years afterwards it was repurchased by Sir Dudley Carleton (created 4 Charles I. Viscount Dorchester), who died *s.p.*, leaving Brightwell to (the son of his brother George) his nephew, Sir John Carleton: his daughter, Catherine Carleton, conveyed it by marriage to John Stone, Esq., and it continued in the family of Stone until the year 1732, when the last John Stone died and bequeathed Brightwell to his cousin and heir, Francis Lowe, of Ridgmont, co. Bedford, at whose decease, without male issue, the property devolved by his will, on his eldest daughter, Catherine, wife of William Lowndes, Esq., who assumed the additional name of Stone under an Act of Parliament, 28 George II., and in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Francis Lowe. Catherine Lowe was grandmother to the present William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq. The old House was burnt down in 1787, and was rebuilt by the late William Lowndes Stone. The present mansion is placed much higher up in the park than the former. It is a large square building of stone, and has a picturesque appearance.

MANYDOWN PARK, Hampshire, near Wotton St. Lawrence, the seat of Lovelace Bigg Wither, Esq. This mansion is exceedingly ancient, having been built at least five hundred years ago, and probably much earlier, by the monks of the Priory of Saint Swithin, at Winchester. It served the monks as a country residence, and is a large irregular edifice of brick, surrounding a "cheynay" court, and contains sixty rooms of many styles and dates down to the year 1790. The effect of this mixture of styles is startling at first, but by no means unpleasing; the variety compensating in some degree for the results produced upon the eye by greater regularity.

Since the reign of Edward the Third, Manydown Hall has been uninterruptedly possessed by the same family, amongst whom, though in another branch, is to be numbered George Withers the poet, who, no doubt, must have visited this spot. Unfortunately for his fame, he adopted the peculiar prin-

ciples of the Puritans, and wasted his genius on pices, which, however, they may have excited friendship or enmity at the time they were first written, have little interest in our days. Indeed, it may be suspected that they have helped to swamp the reputation of his other works.

The adjacent grounds are woody and laid out with much taste, every advantage having been taken of the natural facilities offered by the variety of the landscape. These arrangements took place about thirty years ago, and of course, therefore, are in the modern style of GARDENING.

FOREMARK HALL, the seat of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., is pleasantly situate on the southern bank of the Trent, nearly two miles to the east of Repton, in the county of Derby, and distant about six and a half miles, in the same direction, from Burton-upon-Trent, in the adjoining county of Stafford. It is an oblong stone house of large dimensions, the ends of which project sufficiently to form bow-windows, and are surrounded with elegant domes. A spacious portico, supported by four Ionic pillars, gives a heightened effect to the principal front. Handsome double flights of stairs, with balustrades, conducting to the entrance of either side of the edifice, impart to it a certain character of magnificence. Towards the north, it possesses a wide prospect over the beautiful valley of the Trent, and is itself an object of stately aspect from the vicinity, being closely united with noble woods, that lend an air of antique dignity to the more modern mansion. The south front, the centre of which is also ornamented with Ionic pillars, looks on some hanging hills, crested with fine plantations. It has a light and handsome appearance, and affords a striking promise of the elegance and commodiousness of the interior.

The hall is a very spacious and splendid apartment, occupying the whole width of the interior, and having large windows at either end. The roof is supported by lofty Ionic pillars, and the walls are adorned with niches enriched with Corinthian pilasters, while they boast of a wide display of historical and family portraits, by eminent artists. The chimney-piece is elaborately ornamented with bas-reliefs, and the various doors are of mahogany, with carved mouldings, finished in a style of superior elegance. This noble apartment is fitted up for billiards, and must present an agreeable lounge at all seasons. We much regret that no catalogue of the pictures is preserved, for we fear that the identification of the far greater portion of the collection is beyond the reach of future inquiry. A fine half-length portrait of King Charles II. is the only one that can be

excepted from the necessity of such a means of reference. The number of portraits preserved in this room is thirty, ten of which consist of half-lengths, and the remainder of the size known as three-quarters. Many of them are finely painted, and evidently the work of foreign artists, while a few bear unmistakeable evidence of the pencils of Janssens, Hilliard, Lely, Kneller, Jervas, and others. One male portrait, on panel, inscribed with the motto, "*Symmiv nec metvo nec opto.*" interested us much, from the engaging and somewhat peculiar features of the original (the date of costume being probably of the reign of Elizabeth or James I.), and from its claims as a work of art. The introduction of a ring, apparently set with sapphire, on the second joint of the little finger of the left hand, may be noticed as a singular incident in the details of dress. The hall is fifty-two feet by twenty-six. It opens on one side into the principal apartments, consisting of a dining-room, thirty feet by twenty-one, a drawing-room, twenty-eight by twenty-one, and another thirty-four by twenty-one. On this side of the hall is likewise the great staircase. The latter exhibits a series, eight in number, of splendid line engravings, by Joannes Volpato, dedicated by that artist to Sixtus VI., and also several Italian prints and coloured drawings, of considerable rarity and interest. In the drawing-room is a very curious picture of large size, representing the various members of a family, encircled with a gold chain, as an emblem of domestic union. The father and mother are seated on a couch, beneath a canopy of state; the two elder daughters stand at the back of the couch, and two sons at either end of it, while in front are two younger daughters, each embracing a dove. The lady's right hand is on the shoulder of one of her sons, and her left in that of her husband. The gold chain is held by the children, and entirely surrounds the group. The costume is that of Elizabeth or James, but we lean to the belief that the picture is from the easel of some French artist, and probably represents some family of that country. On one of the lady's hands is a thumb-ring. The whole is elegantly though quaintly designed, and has a very pleasing effect. In this room is also a singular-looking conversation piece, with numerous figures, also probably of the same school, the subject being beyond our means of elucidation. A picture representing dead game is very admirably painted. There is a very curious picture discovering a church and village in flames, with a great diversity of martial and other figures confusedly scattered over the foreground, presenting a scene of war-like disturbance highly picturesque. A marine subject, a landscape

with figures, an interior with ditto, all Flemish, possess great originality and power in the execution, as well as design. There is a very stately-looking cabinet, constructed in an architectural form, and exhibiting numerous inlaid pictures highly finished. The chimney-piece is of white marble, with a device in the centre, beautifully executed in the same material, representing a bird alighting on a group of flowers. The frieze and jambs are inlaid with variegated marble, and the whole presents a most elegant effect. Over the chimney-piece is a magnificent full-length portrait of a figure in scarlet robes, with collar of SS., holding in one hand a scroll, the other resting on an illuminated book. The north drawing-room, which is a most elegant apartment, splendidly fitted up, contains various landscapes and interiors of the Dutch and Italian schools, and other pictures, of eminent merit, and in a very high state of preservation. We decline the attempt to assign names to the artists of whose skill they present specimens, and consider it sufficient to announce that the far greater portion of the collection evidences a refined taste, and ample resources on the part of the original purchaser. In the south drawing-room, also displaying an elaborate air of fashionable splendour, a superb view of the Cathedral of Amiens is the most distinguished object of art. A large flower piece, evidently by Baptiste, will next engage the attention of a visitor, who, like ourselves, will afterwards lingeringly divide his admiration between various smaller pictures of engaging interest. Amongst these latter, a snow scene, a moonlight, a river scene, two wooded scenes a landscape, and others, will long delight and detain him.

On the other side, the hall opens into the common parlour, and that into the library. In the latter are two portraits of the late Sir Robert Burdett, who built the mansion, the one representing him as a young man, the other at a later period. Both are elaborately and splendidly painted. There is also a pleasing picture of his sister, bearing the signature of Fr. Cotes. These are all half-lengths; and there is another picture of the same size, a male portrait, of very superior merits, and of the same date. Over the chimney-piece is a full-length portrait, in a Spanish dress, with a falling collar, which arrests the attention by the awful, savage, and almost fiend-like expression of the countenance.

In Lady Burdett's boudoir is an interesting portrait of Miss Thacker, who devised the priory manor of Repton to Sir Robert Burdett, and who died in 1728. She is represented as playing on a harpsichord, while a redbreast is tamely perched beside her, and pouring forth a volume of real melody. A

female portrait, with a hand on a skull, and, another with a reel, a comb, a pair of scissors &c., engaged in combing the threads of her own hair, are alluded to by Miss Costello, in her delightful tale of "Johanne with the Long Hair; a Legend of Foremark," in Knight's "Illuminated Magazine," for December, 1843.

The library communicates with another apartment, formerly used as a bed-chamber, and which opens into what was a dressing-room, united on the other side to the hall by an ante-room, adjoining to which is another staircase. The family apartment is therefore distinct on one side the hall, and perfectly well contrived for convenience, and the principal suite of rooms on the other. The height of all the floors is sixteen feet. Above are eight bed-chambers, twenty-eight feet square, with other apartments of corresponding structure.

Foremark Hall is now occupied by Henry Allsopp, Esq.

BOWHILL, in the county of Selkirk, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. This, together with Hangingshaw, the neighbouring seat of Mr. Johnstone of Alva, formerly belonged to the great and powerful family of Murray, of Philiphaugh, who were, for ages, the hereditary Sheriffs of Selkirkshire, and were of primary importance in this part of Scotland. Any one who is familiar with Scottish minstrelsy must know the story of the "outlaw Murray;" the head of this house, in the reign of King James IV. Newark was their stronghold, and all the adjacent estates formed portions of their barony. Proceeding from the lofty avenues of Hangingshaw, along the course of the Yarrow, the ruined Castle of Newark presents itself; and a little further on, the grounds of Bowhill are entered, which is now a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The scenery here is very picturesque. There are, it is true, no magnificent trees, such as those which excite our admiration at the Hangingshaw. But the lofty green hills partially wooded, through the midst of which flows the silver Yarrow have a most pleasing effect. The landscape is altogether one of those peculiar to Scotland, where heathery mountains, green hills, rich copses, and rapid streams, are all blended harmoniously together. In advancing through the Park of Bowhill, the spacious and picturesque mansion of Philiphaugh is visible on the opposite side of the Yarrow, surrounded with extensive and flourishing plantations. It is pleasing to see an ancient family resuming its place in the country, after nearly a century of depression. It is about ninety years ago, since Murray, of Philiphaugh, sold Hangingshaw to Mr. Johnstone, and Bowhill and the

Castle of Newark to the Duke of Buccleuch. He retained the ancient property which had given its title to the family, Philiphaugh, the scene of the fatal battle, where the star of Montrose for the first time waned. But this original estate was of limited extent, when compared with the ancient family possessions; and there was no mansion house. The present Mr. Murray, with restored fortunes, has built a very handsome house in the early English style, on the picturesque estate of his forefathers. It is furnished with elegance, and surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, and is, in all respects, worthy of the ancient family estate. Bowhill was formerly a shooting lodge of the late Duke of Buccleuch, and it has been converted into a principal residence by the present duke. It is beautifully situated, being surrounded by high hills and thriving woods. The shrubberies are extensive, and the avenues of beech, though the trees are of dwarf size, are beautifully kept. The house is large, handsome, and spacious. It is built of dark grey stone, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, but with every appearance of substantial comfort. There are some very handsome terraces to the back, or principal, front of the House, from whence the view of the surrounding hilly and wooded district is very fine, and includes two beautiful small natural lakes, which are very conducive to the picturesque effect of the scenery of Bowhill.

NASH MANOR HOUSE, the very ancient seat of the elder branch of the Carne family, is an Elizabethan structure, well surrounded by trees, three miles S.W. of the town of Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan. The present mansion was built before A.D. 1500, and was the second house inhabited by the Carnes at that place, the site of the first house having been more to the east than the present building, and contiguous to the chapel, which is still standing. In the more ancient deeds of the estate the place is called *Osmond's Ash*, sometimes *Little Nass* (from the Latin word *Nasus*, a nose) and is called in the Welsh language "*Y Ras*," which signifies a promontory of land. Nash is a parish of itself, and is therefore extra parochial, the adjoining village of Lesworney forming a portion of the property, together with several other manors contiguous to the same. The House is a large roomy structure, and possesses a fine dining-hall handsomely panelled in oak, the ceiling being divided into six compartments, and the chimney piece of porphyry, of huge proportions, with an ancient grate to match, with the letters L. C. E. (for John and Elinor Carne), cast in the iron back thereof, which has often drawn forth the jocose remark that it is singu-

lar *Ice* should have so long withstood the effects of fire. The gardens, which are extensive, are prettily laid out, and form one of the leading features of the place.

The present possessor of this ancient demesne is Robert Charles Nicholl Carne, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and active magistrate for the county of Glamorgan, Constable of the Castle of St. Quintin, and Mayor of Cowbridge. Mr. Carne is a barrister of the Middle Temple, and for some years was a leading member of the South Wales Circuit. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Carne, M.A., and is brother of Dr. Carne, of Dinlands in the same county (see *Burke's Landed Gentry for Carne of Nash and Dinlands*). Seldom does it happen that property descends in so unbroken a line as that of the Carne family, the present owner being the twenty-fourth lineal descendant of Sir Devereux Carne, son of Thomas, who was the second son of Ynir, King of Gwent, who took the name of Carne, from Pencarne, the place of his birth. And it is no less remarkable that some of the property first possessed by this family (though very large estates have passed from them) is still held by them, and many ancient documents among their archives testify that they were located in their present position as early as the twelfth century, where they have consequently remained for upwards of 700 years. On a portion of the Nash estate once stood the now forgotten church and village of Pinkland, and adjacent thereto (still visible) was the bishop's palace, called "The Moat," the word Lesworney (in Welsh, *Llys y fron neath*) signifying the Court of the Diocese of Gro Neath; the Deanery of *Groncath*, being still one of the ecclesiastical divisions of the county. Connected with this place and family there are several curious sayings and traditions, not suited perhaps for so limited a work as this; but there is one circumstance of so singular a character that it cannot be omitted. In the 15th century lived the celebrated Welch prophet, then the Abbot of Margam Abbey, better known to readers of Welch literature as *Tom ap Evan ap Rhys*. His prophecies (some of them relating to seemingly the most trivial circumstances) have most wonderfully been verified, many of them during the present century, more particularly one relating to the Catholic Emancipation. Many of his forebodings are still to be waited for, and amongst the rest is the one about to be referred to. The prophet foretels a battle and great slaughter which is to take place on a spot called "*The Golden Mile*," and describes all the chief actors in the strife by their armorial bearings and not by name. Amongst the rest he describes one

who shall put an end to the battle, but in so doing shall lose his own life, and he says this man's blood shall run into the Lesworney well (commonly called and known by the name of *Fonnon, Llys y Froneath*). Now the warrior is thus described, and in this description rests the singularity of the prophecy.—“When he who bears on his plume the raven, with beak and claws red with gore, shall come and build his tower on the rock, these things shall come to pass, nor shall the battle cease, till onward through the fray with ardent haste he presses sore, and soon shall turn the fight, but thus in saving others, he himself shall fall, nor shall the battle cease until his sacred gore shall mingle with the stream of *Llys y Froneath's* Well.” To the general reader all this may appear like the lucubrations of a madman; if it were so, he had a singular *method in his madness*, for how could the writer, 300 years ago, know what is the key to the above, namely, that *the Raven with red beak and legs* (the bearings of the Nicholl family) should ever build his *Tower* (which, with the Raven, is the Nicholl crest) on the *Rock* (*AR Y CARNE*) *CARNE* being the Welch for rock? Now all this has actually taken place, the father of the present owner of the Nash estates *has built his Tower on the Rock*, viz. he, the bearer heraldically of the red-legged crow on a tower, has married the heiress of *Carne*, taken the name, and amalgamated the two families. Surely, to say no more of it, this is very singular, and not less so that the battle field is adjoining the property; whilst the well so curiously described by a man living at a distance, is actually situated close to the spot indicated as the field of battle, and on the *Carne* property.*

Of this family there are many whose names are well known in history; of these we may particularise Sir Edward Carne of Nash, Receiver General of South Wales, and one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, who erected to the memory of his father and brothers, who fell in the defence of their country, the stately monument in the *Carne* aisle of Cowbridge Church. Also Edward, second son of Howell Carne, of Nash, Chief Commissioner for the Suppression of Monasteries, and ambassador for King Henry the Eighth to Rome, and Member for the county of Glamorgan from 1554 to 1557. Fuller, in his *Worthies*, published in 1612, says, “Sir Edward Carne is here placed with confidence, because assured to be a Welchman, and I find his family long flourishing at Nash and

Wenny in this county (Glamorgan). He was bred at Oxford a Doctor of the Civil Law, and was knighted by Charles the Fifth Emperor. The first public service he eminently appeared in was when King Henry the Eighth, having intelligence of the Pope's intention shortly to cite him to appear at Rome, either in person or proxies, despatched him thither as his excusator, to remonstrate that his Grace was not bound by law to appear. This service he effectually performed, pleading that the emperor was so powerful at Rome, that he could not expect justice, and declaring, that unless they desisted, he must appeal thence to the able men in some indifferent universities, and if this was refused he protested a nullity in all that they did; a behaviour which spake him of no less valour than ability,” &c., &c., &c. This Sir Edward Carne was also ambassador under Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and having been prevented by Paul IV. from leaving Rome, died there in A.D. 1561, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory in one of the chapels of the Vatican, which having fallen into bad repair, was renovated and restored in 1846, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne, F.R.S., who, being a connection of the family, put himself to no small trouble and expence in the matter, considerable difficulty being thrown by the Papal Government in the way of effecting his truly laudable object.

The Carne family suffered severely during the struggles between the King and Cromwell, and the family motto of “*En toute loyale*,” seems to have cost them dear; as during this period the estates of Landough, Colwinstone, Lecqueath, &c., &c., passed from them. During the first year of the commonwealth, we find, *Carne of Nash*, and his cousin, *Stradling of St. Donal's Castle*, raising and supporting a force of four thousand men, and in the battle of St. Fagans, more than one of the name bled for his king. The account of how the Ewenny estates ceased to belong to this family will be found under the head of “*Ewenny Abbey*,” in the first volume of this work, by which it will be seen, that the blood of the Carnes is still extant in their lineal descendant, the present Colonel Turbervill of that place. The Carnes were connected, by marriage, with all the chief families of the county of Glamorgan, and their arms are to be seen amongst the quarterings of the *Wynghams*, the *Talbots*, the *Mansels*, the *Trahernes*, the *Turbervills*, the *Stradlings*, and the *Bassets*, and several others now extinct.

WESTERHALL in the county of Dumfries, the seat of Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart.

Westerhall has been for many centuries

* The above information was given to the late Rev. Robert Carne by Taliesin (ab Iolo), the well-known Welch bard, who delivered it orally to him, and it was at the same time, and in his presence, committed to paper—about twenty-five years ago.

the seat of a very distinguished branch of the house of Johnstone, which, since the death of the last Marquess of Annandale, has been the head of that eminent family. The Johnstones rank among the most ancient of the Scottish nobles, and though like the Scotts and Kerrs, they do not make a great historical or political figure in the early annals of Scotland, they have long been considerable and powerful, and, at length, obtained a high grade in the peerage. The Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburgh and the Marquess of Annandale, do not indeed belong to the same grand class of magnates with the Comyns, the Dumbars, the Lindsays, the Douglasses, or, in later times, the Hamiltons; but they have for many ages possessed an immense power as border chiefs; and to that has been added, within the few last centuries, the illustration of lofty titles. The Johnstones of Westerhall branched off from the house of Johnstone four centuries ago. And yet, notwithstanding this distant collateral connection with the head of the house, Sir James Johnstone, the present baronet's great grand-uncle, became chief of the family on the death of the late Marquess; and he, moreover, became heir to the marquessate, which was a title of which the patent embraced very remote heirs male. It seems strange that the subsequent generations of the house of Annandale should not have sent forth a nearer cadet, yet such is the fact; and if Sir James Johnstone, or his brother Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, had pressed their claim, there is little doubt but that now the coronet of marquess would have graced the brow of Sir Frederick Johnstone. There are two other claimants for the inferior title, the earldom, viz.: Mr. Hope Johnstone, the heir of line; and the Earl of Hopetoun, the heir male of the heiress. Yet, it is pretty certain that, for that title also Sir Frederick's claim is preferable to theirs. The sister of the last Marquess of Annandale was wife of the first Earl of Hopetoun; and through her the great Johnstone estates have descended to the present proprietor. The branch of Westerhall was long seated in Lanarkshire, at Westerhall or Westeraw, but several centuries ago they exchanged that estate for lands in Dumfriesshire, to which they gave the name of their ancient possessions, and which have ever since been the chief seat and designation of the family.

The female descents of their family were distinguished. Among them we may enumerate Oliphant, Lord Oliphant; Somerville of Camnethan; Scott of Harden, now Lord Polwarth; Bannatyne of Corehouse; Johnston of Wariston. Sir William, the second baronet, had two sons, Sir James, his heir, and Colonel John Johnstone, who acquired the estate of Hackness Hall, in Yorkshire,

and married a great heiress, Charlotte Vanden Bempde, Dowager Marchioness of Annandale, widow of the father of the last Marquess. His son by her, Sir Richard Johnstone, Bart., inherited the very great personal property of his half brother, the last Marquess of Annandale, and his son, Sir John, is the present Baronet of Hackness, and M.P.

Sir James Johnstone, third baronet of Westerhall, married Barbara Murray, daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank, by whom he had numerous issue. Many of the sons and daughters of this generation were distinguished. Of the sons, Sir James was fourth baronet, and Sir William, the fifth baronet, assumed the name of Pulteney, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Daniel Pulteney, cousin and heir of the Earl of Bath. Sir William Johnstone Pulteney's only child, Laura, was created Countess of Bath. As she had no issue by her husband, Sir James Murray, Bart., her immense estates descended to her maternal relatives, the Earl of Darlington, afterwards Duke of Cleveland, and Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. Commodore George Johnstone was father of the sixth baronet. John Johnstone made a very large fortune in India, and purchased the beautiful estates of Alva and Hangingshaw. His only son married Mary, sister of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, James Johnstone, now of Alva and Hangingshaw, is M.P. for the counties of Kinross and Clackmanan. Of his daughters, Caroline married the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne; Sophia married Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart., of Delvine; Mary married the Hon. Laurence King Harnan, son of Viscount Lorton; Jemima married Lord Frederick Beauclerk, son of the Duke of St. Alban's; and Octavia married James, son of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart.

Of the daughters of Sir James Johnstone and Dame Barbara Murray, one married Lord Kinnaird, and was ancestress to the present peer; another married Lord Ogilvie, son of the Earl of Airlie, and was the heroine of the rebellion in 1745. Her grandson is Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. Another married Mr. Balmain, and her only child married the Hon. Baron Norton, and was mother of the present Lord Grantley, Lady Menzies, Mrs. Johnstone of Alva, and other sons and daughters.

Sir William Pulteney neglected to prosecute his claim to the marquessate, in which, from his great wealth and political influence, he probably would have been successful. But his only child had been created a Countess, and he had little personal interest in the matter. He was succeeded by his

nephew, Sir John, the sixth baronet, who was many years a minor; and he was succeeded by his son, Sir Frederick, seventh baronet, in his infancy. And he in like manner dying prematurely, had two posthumous sons by his widow, Lady Louisa Craven. Thus, in the Johnstone family, there have been three generations of minors, with very brief intervals of majority, as the successive baronets were short lived.

The claim for the marquessate has been long before the House of Lords, but it has never been pushed forward with much vigor. Sir Frederick's claim, however, is considered as undoubted, and when he comes of age he will probably prosecute it with energy.

The Westerhall estates are extensive, but the House is very old, and possesses little or no interest. It is situated in the midst of a lawn on the banks of the River Esk.

The Johnstone family have considerable property in Weymouth, and an immense territory in North America, which was acquired by Sir William Johnstone Pulteney. This magnificent estate realises great profits by occasional sales, the proceeds of which are destined to be laid out in the purchase of lands in Scotland.

WITNESHAM HALL, four miles from Ipswich, Suffolk, the ancient seat of the family of Meadows (descended from Peter de Medewe, son of Edmund de Wytnesham, living at Wytnesham, temp. William the Conqueror) is the property of Daniel Charles Meadows, Esq., the present representative, who in 1837, succeeded as eldest surviving son and heir of the Rev. Philip Meadows,* Rector of Great Bealings. The mansion, of very early date, is supposed to have been originally built in the 12th century, the date 1110 appearing on the oldest part of it. It was of much greater extent prior to the year 1710, when part was taken down, but it is still a good substantial residence, exhibiting various evidences of great antiquity, and containing some fine specimens of wood carving of the 16th century, embracing with various devices the family arms, "gu. a chev. erm. between three pelicans, vulned, ppr." The situation is low, like many of our old

ancestral Halls, but possessing nevertheless a pleasing prospect of the adjacent country, through which the rivulet Fynn flows past the eastern front of the House. The southern porch and chambers over were added to the original building, by Daniel Meadowe, in 1630, as appears by his initials on the vane which surmounts them, whilst the eastern porch was erected only a few years since by the present proprietor, who also new fronted the greater portion of the House in the most substantial manner. The architecture exhibits the Tudor style, corresponding with the principal entrance, which has been left untouched. The manor of Witnesham Hall is now a reputed manor only, the courts having long since ceased to be kept, though the other rights incidental to the manor remain. The ancient rolls show that the lands of the manor itself were but of limited extent; they are now merged in the original property. Some of the lands forming part of this estate have been enjoyed by the Meadows family from a very remote period, and their possession, by an unbroken chain of succession and inheritance, may be traced upwards to the year 1188, a fact (authenticated by original documents still in existence) remarkable, if not unique, in the families of the kingdom; and one justly entitling this family to rank, as it does, amongst the most ancient in the county. Witnesham Hall is interesting as having been the birth-place of that venerable and able entomologist, the Rev. William Kirby, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Rector of Barham, and author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, who was born there in 1759 (his mother being a daughter of Daniel Meadowe, Esq., the then owner.) He died at Barham Rectory in 1850, at the advanced age of ninety. There is a tradition to which general credit has been given in the neighbourhood, that a subterraneous passage exists connecting the Hall with another ancient house in the same parish, distant about a quarter of a mile, also belonging to the Meadows family for several centuries; and likewise that a large number of gold coins are secreted under the old garden wall adjoining the mansion, but no discovery has yet been made to confirm these notions.

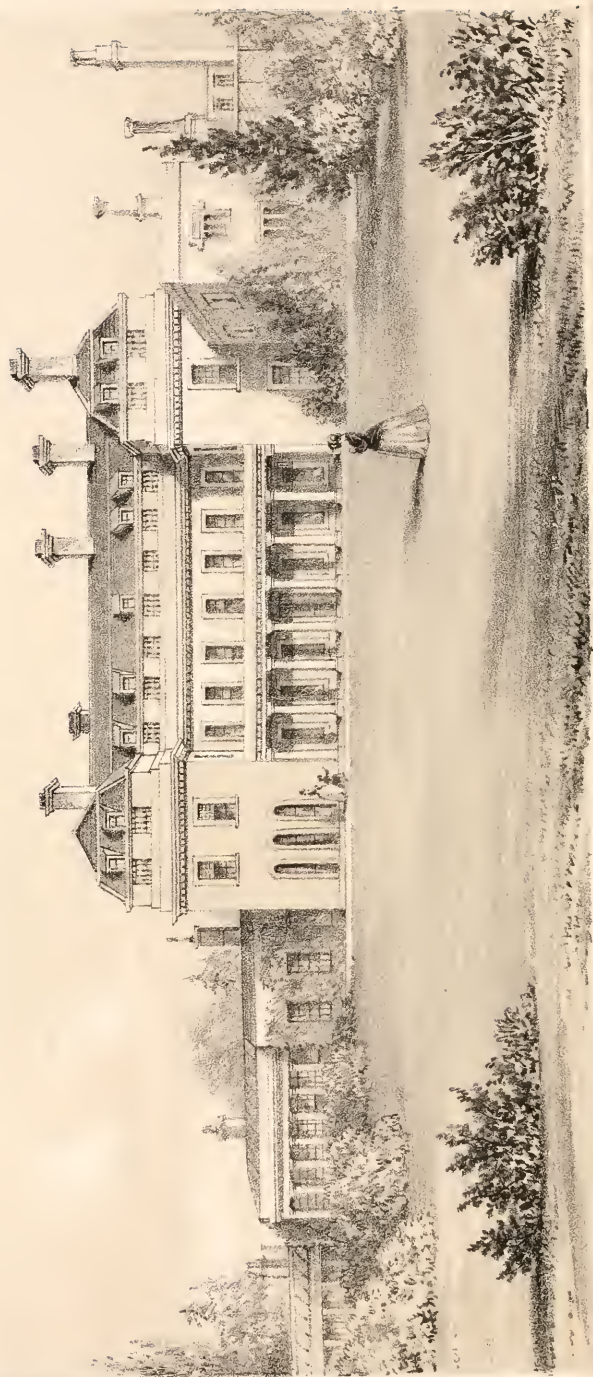
Charles Meadows, Esq., M.P. for Nottinghamshire, grandson of Sir Philip Meadows, Kt., Marshall of the King's Palace, was a descendant of the Witnesham family; Sir Philip's father, the first Sir Philip (also Knight Marshall) being son of Daniel Meadows, lord of the manor of Witnesham, with Cockfield, who was younger brother of William Meadows, lord of Witnesham Hall. He took the name of Pierrepont by Royal sign manual, in 1788, on succeeding to the large estates of his uncle, the second Duke of Kingston, and

* The Rev. Philip Meadows married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Morgan Graves, Rector of Redgrave-cum-Botesdale and Hinderclay, Suffolk, descended maternally (through the Morgans, of Golden Grove, Flint), with the *Royal House of Tudor*, the Lloyds of Plymlog, the Williams Bulkeley, Barts., Williams of Vaenol, Barts., the Griffiths of Burton Agnes, Barts., Lord Mostyn, and other distinguished families, from Marehudd ap Cynan, Lord of Brynffienig, founder of the eighth Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys, who flourished in the middle of the ninth century, and whose descendant, Sir Tudor ap Edfyfed Vychan, Kt., married Adlais, daughter of Richard, son of Cadwallader, second son of Griffith ap Cynan, King of North Wales. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is consequently a descendant from the same ancestor, through King Henry the seventh.



Augustus Barker del.

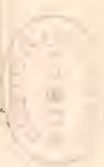
WITNE SHAM HALL, CO. SUFFOLK.
THE SEAT OF DANIEL, CHARLES, MEADOWS, ESQ.



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THE SEAL OF FREDERICK PERKINS ESQ



in 1796 he was elevated to the peerage by the titles of Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, and in 1806 advanced to the dignity of Earl Manvers; his son Charles Herbert Pierrepont (late Meadows), the present earl, represents the younger branch of the Meadows family.

The ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, are still to be found in a meadow upon the Hall estate.

Numerous monumental inscriptions extending nearly three centuries back, with the family arms, appear in the parish church, the east window of which having been also erected by some of the family to the memory of Daniel R. Meadows, Esq., and his son. This window is a very handsome painted one, embellished with Scripture subjects, and the crest of the family is many times repeated. One of the church bells was given by Anne Meadowe about 120 years since. All the pews have recently been removed, and open carved oak benches substituted for them, which gives the church a very neat and uniform appearance.

About 700 years ago (as is supposed) a battle was fought here, and in confirmation of this fact several human skeletons were found about thirty-five years since, and various pieces of armour frequently thrown up within a short distance of the Hall; in 1820, the skeleton of a man in armour and his horse, with a lance by his side, were discovered near the same spot, carefully buried, about six feet deep, with the heads toward the east. The bit and buckles of the bridle, also the stirrups, tree and studs belonging to the saddle remained tolerably perfect; the studs were of silver. The helmet also was perfect, but after a time, on being handled, it crumbled to pieces, as did also the saddle-tree and the bones, but not the teeth. Mr. Poppy, who then occupied the land where these skeletons were found, communicated the discovery, and a letter was written by the late Rev. Philip Meadows, to the *Gentlemen's Magazine* about that period in reference to the supposed battle, and the finding of the skeletons of the man and horse; a short sword of the time of Edward III., has likewise been recently discovered.

The manor of Witesham-cum-Cockfield, with the manor house and farm in Witesham, were the property of Daniel Meadowe, in 1630, who was also patron of the living of Witesham. This manor and estate are still enjoyed by one of his descendants, but the advowson after remaining in the family for several generations has been alienated, and is now in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

TREVAYLER, Gulval, Cornwall. This has been the residence of the Veale family for a long period. One of its members was the

first Protestant vicar of Gulval, and they have ever since been connected with that parish. Their present representative is the Rev. William Veale; he, has, however, long ceased to take an active part in the ministry. The house is merely a respectable country mansion, surrounded by trees; but the views from the terrace walk which bounds the garden are most magnificent; they embrace the whole scope of the Mount's Bay, with the lands on its eastern and western sides. North of Trevayler the country is rugged and barren, but not without those peculiar beauties for which Cornwall is celebrated.

CHIPSTEAD PLACE, Seven Oaks, Kent, the seat of Frederick Perkins, Esq. This place was held, *temp.* King John, by one of the great and eminent family of Crevequer.

In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to the Cranmers, the then possessor being Robert Cranmer, Esq., of Aslacton, Notts; his only daughter and heiress Anne, conveyed it in marriage to Sir Arthur Herry's, who died seised of the property in 1632, when it devolved in his second son John Herry's, Esq., who married Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Dacre of Cheshunt. That lady held it in her widowhood, and eventually gave it to her second husband William Priestley, Esq., of Essingden, Herts, by whom Chipstead was alienated to Jeffery Thomas, Esq. It was subsequently purchased by David Polhill, Esq., of Otford, in 1662, and he bequeathed it to his only surviving brother Thomas. The latter was nearly connected with Oliver Cromwell, having married his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Ireton. He sold Chipstead to Sir Nicholas Strode of Westerham, whose daughters and co-heiresses conveyed it in 1693, to William Emerton, Esq., of the Temple, London. After his death it was vested in trustees under an act of parliament passed in the eighth year of Queen Anne, and subsequently was reconveyed to the family of Polhill, from whom it passed, by sale, in 1828, to the present owner Frederick Perkins, Esq.

The date of the old House is uncertain, but it was rebuilt about the year 1693, by William Emerton, Esq., of the Temple, London: since that time it has received considerable alterations and improvements, especially by the present possessor, and is now of the Italian style of architecture.

The situation and surrounding scenery are very beautiful; closely adjoining is Chevening, the admired seat of Earl Stanhope, and at a very short distance stands Knole Park, the magnificent dwelling and demesne of the Sackvilles, Dukes of Dorset.

The grounds of Chipstead are pleasant and laid out with much taste. On the north they are bounded by the River Darent, and

on the south runs the high road from West-therham to Maidstone.

Chipstead Place contains, besides many specimens of the fine arts, a valuable collection of pictures of the ancient and modern schools. The principal are by Carlo Dolci, Claude Lorraine, Cuyt, Sasso Ferato, G. Pousin, Isaac Ostade, Sebastian del Pionbo, Meiris, A. Vanderveldt, Bergham, Wouvermans, Domenichino, Both, Jan Stein, D. Teniers, Hobbima, Proccini, Wilson, Wilkie and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LARGO HOUSE, in the county of Fife, the seat of Mrs. Dundas Calderwood Durham of Arniston, Polton, and Largo.

Largo House is finely situated on Largo Bay, close to the sea, and commanding the most beautiful views of the Frith of Forth. It is a spacious house with no pretensions to architectural beauty, surrounded with handsome shrubberies and thriving woods. The orchard is ancient and singular; and at one end of it stands the old tower of the castellated mansion of Largo, which belonged to the celebrated Scottish Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, the worthy favourite of two successive kings, James the Third and James the Fourth. Largo was a royal grant to the hero by the latter monarch. The munificence of this distinguished original proprietor is manifested by a hospital in the town of Largo endowed by him. There is at Largo a beautiful shrubbery walk leading to a deep and romantic glen, the sides of which are clothed with fine trees. On the estate of Largo many very curious silver ornaments of a very early date were found some years ago, which are carefully preserved, and are mentioned in Wilson's Pre-historic Annals of Scotland. A singular ancient stone cross was also found here, which is set up in the pleasure grounds. The family of Durham, who in the female line represent the Lords Rutherford, became possessed of the estate of Largo by purchase about two centuries ago. The last proprietor in the direct male line was the very distinguished Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Calderwood Durham, G.C.B., on whose death, without issue, the estates of Largo and Polton descended to his niece, who married the late Robert Dundas of Arniston, and is the present Mrs. Dundas Calderwood Durham. The family of Dundas of Arniston is one of the most distinguished branches of the ancient house of Dundas of Dundas. No family in Scotland has in its successive generations produced so many distinguished ornaments of the bar. In more recent times, towards the close of the eighteenth century, two of its sons rose to the highest eminence, viz., the Lord President Dundas and the first Viscount Melville. The son of the Lord President was Lord Chief Baron, and was father of the

husband of Mrs. Dundas Durham, and grandfather of the present Laird of Arniston in Mid-Lothian.

ELIE HOUSE, in the county of Fife, the seat of Sir Wyndham Carnichal Anstruther, Bart. of Anstruther and Carnichal. Close to the small town of Elie on the coast of Fife, and in a wood between Kilconquhar Lake and the Frith of Forth, hard by the seashore, stands Elie House. It is a large mansion with no pretensions to beauty, but containing many excellent apartments. It is situated in a very flat park with much wood, and though it possesses little to interest or please, it has all the appearance of being what it is, the mansion of a large estate, and of a distinguished family. The Anstruthers have been a noble knightly house for twenty generations, and can be traced before the days of King David the First. At that time William de Candela, Lord of Anstruther, was one of the chief persons in this part of Scotland. The three most considerable immediate branches of this family, Anstruther, Bart. of Anstruther, Anstruther, Bart. of Balcaskie, and Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, are still among the principal landowners in Fifeshire. The Anstruthers did all that Scottish knights and gentlemen of high degree and proper spirit could do. In the successive generations of the family, one noble knight accompanied St. Louis on his crusade, and won the family arms, the three nails of the cross. Another sent two younger sons to join King Louis the Eleventh's Scottish archers of the guard. Another was slain with King James the Fourth at Flodden. Another was slain at Pinkie, repelling the English invaders. Another was Master of the Household to King James the Sixth, and was appointed his Hereditary Grand Carver, an office now held by Sir Wyndham. Another was made a Knight of the Bath by that monarch at his coronation in London. Another was the most distinguished diplomatist of his day, and was sent by King Charles the First on various important missions to different European courts. Another suffered the loss of his possessions under the republican usurper, and had them restored by King Charles the Second. In one generation there were five brothers all baronets and knights. From the elder of these brothers is Sir Wyndham Anstruther descended. From the second are descended Sir Ralph Anstruther of Balcaskie, and Mr. Anstruther Thomson of Charleton. Sir Wyndham possesses a baronetcy both of Nova Scotia and of Great Britain. The former being the ancient hereditary title of the family, and the latter having been conferred on his father, then a younger son, who had served as a distinguished judge in India. Besides the Anstruther estate of

Elie, Sir Wyndham possesses large estates in Lanarkshire as heir of line to the Carmichals, Earls of Hyndford.

GROVE HALL, near East Retford, Notts, the seat of Granville Venables Harcourt Vernon, Esq.

The estate of Grove (anciently Grave) descended to the Nevills by marriage with a coheirress of the Hereys, and was bought of them by Sir Creswell Leving, whose descendant sold it to Anthony Eyre, Esq., of Adwich, in Yorkshire, and Rampton in Notts. His son Anthony marrying the great niece and heirress of Sir Hardolph Wasteneys, Bart., succeeded to the adjoining estate, park and manor house of Headon. The latter was pulled down by his son, the late Anthony Hardolph Eyre, who was for a long time M.P. for the county of Notts, and Colonel of the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry. By his marriage with Frances Alicia Wilbraham Bootle (sister of Lord Skelmersdale), he had one son, Gervase Anthony, who was killed in 1811, at the battle of Barossa, and three daughters, of whom Mary Letitia, the eldest, married Earl Manvers; Frances Julia, the second, Granville Venables Harcourt Vernon, Esq.; Harriet the third, married first Rev. J. H. Eyre, and secondly H. Gally Knight, Esq., formerly M.P. for North Notts.

Granville Venables Harcourt Vernon, Esq., the present possessor of the estates of Grove and Headon (in right of his wife, Frances Julia, deceased) is sixth son of the late Archbishop of York (the Honourable Edward Venables Vernon, who took the name of Harcourt, by sign manual, on succeeding to the Harcourt estates) by the Lady Anne Leveson Gower, his wife.

He is Chancellor of the Diocese of York, was formerly M.P. for the borough of Aldborough, and for fifteen years, from 1832 to 1847, represented the borough of East Retford, and Hundred of Bassetlaw. He is also Chairman of the Retford Quarter Sessions. His eldest son, Granville Edward, sits in Parliament for the borough of Newark.

The original House at Grove, erected probably in the reign of Henry VII., by one of the De Hereys, was in the old English style, with gable ends and mullioned windows. It is large, built of brick, with stone copings and ornaments, and coated with stucco in imitation of stone. It is situated high on the slope of a hill, in a well-wooded park, containing many picturesque old oaks. To the S.W. front is a terraced garden; there are also extensive pleasure grounds, and shrubbery walks. The views are extensive and beautiful, ranging over the Sherwood Forest into Derbyshire to the W. and S.W., into Yorkshire to the N., into Rutlandshire to the S., and Lincolnshire to

the E. Adjoining the grounds in Castle Hill Wood is a mound surrounded by a moat, whether the site of a British or Roman fortification is not known. The church, a small Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Helen, and the Rectory, are within 200 yards of the House.

Mr. Eyre, grandfather of the late possessor, having purchased the estate, entirely altered the character of the House, removing the whole roof, and pulling down the south-west front, in the place of which, under the direction of Mr. Carr, the architect of York, he built a suite of handsome rooms, but with an exterior elevation of little architectural pretension. The present possessor, G. Harcourt Vernon, Esq., has added another suite of rooms on the ground floor.

MOUNT HOUSE, Shropshire, near Shrewsbury, the seat of John Whitehurst, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of Peace for the borough of Shrewsbury. Upon a part of these grounds formerly stood Cadogan Fort, the foundations of which are still traceable about a foot below the surface of the earth.

Mount House was built in 1821, by John Whitehurst, Esq., the present owner, upon land which had been the property of his father, the late John Whitehurst, Esq. It is a plain brick edifice, with a centre and corresponding wings, and occupies a delightful eminence by the banks of the Severn. The view from it is beautiful and extensive, embracing a landscape of full thirteen miles. The gardens, plantations, lawns, and meadows, cover about fifteen acres, the former having been laid out by Mr. Whitehurst, at the time he built the mansion.

TODDINGTON, Gloucestershire, the seat of Lord Sudeley, Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. This property is a rare instance of an estate descending for upwards of seven hundred years in the male line of the same family, in uninterrupted succession, till Henrietta Susannah, the only child and heir of Henry Viscount Tracy, brought it in marriage to Lord Sudeley, who thereupon assumed the arms and surname of Tracy. This is the more singular as the Traeys were not only of Saxon origin, but sprung from the blood-royal of the Saxon Kings of England, and it is not easy to understand how William the Conqueror, so little used in general to such forbearance, could be induced to allow of their retaining unmolested possession of their estate.

The structure which preceded the existing one at Toddington was situated in the lowest part of the grounds, not far from a small stream, a tributary of the Avon, which rises in the Cotswold Hills, west and south of the town of Winchcomb. It stood close to

the parish church, according to a very general but not very intelligible custom of the early ages. In part it was bounded by walls of different heights, three sides of it enclosing a quadrangular court, and having the fourth flanked by an embattled wall and a porter's lodge. It was surrounded by gardens laid out after the most formal manner, but having a soil of unusual richness. Nothing indeed could well exceed the primness and preciseness of these grounds, in which the great object would seem to have been the forcing nature into any shapes except her own. Clipped trees, clipped hedges, leaden figures, fish-ponds, straight, broad gravel walks, and a hundred such abominations, disfigured the natural beauty of the landscape, a style of gardening which we happily know no longer but from description and the works of certain painters. The house itself, however, as it figures in an old painting, had something about it not a little picturesque. It was large, and closed in three sides of a quadrangular court, the fourth side of which was bounded by an embattled wall and a porter's lodge. The church, as already observed, came close upon the mansion, and the same might be said of the coach-houses, the stables, the brewhouse, and those other out buildings, which with us are always distinct, if not kept at some distance.

The new House, which is built in imitation of the monastic architecture of the middle ages, was begun in 1819, and has been gradually carried on up to the present time. It does not occupy the site of the former mansion, but stands on a rising ground, that slopes off to the south and west, and is built of a warmly-tinted stone — a sandstone, which has the double advantage of being soft at first and easy to be worked, while it indurates by time and exposure to the atmosphere. Some of it was brought from quarries six miles off, some from pits at only half the distance, and a third sort of a finer grain and whiter colour, used in the cloisters and the staircase, was fetched from Pinnock Farm in the vicinity. A singular feature in this building is that the west, north, and south fronts, although essentially differing from each other in detail, yet combine to form a harmonious whole. Their general elevations present two stories, a square tower forming, as it were, the apex, and are much less ornamented than the southern front, which is besides considerably higher, and has the appearance of a chapel. This is the most elaborate in architectural ornaments, and at the eastern end presents a projecting wing with panelled walls, a large window with pointed arch, and mullions rich in tracery in the upper division. There is also a smaller window with pointed arch, and mullions and

dressings underneath. At the west end is a bay window of two stories, the lower opening to the library, and the one above to a state bed-room, surmounted with crocketed turrets of oggee form, and an open embattled parapet, richly decorated. Between these two projections is one of a semi-octangular form. This likewise consists of two stories, and has large mullioned windows, with panelled walls, and terminating in octagonal turrets, pinnacles, and a dressed battlement, corresponding with the western end already described.

The western front is simpler than the southern. It offers a uniform elevation that consists of two semi-octangular bays at the ends, while in the centre is a large bay of two stories, and having intermediate walls and lesser windows.

The entrance is at the northern front, through an archway in the centre of a low screen connecting two towers at either end. They are two stories high, terminating in decorated parapets and pinnacles. In the second story are bay-windows that rest upon fan groined corbels, and have niches with statues on either side of them. Behind the screen, already mentioned as connecting the towers, are a vestibule and a portion of the cloister.

The domestic offices branch off from the north-eastern angle, and consist only of one floor, the towers being excepted. The stables and coach-houses are connected with these upon the south-eastern angle, and surround an open court, while the whole again is encircled by a covered ride of about five hundred feet in circumference.

The magnificence of the interior fully answers the splendid external promise. The first story being appropriated to bed-rooms, the necessary details will be confined to the ground-floor, of which the vestibule first demands attention. This is twenty feet square, its ceiling adorned with bold ribs and bosses, its walls ornamented with panels, columns, and tracery; it has three door-ways, and a large window filled with richly painted glass, and having mullions, also with tracery. Two door-ways of pointed arches, open right and left from it into the cloister, which in beauty of material and execution may well bear a comparison with some of the noblest productions of Gothic architecture. The roof, the floor, the walls, the seats, are all formed of a fine stone, carefully wrought and jointed, with bold ribs, three quarter columns, capitals and bosses finely sculptured, and mullions with tracery to the windows, which, twelve in number, are glazed with richly stained glass, obtained from the monastic edifices in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. The dates upon these fragments are various, from 1480

to 1688, with the names of the different painters recorded.

The vestibule occupies the centre of the north walk of the cloister. The principal staircase, crowned with a tower, holds a corresponding place in the southern walk. Its steps, consisting of a central and two return flights, is composed of the same stone as that used in the cloister. So also are its walls and balustrade, but its ceiling is of oak, with panels, ribs, and pendants, in the style of the celebrated Crosby Hall in London; and a finer subject for imitation could not possibly have been chosen. In it is a high window with a pointed arch, which also is filled with painted glass like those in the cloister, and below in a niche is the statue of a monk executed by Lough, one of those natural geniuses that emerge from obscurity by the mere force of talent.

The other principal rooms are the library, the drawing-room, the dining-room, and the music-room, all of which are twenty feet high, and present the same style of architectural ornament, no expense having been spared in any part of this noble mansion. But it would be a tedious task to describe the whole of the splendid interior, room by room, and it is the less requisite as this has already been done, with the utmost minuteness of detail, by Britton, in his "Illustrations of Toddington."

The park of Toddington comprises full three hundred acres of excellent ground, and contains nearly five hundred head of deer. The pleasure grounds and gardens occupy about fifty acres, besides which there is a home farm of five hundred and forty acres adjoining them. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of two ancient edifices connected with this domain by certain historical recollections—namely, Sudeley Castle, and Hales, or Hayles Abbey. Some portions of the former still remain, and serve to illustrate the style of domestic architecture in the reign of Henry the Sixth, at which time the principal part was built. In the chapel at one period rested, and perhaps still rest, the remains of Catherine Parr, one of the many wives of our royal Bluebeard.

The fragments left to us of Hales Abbey are yet more scanty, but they gain an interest from their picturesque situation, lying as they do in a romantic hollow, thickly dotted over with trees, and sheltered towards the south, east, and west, by woody eminences of uncommon beauty.

STOUR CLIFFE, near Christchurch, Hants, the seat of Wadham Locke, Esq., eldest son and heir of the late Wadham Locke, Esq., of Rowdeford House, Wiltshire, M.P. for Devizes, and a lineal descendant of the

family of Locke, of which was the famous JOHN LOCKE.

Stour Cliffe was built in 1849 by its present possessor. It is situated on an eminence near Hengistbury Head, and commands a very fine sea view.

DUNSTER CASTLE, Somersetshire, in the Hundred of Carhampton, about twenty-five miles from Bridgewater, the seat of John Pownes-Luttrell, Esq., who also possesses Nethway House in the county of Devon, and succeeded to his father's estates in 1816. It takes its name from *Dun* or *Dune*—implying a ridge of mountains, stretching out lengthwise upon the sea-coast, and the Anglo-Saxon *Torre*, a tower, the compound being subsequently contracted from *Dunestorre* into Dunster.

After the Norman Conquest, Dunster was bestowed upon Sir William Mohun, the descendant of an ancient house in Normandy, and who had warmly supported William in his attack upon England. The moment he came into possession, he demolished the old structure, and raised upon its site another more adapted to the improved Norman ideas of castellation. This proved of no little use to one of his descendants, who taking part with the Empress Maud, made several successful forays from his stronghold, for which services he was made Earl of Somerset and Dorset.

"Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi."

From the Mohuns it passed by purchase to the family of Luttrell, but not without having originated a legal dispute which sorely puzzled the judges, and gave occasion for the interference of the king and parliament, and so far as it appears, must have been ended by some amicable compromise between the parties.

In the early chronicles of this family, we find many names illustrious in war or council. All seem to have been passionately fond of the glory that attaches to a successful soldier, and to have been no less devoted to the cause of royalty. One of them more especially, Sir John Luttrell, who lived in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, carried these appetites so far as greatly to diminish his estate by their indulgence. His memory still lives in tradition, though it has diminished almost to nothing in the huge mass of history. There is a picture in the castle of a man swimming in the sea, and looking up to certain figures in the clouds, to which a later and far inferior hand has added the figure of a lady floating by his side. This, if we may believe the still extant legend, is the picture of Sir John, and refers to his having saved a lady from

drowning, whom he was then in love with, and afterwards married.

In the time of the great civil war, Dunster Castle became a place of importance from its reputed character for strength, and before the invention of artillery no doubt deserved the character, being situated on a steep conical hill, and otherwise well arranged for resisting the attacks of the early mode of warfare. But when cannon was brought against it, the case was much altered, for it is commanded by higher ground on all sides except the east. Notwithstanding the real facts of the case, it became a great subject of triumph amongst the royalists when they got possession of it; for, says Clarendon, "it was so much stronger than both the other—*i.e.*, Taunton and Bridgewater—that it could not have been forced; yet by the dexterity of Francis Wyndham, who wrought upon the fears of the owner and master of it, Mr. Luttrell, it was, with as little blood as the other, delivered up to the king, into which the Marquess (of Hertford) put him that took it as governor."

While Colonel Wyndham still retained this office, he was paid a visit by the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., who was ordered by his father to remain at the castle to encourage the new levies. A room is still shown there which goes by the name of *King Charles's Room*.

Upon the raising of the siege of Taunton, in 1646, Colonel Blake marched with a party of his own troops, and what forces he could draw from the neighbouring garrison, to besiege Dunster. Of the real conduct of the siege little certain is now known, but it seems probable that the besiegers planted their cannon at the northern end of a street called Fore Street, and in a field adjoining the garden of the Luttrell Arms inn, where the ground appears to have been broken for platforms at the western extremity of a ridge, which would effectually screen his men from the fire of the castle. The shot, through a timber of the Yarn Market, was directed to the northern end of the Fore Street; but much firing could not have taken place on either side. In spite of the royalists, the place seems to have been taken easily enough by Colonel Blake.

We next find Dunster Castle obtaining a sort of celebrity as being the place in which Prynne was confined for his fierce attacks upon Oliver Cromwell. This was in 1650. The confinement, however, of this intemperate, but perhaps honest, polemic was anything but severe, being much relieved by the generous hospitality of Mr. Luttrell. So much, indeed, was he gratified by the kindness of his host, that he examined all the charters and muniments of the Luttrells and the Mohuns, and arranged them in the most

complete order in numerous boxes that remain to this day, though not in the state wherein he left them. He compiled also a calendar of the whole, which is yet extant in a volume now in the possession of the family. The commencement of it is as follows. "An exact kalendar and table of all writings and evidences which concern all and singular the manors, lands, and inheritance of George Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, in the county of Somerset, Esq., or his ancestors, on the honour, antiquity, pedigree, privileges, and offices of his family. Dygested for the most part into chronologycal order, and distributed into several classes, out of a confused chaos, by William Prymme, of Swainswicke, Esq., during his illegal imprisonment in Dunster Castle, in the month of October, anno 1650."

The volume is concluded thus: "Mr. George Luttrell, Esq., his pedigree, and the history of his ancestors and family, exactly drawn out of his writings, by William Prymme, of Swainswicke, Esq., in the eight months of his illegal, causeless, close imprisonment in Dunster Castle, by Mr. Bradshaw and his companions at Whitehall. February 18th. Anno Domini, 1650–2, Car. ij."

The ancient castle, so far as we have the means of judging, was a quadrangle, while the keep was in all probability circular. The present castle was erected, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, upon the site of the older building—that is, upon the south-eastern side of the conical hill called the Torr, commanding a view of the whole length of the Fore Street, beyond which is Conygar Hill, whose crest and sides, to the extent of nearly thirty acres, are clothed with wood. The top of this hill is no more than a thin ridge, with the shell of a tower at its eastern extremity. The tower, which was built by a former Mr. Luttrell, is overgrown with ivy, has the appearance of being in ruins, and serves as a landmark to seamen navigating the British Channel. Some artificial ruins occupy the other end of the ridge, but these cannot be seen from the castle.

Immediately upon passing through the present gateway is the door of the old building yet remaining. It is studded with iron, and on the right of it are the ruins of one of the towers which flanked the entrance into the ancient castle.

The rest of this charming spot has been admirably described by a provincial writer, who was evidently familiar with the place, and saw it under various aspects. His account of it supersedes the necessity of any other description:

"To the east of the town are some fields, in which are numerous fine old oak, elm, and ash trees, and a rookery; a long row of

these trees, and a low ridge of ground, hide from the view of the castle the road from Luxhole Bridge to the town. Farther to the east is a beautiful lawn of more than three hundred acres, of excellent pasture ground, between which and the open fields just described runs the river, its banks studded with clumps of trees; the southern and eastern sides of this lawn, where the ground undulates, are skirted by hanging woods; and beyond it, to the left, is a tract of watered meadow extending down to the sea. Beyond these, eastward, the eye runs over a beautiful country of hill and dale, corn-fields, and meadows, with hedge-rows and plantations of timber, 'till it rests on the Quantock Hills. The spectator has also a fine view of the Channel, with the trackless wanderers traversing its dark surface; the coast of South Wales, and its mountainous interior; the Steep and Flat Holmes; the isolated, terraced hill of Brent Knoll, once one of the strongest military posts in the county; the bay of Blue Anchor, with its inn, lodging-houses, and cottages; and the high rocks on its eastern extremity, against which the sea is often seen breaking in the wildest grandeur. To the left of the lawn is the Park, several miles in circumference, and in which are generally kept five or six hundred head of deer. In it are several woods; and on its highest part is an ancient camp, the ramparts of which are seen from the castle. The way up to this camp is through a deep glen, skirted on each side by timber, through which runs a small stream. Between the park and the bottom of the Torr, a narrow slip of the lawn intervenes. The west front of the castle looks upon a lawn on the Torr, above an acre in extent; it is quite level, and is skirted on the north and east by a wall and the ruins of one of the towers of the old castle, which once, no doubt, covered the greater part of this level; above the wall are seen the tops of trees; in front, on the west, are evergreens and trees, with Grabhurst towering behind. On the left, on the south, rises the highest part of this beautiful mound, covered with evergreens, flowering shrubs and trees, to its top, where is a bowling-green, encircled by a wall, skirted with laurustinus and other shrubs, between the openings of which are some of the most beautiful views in the kingdom, and to which the most glowing writer could scarcely do justice; they must be seen to be truly appreciated, and consist of endless variety of sea and land, hill and dale, wood and water, cultivated and forest, mountain and plain, rivers, roads, woods, towns, a harbour and shipping, and the cheerful countenances of a happy and hospitable people. The Torr itself, except the

lawn and bowling-green, is covered with timber, and almost every variety of evergreens and flowering shrubs, whose odour is delightful, and among which an infinite number of singing-birds delight to harbour and build, charming the heavens with their varied, ceaseless songs, only excelled by that of the nightingale, which frequents this neighbourhood in great numbers in the season. Nearly twenty of these birds have been heard singing from one spot on a fine moonlight night. The Torr is laid out in gravel walks, which encircle it from its base till they terminate in the bowling-green. Openings are left for the spectator to enjoy the ever-changing scenery; from one of them, where he can scarcely see anything else in that line, at a great height, he looks down upon a water-wheel of the mill at its foot. There are some seats and grottos by these paths. There is a rookery among the trees on the west side, and abundance of game harbours here, especially pheasants. The bowling-green is supposed to have been the site of the keep of the ancient castle of the Mohuns. The park, woods, and plantations, have distinguished claims on the lovers of picturesque beauty. The present coach-entrance to the Castle is from the north; it winds round the Castle up the Torr to the lawn before the west-front. The foot-path is steep, and goes under an old embattled tower, past the inner iron-studded door of the old Castle, and along by the foot of the wall to the corner of the present Castle, where a flight of stone steps leads up to the lawn, while the path runs round the eastern front until it joins the coach-road.

The ruined turrets of Kenilworth show that once, as the proud towers of Warwick and Berkeley do still, that they were superior to Dunster as it now is; but in point of local scenery they fall far short of it, as well in picturesque beauty as in stately romantic grandeur. The Castle was supplied with water from a spring, over which a conduit is built, on the side of Grabhurst Hill, and which may be presumed to be the *well of St. Leonard*, mentioned in ancient writings.

Amongst other remarkable features in these grounds is an exceedingly fine lemon-tree, that grows in the open air during summer before the Castle. It is in constant bearing, and produces a quantity of good-sized fruit. In the winter time it is carefully sheltered by a sort of moveable shed to protect it from the frosts and the sea-breezes, which then blow too coldly for it, even in this mild part of the country.

SHRUBLAND PARK, near Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of Sir William-Fowle Fowle-Middleton, Bart.

At one time there had been a religious

house here, as indeed we shall find was the case with most of the oldest and fairest seats in the county; churches, chapels, convents, priories and monasteries overspreading its face in great abundance.

Edward, third son of the Lord Keeper Bacon, became seated here by his marriage with the heiress of Little, and here received a royal visit from Queen Elizabeth. One of his descendants erected a new mansion in the midst of a park, which however was pulled down about a hundred years ago. In its place arose a structure of a more modern character.

It is about eighty years since the late Sir William Middleton bought this property, and added it to his adjoining family estates. His son, the present owner, has considerably improved and embellished it by the help of the celebrated architect, Sir C. Barry, and it now presents the appearance of a handsome Italian villa, standing upon an eminence, in the midst of a park, which is said to contain some of the finest chestnut trees in England. The pleasure-grounds are remarkable for extent, and afford every variety of gardening, from the highly decorated Italian parterre to the simple English lawn; yet so artfully is the whole arranged that the eye can nowhere take in more than one of these same styles at the same moment. Never were variety and uniformity more skilfully blended within the same limit. The apparent extent, too, of the whole is greatly increased by means of long walks and vistas intersecting the grounds in appropriate directions.

The grounds can be seen by strangers on any Friday during the summer upon previous application by letter to the proprietor.

DANE COURT, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, the seat of Robert Sackett Tomlin, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, of which county he has also been twice sheriff.

Certainly for more than four centuries, and probably for much longer, this estate belonged to the family of Sackett. The law of gavel-kind, which prevails in Kent, has frequently occasioned a breaking-up of this property, but it was as often re-united, until the time of Charles II., when it was again split, and has continued to be so ever since.

The front of the House is built of flint, as was a common custom in those days, which carries with it a peculiar and not unpicturesque effect. It was erected in 1434 by John Sackett, direct ancestor of the present proprietor.

The grounds are well timbered for the coast of the Isle of Thanet, which in general is by no means favourable to the growth of trees or shrubs. The geranium and the sycamore seem to flourish in this neighbourhood better than any other. The first-named

in particular may be seen without much care attaining an enormous size, as if the salt air were suited to its constitution.

WALFORD, in the county of Somerset, near Taunton, the seat of Richard King Meade-King, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Somersetshire. This estate has been successively possessed by the families of Sellick, Sandford, Chichester, Beauchamp, and King, with which last it still remains.

The old House was erected about the year 1700 by John Sellick, Esq., but it has since been rebuilt in the modern English style of architecture. The grounds are park-like, and abundantly covered with fine wood of various descriptions. Through them runs a handsome piece of water, and from the higher portions are pleasing views of the rich and cultivated vale of Taunton Deane, so rich indeed, as to have given rise to a local proverb—*Where should I be born else than in Taunton Deane?* "This," as Fuller tells us, "is a parcel of ground round Taunton, very pleasant and populous—as containing many parishes—and so fruitful, to use their phrase, with the *sun* and *soil* alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The peasantry therein are as rude as rich, so highly conceited of their good country—God make them worthy thereof—that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place; as if it were eminently all England."

HANBURY HALL, in the county of Worcester, the seat of Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq.

In the time of William, the Norman Conqueror, Hanbury belonged to the church of Worcester, and comprised twenty acres of meadow, and a wood one mile in length and half-a-mile in breadth, in the king's forest of Teckenham. About the reign of Henry IV. the Nashes lived in Hanbury at a place still called Nash's Meadow.

In the reign of Elizabeth an act was passed giving authority to the Queen, upon the avoidance of any archbishop or bishopric, to take into her hands temporal possession, making certain compensations. When therefore Sandys was created Bishop of Worcester, the Queen became possessed of Hanbury, which she granted to Thomas Leighton; and from one of his descendants it was purchased by Edward Vernon, Esq., eldest son of Richard, Rector of Hanbury. This last-named family came originally from Normandy where a certain William de Vernon founded the collegiate church of Notre Dame, but it has long been settled in the parish of Hanbury, and has produced several distinguished characters. Amongst these the name of Thomas Vernon, if not the most eminent, will be the most familiar to the ear of the present

day—at least with law-students, for he was an eminent chancery-barrister, and much celebrated for his Reports. He greatly increased his possessions in this and the neighbouring counties, and dying without issue, left his estates to his first cousin once removed, Bowater Vernon, Esq.; whose son, Thomas, enjoyed them, and left them to his only daughter, Emma, who married Henry Cecil, Esq.

Hanbury Hall was erected in the year 1700 by the Counsellor Vernon abovementioned. It is large, and by no means inconvenient, but presents many features of the architecture of the day when it was built. The material of it is a red brick. The entrance-hall is large and well proportioned, its ceiling and stair-case elaborately painted by Sir James Thornhill, who to mark the folly of the age, has drawn a picture of Dr. Sacheverell carried away by the Furies. He also painted the ceilings of several other rooms. But the most curious work of art here is an original portrait of Charles XII. of Sweden, painted in that country for Bishop Robinson.

The grounds and gardens are extensive and pleasingly laid out. In the deer-park and adjoining grounds are some remarkably fine trees, both oak and elm, many of which show a green old age, and are ancient without decay.

Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq., is the eldest son of the late possessor of this estate, Thomas Tayler Vernon, Esq., who married Jessie Anne Lætitia, youngest daughter of John Herbert Foley, Esq., of Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire.

HUNTSHAM COURT, near Tiverton, Devon, the seat of Arthur Henry Dyke Troyte, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. This mansion was, according to a painting still panelled in the walls, an ancient well-gabled manorial house, of which sufficient details have survived extensive modern alterations to fix its date as Elizabethan. Part of the hall remains, but its woodwork is as late as James II. The church, chiefly of the 15th century, is immediately contiguous to the House, and, at one period, the whole of the buildings were in all likelihood combined. Many valuable theological works enrich the library, collected probably by a learned ancestor of the Troyte family, the Rev. Richard Troyte, Rector of Silverton. Huntsham Court stands at the head of the richly-wooded valley of the River Loman, which flows a course of about eight or nine miles, S. or S.W., till it joins the Exe at Tiverton, and from the adjoining ground, Dunkery Beacon, Sidmouth Gap, the Quantock Hills, and the neighbourhood of Glastonbury, are seen at one time; and within a short distance, the heights of

Haldon and Dartmoor. The subsoil is in part clay, in part Shillote rock. The heights above the sea vary from 600 to 800 ft.

Huntsham Court was formerly the property of the old Devonshire family of Bere: from them, it was purchased by William Troyte, Esq., son of the Rev. Thomas Troyte by Cicely, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Wrothe, and widow of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart. The purchaser's last surviving son, the Rev. Edward Berkeley Troyte, LL.D. succeeded his elder brother Thomas at Huntsham in 1812, and died the last of his name 9th May, 1852, in his 89th year, having bequeathed his estates, in strict entail, to his kinsman, Arthur Henry Dyke (second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.), who has assumed, by Royal Licence, the surname of the testator, and is the present possessor of the seat.

THE HANGINGSHAW, in the county of Selkirk, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, M.P. for the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan.

This beautiful property, with its charming residence, was purchased by the grandfather of the present proprietor, John Johnstone, son of Sir James Johnstone, third baronet of Westerhall, by Barbara Murray, daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank.

Mr. Johnstone returned, about ninety years ago, with a large fortune, from India, and purchased extensive estates in Scotland; two of which were of uncommon beauty—Alva, in the county of Clackmannan, which formerly belonged to Erskine, Bart. of Alva, a younger branch of the Earls of Mar; and the Hangingshaw, in the county of Selkirk, which formerly belonged to Murray of Philiphaugh. It is very remarkable that many families of rank and consequence, and of nearly equal antiquity, of the name of Murray, existed, from the earliest times, in Scotland, without being able to trace any common origin. The families of Bothwell, Tulibardin, Blackbarony, Philiphaugh, &c., &c., stand apart from each other in the genealogical tree, and can hardly be regarded as branches of one parent stock. To none of the rest did the house of Philiphaugh yield in antiquity, nor yet in the distinction of its alliances. Its head enjoyed the rank of being hereditary Sheriff of Selkirkshire until the extinction of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland; and altogether he may be regarded as having been the most considerable country gentleman in his part of the kingdom. His seat was the Hangingshaw; and although this was sold to Mr. Johnstone of Alva, the ancient family of Murray still retained that property in Selkirkshire, which gave it its designation; and an elegant mansion has lately been built at

Philiphaugh by Mr. Murray, the present proprietor.

Selkirkshire not many centuries ago, was a royal hunting forest. Queen Mary was the last sovereign who enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in it. The districts of Yarrow and Etterick were in the centre, and are still designated "The Forest." The Hangingshaw Castle stood on a commanding position half way up the hill, on the north side of the Vale of Yarrow. Behind it was a "Shaw" or opening in the forest, the precipitous steepness of which caused the name. The Hangingshaw was remarkable for a terraced garden with numerous rows of ancient yew trees and hollies, and some splendid avenues of very large beeches. As a trait of the systematic hospitality carried on at the Hangingshaw by the Murrays, it is related by tradition that every one that called at the house on any errand however trifling, was treated with a draught of ale sufficient to intoxicate him. The stout liquor was presented in a capacious cup known far and wide by the name of "the Hangingshaw Ladle," and no one was permitted to flinch from the whole draught. About a century ago, not long before the transfer of the estate from the Murrays to the Johnstones, the ancient House was burnt down by accident. Since then, this beautiful place was deserted until within the last few years Mr. Johnstone built a pretty irregular house with many gables in the old English style, in which he spends the autumn of each year. The modern House is built on the site of the ancient mansion—and none could be better chosen for picturesque effect. Hangingshaw is surrounded on all sides by high hills thickly planted with venerable trees. It is situated on the slope of a steep and lofty hill covered with magnificent beeches. Beneath it spread the many terraced gardens, with thick groves of ancient yew and holly; at the bottom of these terraces stands the flower garden. Beyond which stretch stately avenues of noble trees and venerable groves descending to the beautiful banks of the Yarrow. On the opposite banks rise the lofty and well-wooded heights of Bowhill, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Hangingshaw is one of the most picturesque places in any of the southern counties of Scotland.

MILTON LOCKHART, Lanarkshire, the seat of William Lockhart, Esq., M.P. for the county.

This mansion stands upon a rising ground, which projects into the valley of the Clyde, some miles below the Falls. It is in the gabled style of architecture, the details being chiefly imitated from the neighbouring Castle of Craignethan, a fine old ruin, which about a century ago passed by purchase

from the family of Hay into that of Douglas. The approach to it is by a bridge over the Clyde, consisting of three arches, ribbed in the ancient style, like those of Bothwell Bridge and Old Avon Bridge near Hamilton, both of which belong to a remote time, but are of unknown date.

The grounds are exceedingly picturesque and covered with very fine timber, the growth of many years. The River Clyde flows round three sides of them, and adds not a little to the very pleasing effect of the general scenery.

CAMFIELD PLACE, Hertfordshire, the seat of the Honourable Baron Dimsdale. This place was formerly called Wild Hill, and appertained to the manor of Bedwell; but when it came into the possession of William Priestley, Esq., sheriff of the county, its name was changed to Camfield Place. This was in the year 1634, or it may be a little earlier, prior to which time the whole manor, whereof this formed a part, was possessed by William Potter, Esq.

From the family of Priestley, Camfield Place passed into the hands of the Methwolds, who in 1760 sold it to Thomas Browne, Esq. His son, the Rev. William Browne, did not long retain the property, but disposed of it to Archibald, present Earl of Roseberry, by whom it was sold to Robert, third Baron Dimsdale, the father of the present proprietor.

This House was originally of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was built in the reign of Elizabeth, but its character has since then been in part changed. The additions made to the north-western side belong to that school which is generally designated by the vague and unsatisfactory name of "modern."

KINROSS HOUSE, Kinross-shire, the seat of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. It was originally intended as a residence for James Duke of York, in the event of his being prevented by the Exclusion Bill from succeeding to the throne of his brother, Charles the Second. The estate then successively passed through the hands of the Earls of Morton, Sir William Bruce, and Mr. Graham. Kinross House was built in 1685 by Sir William Bruce, the celebrated architect. It is a large and elegant structure in the Italian style of architecture, standing upon a finely-wooded promontory between the town of Kinross and the banks of Lochleven. From this elevated spot is a beautiful view of the lake, and of the Castle of Lochleven where the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined by her rebellious nobles.

The owner of Kinross House also possesses,



Augustus Butler, lith

Stannard & Dixon, Imp 7 Poland St

DIMLAND CASTLE, C^O GLAMORGAN,

THE SEAT OF JOHN NICHOLL CARNE ESQ

STOBO CASTLE, Peebleshire, which was built in 1809 by his father, Sir James Montgomery. It is a large square building in the castellated style of architecture, designed by the Messieurs Elliot. The ground upon which it stands, is elevated, and commands an extensive view of the valley of the Tweed. Previous to the year 1767, this property belonged to Sir Alexander Murray, Bart.

DAVENPORT HOUSE, Shropshire, not far from Bridgenorth, a somewhat curious town upon the Severn, said by many travellers to resemble the Old Jerusalem. This seat belongs to William Sharrington Davenport, Esq., the lineal descendant and representative of Thomas Davenport, second son of Sir Ralph Davenport, Kt., of Davenport, co. Chester, *temp.* Henry VII. Prior to the time of James the First, the estate, on which the House stands, was possessed by the family of Bromley, of Hollon; but about 1610 William Davenport of Chorley, marrying Jane, daughter and heiress of Francis Bromley, he in her right succeeded to the property. Hereupon he sold his former estate of Chorley, and resided at Hollon, as did his descendants till the year 1726, when Henry Davenport, Esq., pulled down the old house, and erected, about a hundred yards from it, the present mansion, which he called, after his own name, Davenport House. It is a brick building, and of a rather unusual design, standing upon a tolerably elevated table land. The centre, or body of the House, is in form a parallelogram, the brickwork being relieved by cornices, copings, and window-joints of stone. The entrance to the House lies under a handsome stone portico of the Corinthian order, and the internal decorations with their pillars or pilasters belong to the same style of architecture. At equal distances from this centre are four square wings, each joined to its respective corner of the main body by a single wall, so as almost to give the appearance of being detached from it.

The grounds are beautifully undulating. The Park, consisting of from two to three hundred acres, is well timbered, and has many picturesque drives running through it, with good views of the surrounding neighbourhood.

The impropriation of the rectorial tithes of the parish (Worfield), and the advowson of the vicarage, are attached to the property, as well as the lordship of the manor of Wyken.

ACTON PARK, Denbighshire, near Wrexham, the seat of Lieutenant-General Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Kt. and Bart., C.B. This estate belonged at one time to the family of the

notorious Judge Jeffreys, who was himself born here, but it is needless to enter into the career of one whose utter want of every human virtue has obtained for him a much larger share of public notice than has been awarded to many men of far greater talents. It would almost seem as if the trumpet of fame was a less powerful instrument than that which is blown by infamy.

From the Jeffreys, this estate passed to the family of Young, and from them to Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., whose ancestors derived their name from a property called Cumlive, or Cunliffe, at Billington near Whalley, Lancashire, granted to them before the Norman Conquest. They belong therefore to the fine old Saxon race, whose character and institutions have of late years attracted so much attention, as being the spring and fountain-head from which England derives so much of what is excellent in her laws and habits.

Acton was first built by Lady Jeffreys, the Judge's mother, in the time preceding the reign of Charles the Second, and most probably about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is a substantial house of stone, standing upon an elevated lawn in a well-wooded park, and surrounded by pleasure grounds and gardens. On one side is a noble sheet of water. The lodge-gates are remarkable for beauty, and in their style may be almost pronounced unique, presenting a Grecian colonnade surmounted by the family crest—four greyhounds. The view from the house embraces the Welsh mountains and a wide extent of rich landscape scenery.

In the mansion is a good collection of pictures, with many family portraits. The suite of receiving rooms is well worthy of notice, for their size, height, convenience, and admirable beauty of proportion.

DIMLAND CASTLE, or Dimlands, as generally called in the locality, is situated about six miles south-west of the market town of Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan, on the loftiest portion of the shore of the Bristol Channel. The present possessor is John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, Esq., M.A. and D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, a magistrate for the county, and for some years a barrister on the Oxford and South Wales Circuits. Upon his marriage, he took up his residence at Tressilian, (a place adjoining the Dimland estate,) which having greatly altered and restored, he occupied until after his father's decease, when he removed to Dimlands.

Dr. Nicholl Carne is the second and younger son of the late Rev. Robert Carne, M.A., of Nash Manor and Dimlands (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*), and con-

sequently is brother of the present owner of Nash Manor (see Nash Manor in this work). His mother, who still survives, and resides with him at Dimlands, is daughter and heiress of the late Captain Charles Loder Carne, R.N.

Dimlands was built by the father of the present possessor at the close of the last century, upon a portion of the landed property left him by his father, Whitlock Nicholl, of The Ham, in the parish of Llantwit Major, sheriff for the county of Glamorgan in 1746, which property can be traced back in the Nicholl family to the reign of King Henry the Seventh, shortly before which the Nicholls came over from Cornwall, where, it appears from various authorities, they had long been very powerful (see Gilbert's *Hist. Cornwall*).

The Rev. Robert Carne was the youngest son of the above-mentioned Whitlock Nicholl, and as the family mansion was given to the eldest son, Iltyd, he commenced building Dimlands, upon which he spent a considerable sum of money, having, for the chief period of his long life been constantly occupied in improving and adding thereto. His property, that of a younger son, was at first comparatively small, though consisting of some of the richest land in the celebrated Vale of Glamorgan, but in course of time he was enabled to purchase surrounding properties, amongst which was *Wergan's Town* (the site of the ancient castle of *Jestin ap Gwrgant*, lord of Glamorgan), and the *Milhways*, near Boverton, both originally portions of the Fonmon Castle estate; and to these the present possessor has considerably added by the purchase of the Earl of Plymouth's property, as well as the Whitecross Farm, which last was bought of his relative, Whitlock Nicholl of Adamsdown, having originally belonged to the first-mentioned Whitlock Nicholl of he Ham.

The mansion of Dimlands is a castellated Tudor building, consisting of the blue lias limestone of the country, the windows, cornices, and ornamental portions of the castle being Coombedown stone from the neighbourhood of Bath. The principal front, facing the south, is upwards of one hundred and thirty feet in length, and overlooks that portion of the property which extends to the Bristol Channel, the shore of which is very little more than a mile distant. On this side the building is very lofty, and from the turrets can be seen in clear weather, the western coast of Cornwall and Lundy Island, a distance of nearly eighty miles, whilst the view towards the east is only bounded by the high land near the entrance of the Bristol river. The garden, or eastern front, a great portion of which is new, runs to the

north upwards of ninety feet, and commands a view of the rich country surrounding the very ancient town of Llantwit Major, celebrated for its antiquarian remains, and as having been the first Christian University in Great Britain having been founded by Illutus A.D. 507, the patron saint of the Nicholls, and after whom for several centuries past, the eldest son of that family has been christened Illutus or Iltyd. In the centre of the south front is the principal entrance, where there is a porch formed entirely of Coombedown stone. The outer door is very massive, and studded with heavy nails. Over the pointed arch of the outer door are two shields leaning from one another, cut very strongly in relief, containing the arms, crests, and mottoes of the families of Carne and Nicholl. The roof is composed of dull plate glass resting upon ornamented beams, springing from carved oak heads. The floor has a very pleasing effect, being formed of Minton's tiles, representing various arms, together with the initials of the present owner and his wife, and the date of their marriage. From this porch an outer hall is entered, which is lighted by a cupola, tastefully decorated with carved crests and initials, whilst over the door is a stone trefoil window of painted glass, containing the arms of YNYR, King of Gwent, father of Thomas Carne, who first assumed that name from Pencarne, his father's residence. Round this hall on brackets, are placed warriors, holding shields, illustrative of the different arms which the family are entitled to quarter. Passing through a folding glass door, you come to a second hall of greater size, containing the staircase, which is very massive, and carved in the Tudor style. This hall is also decorated with trophies, arms, and heraldic devices. The rooms are numerous, and although not large are well proportioned. The dining-room has a carved chimney piece of Caen stone, with shields representing the arms of Ynyr, A.D. 985; Mansel, A.D. 1618; Stradling, A.D. 1652; Loder, A.D. 1728; the centre shield containing the arms of Carne and Brancker, A.D. 1844. In this room there are some good paintings of the Carne family, by Sir Peter Lely, Zucharo, &c.

The drawing-room is remarkable for the peculiar shape of the chimney piece, the only one of the sort which we ever remember to have seen, and is similar to the arches seen in churches where the founder is buried. It is formed of Caen stone, and has a label over it, ending in two supporters, with the monogram I:N:C. On this label is the ancient motto "+HEB.+DHYW.+HEB.+DHYM.+DUW+A+DIGON+" There are several large oil paintings of St. Donat's Castle, Lanrihangle, Llantwit, and other

places, the residences of parties connected with this family. The library is a new structure, only just completed, with a large old-fashioned fire-place, fitted up with a dog grate and white glazed bricks. The chimney-piece is of Caen stone, curiously carved, and on the chief panel of which is the old Carne motto of +FY;+NGOBAITH+SYDD+YN.+NUW.+ There are two other sitting rooms, but they contain nothing remarkable except some paintings, especially one of Miss Elinor Carne (afterwards Mrs. Markham) by Sir Thomas Lawrence, done at Bath, when she was only fourteen, and the painter sixteen years of age, and which therefore must have been one of his earliest attempts.

The only other feature worth mentioning about Dimlands is the stables, which though on a small scale, are worth recording from their peculiarity and neatness. They consist of sharp pointed gables, which are finished off at the top with the Carne crest, cut in freestone, and which makes a very good finish, being a split pelican issuing out of a ducal coronet. On the southern front of the stables is a curiously carved stone containing the Carne arms, the date of the original grant in A.D. 1336, and the confirmation in A.D. 1842, together with an account of the assumption by the Rev. Robert Nicholl, of the name and arms of Carne, by Royal Licence, in the last-mentioned year, together with several interesting particulars relative to the two families, forming altogether a peculiar and lasting memorial, and an ornamental feature in the place. We cannot conclude this notice without mentioning that in the planning and carrying out of the above building, no architect was consulted, but the local labourers (who were employed on principle) carried out the whole of the works from the designs and drawings of the owner, who was thus enabled to make the outlay of his money tend to the benefit of his poorer neighbours, and which proves, that if country gentlemen would only take the trouble and develop native talent, they need not, as is generally the case, throw their money away on strangers.

BEDWORTH HOSPITAL, in the centre of the small town of Bedworth, on the outskirts of the Forest of Arden, about five miles from Coventry. The building is within a court facing the high road, and forms three sides of a spacious quadrangle, the fourth side being laid out in flower borders, and ornamented with a square well-house. In the centre of the building is an elegant diving hall, with a massive oak ceiling, and six lofty windows, in the Gothic style. The fireplace is of Caen stone, and is ornamented with armorial bearings of the Earl of

Aylesford, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Finch, Rev. Henry Bellairs, William S. Dugdale, Esq., C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., the Rev. W. T. Bree, and T. Coker Adams, who are the present governors of the hospital. To the south of the hall is an oaken screen, extending across the apartment, surmounted with oak griffins, bearing in their paws the arms of the hospital. On the north of the hall are ten apartments and twenty bedrooms for twenty Bede women, and on the south is the same accommodation for twenty Bede men. At the entrances into the court are two lodges, one occupied by the Rev. Charles Bellairs, and the other by the matron. The hospital is built of red brick, with stone facings, in the Tudor style, with arched cloisters extending round the three sides of the quadrangle. This interesting hospital was founded in 1715, by Mr. Nicholas Chamberlain, Rector of Bedworth, and liberally endowed with extensive estates and coal mines in the parish of Bedworth. There are twenty aged men and twenty aged women of the parish entirely clothed, fed, and lodged from the proceeds of this hospital. In addition to which, it provides an excellent education, and clothing from head to foot, to nearly six hundred boys and girls.

The governors meet annually, on Whit Wednesday, and go in procession with the forty almspeople, and the six hundred children, to attend divine service in the parish church, by the express orders contained in the founder's will.

There is at present in this hospital an old man, who lived seven years as footman to the father of the present Queen, and afterwards in the service of King George IV., and then for many years was table decker to King William IV. and Queen Adelaide.

The arms of the hospital, are gules, an escutcheon argt. within an orle of mullets or.

BROXBOURNBURY, Hertfordshire, the seat of George Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., high sheriff of that shire in 1833, and his Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Madrid from 1828 to 1830.

At the time of the Norman conquest, this manor was possessed by Adeliza, wife of Hugh Grentemcisnil, one of the most celebrated of the bold adventurers who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his invasion of Britain, and who, being seized with remorse for his past life, assumed the habit of a monk, and in six days afterwards died. At a later period—but how, we do not know—it came into the possession of Robert, Earl of Leicester, who gave it to the Knights Templars, and upon the violent dissolution of their order, it passed to the Knights of St. John, or Knights Hospitallers. With them it remained till Henry VIII.

seized upon all the monastic possessions, when he shortly after sold this part of his spoil to John Cock, of Broxbourn, Esq. We next find it possessed by the Monsons, to whom it first devolved by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the preceding owner. In 1789, it was purchased by Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., a Director of the East India Company.

It is not exactly known at what period the mansion was built, but there can be little doubt of its belonging to a remote period. At all events, it was there that Sir Henry Cock received King James upon his return from Scotland. No judgment of the date can be formed from its style of architecture, which has been the result of various alterations, being partly Elizabethan, partly Palladian. It stands in a well-timbered park, of about three hundred acres, about one mile from the railway station.

CORSHAM COURT, or, as it is pronounced, and sometimes written, Cosham, Wiltshire, the seat of Lord Methuen. The manor is royal, and was the dowry of the Queens of England. At one time it was possessed by Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I.

"Cosham," says Leland, in his Itinerary, "is a good uplandish town, where be ruins of an old manor-place, and thereby a park, wont to be dower to the queens of England. Mr. Baynton, in Queen Ann's days, pulled down, by license, a piece of this house, somewhat to help his buildings at Bromham. Old Mr. Bonhomme told me, that Cosham appertained to the earldom of Cornwall, and that Cosham was a mansion-place belonging to it, where they sometimes lay. All the men of this townlet were bond; so that upon a time, one of the earls of Cornwall hearing them secretly lament their fate, manumitted them for money, and gave them the lordship of Cosham in copyhold, to pay a chief rent." Corsham Court was possessed by the families of Thorpe and Hungerford, before it passed into the hands of the Methuens. It was built by John Thorpe, Esq., in 1582, upon a site that was before occupied by the palace of the Earls of Cornwall. It was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, but, in the year 1804, it was greatly altered, under the direction of Mr. Nash. The work, however, of this architect was obliged to be pulled down, from its imperfect state, and, in 1849, a new north front was finished.

Corsham House, as is not uncommon with other buildings of the same period, is separated from the town only by a large courtyard, the house being at one end, and the stables at the other. This was not, however, enclosed by buildings, but by walls covered with shrubs and ivy, and disfigured by Grecian statues and vases, in utter contra-

diction to the Gothic character of the front. Then again, while the south front belonged to what has been called Queen Elizabeth's Gothic, the north was of Grecian architecture. All this, however, has been so far altered that the building now presents a congruous and consistent whole.

The collection of paintings to be seen here is extremely valuable. It was formed by Sir Paul Methuen, who, at different periods of his life, was Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador to the Emperors of Germany and Morocco, as well as to the Kings of Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. Voltaire, in his Age of Louis XIV., pronounces him one of the best ministers that the English ever employed in an embassy: and Sir Richard Steele, in dedicating to him the seventh volume of the "Spectator," gives him the character of "a good-natured, honest, and accomplished gentleman." At home he filled many high offices; he was a Lord of the Admiralty, a Lord of the Treasury, Principal Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Household, and one of the Privy Council, and was created a Knight of the Bath, upon the revival of that order, in 1795.

The value of the collection, formed by the taste and judgment of this gentleman, may in some measure be estimated from the names of the artists, since our limits prevent any detailed account of the works themselves. Rubens, Titian, Guido, Correggio, Paul Veronese, Michael Angelo, Salvator Rosa, Lafranc, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Carlo Dolce, Poussin, Teniers, Wouvermans, Both, and Luca Giordano, the principal names in the catalogue, must, we think, be accepted as tolerable vouchers for the excellency of this gallery. Indeed, it would not be going too far to say, that the greater part of these works are *chef d'œuvres* of the respective masters.

The grounds attached to Corsham Court, were laid out by the celebrated Repton, and by the taste displayed in them do ample justice to his high reputation. This has been no less shown in what he has done, as in what he has left undone, by his never attempting more than the nature of the ground would allow, and by making all his designs subservient to its actual capability.

BARLBOROUGH HALL, Derbyshire, near Chesterfield, the seat of W. Hatfield de Rodes, Esq. It was built in the year 1583, by Francis Rodes, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. In his family it remained till the death of the late proprietor, the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rodes, by whom it was left to his nephew by marriage.

In form the House approaches nearly to a square, with four fronts, the principal of which, facing the south, is most highly orna-

mented. The approach to it is by a flight of steps, through a porch adorned with Doric pillars, that lead into the hall. Externally the building retains its original appearance, an Elizabethan structure, with transome and bay windows, and antique turrets. Internally it has been more or less adapted to modern ideas of convenience. In one of the apartments on the first story, which has now been converted into a billiard-room, is a magnificent stone chimneypiece, taken out of the great chamber; it is enriched with fluted pillars of the Doric order, supporting statues of Justice and Religion, armorial bearings, and divers ornaments in bas relief. In the upper part are the arms of Rodes, with these inscriptions, "FRANCIS RODES SERVIENS DOMINÆ REGINÆ AD LEGEM 1584, ÆTATIS SUE 50." In the lower part two shields, bearing the arms of Rodes, with different emplacements; one, supported by a judge on the dexter side, inscribed "FRANCISCUS RODES," and by a lady on the other, inscribed "ELIZ. SANDFORD." The other shield, with the same supporters, inscribed "FRANCISCUS RODES, MARIA CHARLETON," and at the bottom is this inscription, "CONSTITUTUS JUSTICIARIUS DE BANCO COMMUNI, 30 ELIZ."

The offices and stables, which have been built to correspond with the House, surround a court upon its west side. The grounds are varied and picturesque.

PURLEY PARK, about four miles northwest of Reading, the seat of Anthony Morris Storer, Esq.

The manor of Great Purley was for several generations in the family of Carew, from whom it passed, by female heirs, to the Iwarbys and St. Johns. From the last-named family it was bought by Sir Robert Mackreth, and afterwards passed, by two several purchases, to Mr. Martindale, and Anthony Morris Storer, Esq., M.P., who was about to build a new house upon the estate, when death frustrated his intentions. Pursuant, however, to the directions in his will, the work was afterwards completed, and, as he had purposed, from the plans of the celebrated architect, Sir James Wyatt. It then devolved to the Honourable Mrs. Storer, sister-in-law of the last-named proprietor, and grandmother of the present A. M. Storer, Esq. Anthony Morris Storer, Esq., M.P., is still held in recollection for his liberality to Eton College. He presented that institution with a number of early-printed and rare books, in various departments of literature. Amongst these was a remarkably fine set of Aldus's, and some other rare editions of the classics, particularly a splendid copy of Macrobius. He also gave to the college a large collection of portraits, and other valuable

prints, as well as many historical and topographical volumes.

The House of Purley Park is in that modern style of architecture, to which it is so difficult to assign a definite and appropriate name. The material of which it is constructed is Portland stone, which gives to it a handsome and substantial appearance.

WHITTINGTON HALL, Derbyshire, about three miles from the town of Chesterfield, the seat of Henry Dixon, Esq., in whose family the property has been for at least a century and a half, and perhaps for a much longer period.

The present mansion was built about 1832, by the gentleman now owning the estate, and takes the place of an old Manor House, that had existed here for more than two hundred years. It is in the old English style of architecture, in admirable keeping with the surrounding scenery. The grounds are park-like and well timbered.

The most remarkable objects in its vicinity are a chalybeate spring, and a cottage called the *Revolution House*, from its having been the place where the terms of the Revolution, in 1688, were adjusted.

BURGH HALL, Aylsham, Norfolk, the seat of James Hunt Holley, Esq. This family is of ancient repute in the county, and added the name of Hunt to their surname upon the marriage of Miss Hunt with the great-grandfather of the present owner of the estate. He resided at Blickling, in this neighbourhood, as did his son also, but the place was afterwards sold.

Burgh Hall was built in 1849 by James Hunt Holley, Esq. The grounds have attracted attention amongst antiquaries, as having been an old Roman and Norman station. Some old pottery, with other reliques of the past, have been recently found here, all indicative of such a fact.

LEATON HALL, in the county of Stafford, near Enville, Stourbridge, the seat of William Moseley, Esq.

This was originally a mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It was, however, almost entirely rebuilt in 1817 by Walter Henry Moseley, Esq., of the Mere. It now presents the appearance of a square, brick-built house, covered with Roman cement, and possessing every convenience for a private family.

Attached to it are a well-stocked garden and pleasure grounds, which if not of a very great extent, are yet laid out with taste and elegance. The neighbouring country is almost the only part of Staffordshire that rises into gentle elevations, the general aspect of this inland district, with a few exceptions—

such as the Dudeley, Sedgeley, and Rowley Hills—being flat and level.

TEANINICH, in the county of Ross, North Britain, the seat of John Munro, Esq., Major-General in the Hon. East India Company's service, who formerly filled the offices of Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army, and was subsequently made Political Resident at the Court of Travancore. General Munro is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ross-shire.

The Gaelic word *Teaninich* signifies "the House at the Foot of the Hill;" but in the old county records it is mentioned under the name of *Miltown*, on account of a feudal superiority accorded to a branch of the Munros settled there; by this it was compulsory upon the people of the neighbourhood to bring their corn to the lord's mill to be ground, or in lieu thereof to pay a commutation; a common custom of feudal days, and thus noticed by Sir Walter Scott: "All the world knows that the cultivators of each barony or regality, temporal or spiritual, in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn to be grinded at the mill of the territory, for which they pay a heavy charge called the *intown multures*. Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties, if, deviating from this thirlage (or thraldom) they carried their grain to another mill." The town is still known in Gaelic as *Pal na Mùilinn*, or "Town of the Mill."

The Gaelic name of the clan, Munro, is by some supposed to be derived from *Mac Rìgh*, that is, "son of a king." Others deduce the etymology of the word from a loch in Ireland called the *Roe-water*, their descent being traced from Eachin, or Hector, a Prince of Fermanagh.

The present mansion, a castellated structure, was built in the commencement of the seventeenth century, to replace a castle which stood upon a hill at no great distance. The eminence still retains its name of *Croe na Castil*, or "Hill of the Castle," from the building that formerly crowned its summit. Since the beginning of the eleventh century this estate has always been possessed by the Munros, having descended as an apanage of a younger branch of the family of Foulis, the chief of the clan.

CLAYTON HALL, Lancashire, two miles from Accrington, and between four and five from Blackburn, the seat of James Lomax, Esq., a magistrate for the county.

At a very remote period of our history this manor was held by a family which either received its name from, or gave its name to, the locality, for either would be in accordance with the custom of those early ages.

The last male descendant of this house was Henry de Clayton, who left two daughters, coheirresses, the eldest of whom, in the reign of Edward III., married Adam de Grimshaw, and thus conveyed her portion of the estate into the Grimshaw family. From them it passed to John Heywood, of Urmston, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the preceding owner. They also died without male issue, and in like manner their daughter and heiress conveyed the property by marriage to Richard Lomax, Esq., of Pilsworth, whose family had for many ages possessed the estate of Burnshawe Tower, in the valley of Todmorden.

The present mansion was erected in, or about, the year 1770 by the grandfather of the gentleman now owning it. The style of architecture is Grecian. The grounds are undulating and well-wooded.

CLEVEDON COURT, Somersetshire, the seat of Sir Charles A. Elton, Bart. This place has its name from the neighbouring village of Clevedon, or Clivedon, which was so called because the *cliff*, or *clive*, here ceasing, a *dun* or valley is formed, which declines to the Bristol Channel.

At the time of the Norman Conquest this property was held by a family who assumed from it the appellation of De Clevedon. It next passed to Edmund Hogshaw, by his marriage with Emmelina, daughter and heir of Edmund de Clevedon. He dying without children, his estates were divided between his two married sisters, in which partition Clevedon fell to the share of Margery, wife of John Bluet. By the latter it was soon afterwards assigned to Sir Thomas Lovel, Knt., who left a daughter and heiress, Agnes, married to Sir Thomas Wake, Knt., Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Edward IV. His son having sided with Richard III. at the Battle of Bosworth Field, was attainted, when Henry VII. granted one moiety of Clevedon manor to Sir Humphrey Stanley and Sir James Parker, Knts., and the other to John Crocker and John Dudley, Esqrs., to hold by the service of a red rose, payable yearly at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. But not long afterwards Wake obtained the restitution of nearly all his lands, and settled Clevedon upon his second son.

We next see Clevedon possessed by John Digby, Earl of Bristol, of whose family it was purchased in 1709 by Sir Abraham Elton, the first baronet of that name. With his descendants it has ever since remained.

Clevedon Court is partly in the decorated style of architecture, and partly in the Elizabethan. The hall and other portions date, probably, from the reign of Edward II.; the library and adjacent rooms were built by the Wakes in 1570. There are some modern

additions, the whole effect being extremely beautiful. Clevedon Court stands upon the southern slope of an extensive range of hills, and not more than a mile and a half from the Bristol Channel. The hills behind the House are clothed with pinaster, arbutus, ilex, and every variety of ever-greens, growing with remarkable luxuriance.

The rocks in the neighbourhood rise to a great height, and with much magnificence. On one of them, that overlooks a vast extent of land and water, a tower stood at one time, known as *Wake's Tower*, from one of the family of Wake, who had erected it as a place of observation. But this picturesque object was long ago destroyed, and even the summer-house, which in 1738 Mr. Elton built upon its site, has also gone to ruins. In the hill are several old lead mines, and that kind of ore is still frequently found in digging near the surface.

TEMPLE-COMBE, or **ABBAS COMBE**, co. Somerset, the seat of Philip Richardson Peck, Esq., commands a noble view of the Blackmore Vale and Stourhead Tower. The House has been, of late, considerably altered, and the Gardens and pleasure grounds have been greatly improved by the present owner. The interior of the House was very beautifully fitted up in the modern style by Mr. Jasper Peck. It contains some fine paintings, among the rest a family group of Samuel Richardson the novelist, his wife and children. Of that distinguished writer, the present Mr. Peck is a direct descendant.

Temple Combe received its name from having originally been an establishment of the military order of Knights Templars, who, about the year 1185, had the manor granted to them by Serlo Fitzwido. Upon their suppression in the reign of Edward II., their lands were bestowed upon the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1540 this order also was suppressed, and their possessions being seized by the crown, they were afterwards granted by Henry VIII., first to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain; and in the year following to Edward Lord Clinton, subsequently created Earl of Lincoln. He seems to have sold it to Richard Duke, Esq.

In the beginning of the last century it was possessed by Sir William Wogan, who disposed of it to Peter Walter, Esq., of Stalbridge, and he again devised it to his sons in tail male, with remainder to the ancestors of the Marquess of Anglesey, from whom the Long Farm was purchased, about three years ago, by John Bailward, Esq., of Horsington.

Soon after the suppression of the priory, the greater part of the conventual buildings were pulled down, and a substantial manor-house erected with the materials. This is

now the farm-house. "Some remains of the chapel are to be seen in the garden, and the enormous fire place of the kitchen still exhibits marks of the blazing hearth, which supplied the culinary operations of the establishment." A considerable space of ground bears the traces of inclosures and fish-ponds; and a fine view is obtained from the grounds adjoining.

Combe Farm in Abbas Combe was purchased by Jasper Peck, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of

CORNISH HALL, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales. This seat has been in the family for upwards of two centuries; and descended to the present Philip Richardson Peck, Esq., who is the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Kenrick Peck, only brother of the said Jasper Peck, Esq.

BARROW HALL, formerly Bullen Hall, Lincolnshire, near Barton-upon-Humber, the seat of Charles Uppleby, Esq.

This estate was at one time possessed by the Lambs, a family long since extinct. It was afterwards held by the Crowles, who first came into this country with King William III., upon the expulsion of his father-in-law, James II. With one of this family an ancestor of the Upplebys intermarried, and thus became possessed of Barrow Hall, which he transmitted in regular succession to his descendants up to the time of the present owner, in whose hands it still continues.

An old mansion stood here, the date whereof had long ceased to be known, nor are there any records of it now remaining. In all probability it had little or no connection with the history of the past or with local tradition. The present House was built in the year 1777 by George Uppleby, Esq., a gentleman of the Bed Chamber to King George III., and a Justice of the peace for Lincolnshire. The architecture of the House belongs to the style of the period, and which can only be described as being neither Greek, Roman, Italian, nor Gothic, but the production of an age when architecture was little studied or understood. It is, however, sufficiently spacious and convenient, and derives an interest from the surrounding country.

NORBURY PARK, Surrey, the seat of Thomas Grissell, Esq. The original and proper name of this place was *Northbury*, an appellation expressive of the site of the manor, which is on the north side of the parish of Mickleham, whereof it forms a portion.

In the reign of Edward II., Norbury was

held of the Earl of Gloucester by William Husee, and after some other transitions it came into the possession of Thomas Stodewolfe, Stydoph, or Stydolf, by his marriage with Isabel, the eldest of the coheiresses of John Wymeldon. In the Stydolf family the estate remained for several generations, until in 1766 it was sold to Anthony Chapman, Esq., who after felling nearly all the walnut trees disposed of it in 1774 to William Lock, Esq.

In 1819 Norbury Park again shifted hands, being transferred in the way of sale to F. Robinson, Esq., who again sold it to Edward Fuller Maitland, Esq., who exchanged it with Henry Piper Sperling, Esq., for an estate in Berkshire, called Park Place. It now belongs to Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A.

The old manor house stood near the road, on the lower side of the park, but having gone to decay, the greater part of it was taken down by Mr. Lock, the north end being preserved for his farm. At the same time he built a new mansion upon the brow of the opposite hill—a site which, for the extent and beauty of the views commanded from it, has scarcely got its equal in the southern parts of England. In other respects the exterior of the House presented nothing very remarkable. It was re-stuccoed by Mr. Maitland, and there has since been added a low wing at the end of the building westward.

Internally, the principal feature is the painted walls of the saloon or drawing-room, the combined work of four artists; Cipriani having painted the figures, Gilpin the cattle, Pastorini the ceiling, and Barrett the remainder. The whole is thus described by Gilpin, and so happily as to leave nothing more to be wished for upon the subject. "The walls," he says, "are covered with hard and durable stucco, and are painted by Barrett. The whole room represents a bower or arbour, admitting a fictitious sky through a large oval at the top, and covered at the angles with trellis-work intervened with honeysuckles, vines, clustering grapes, and flowering creepers of various kinds. The sides of the room are divided by eight painted pilasters appearing to support the trellis roof, and open to four views. That towards the south is real, consisting of the vale included by Boxhill and the hills of Norbury and Dorking; the other three are artificial. The two end views cover the whole sides of the room from the ceiling to the base. The scene presented on the west wall is taken from the lakes of Cumberland; it is an exact portrait of none of them, but a landscape formed from a combination of some of the happiest circumstances, which belong to all. A large portion of the lake, under a splendid calm, is spread before the eye, surrounded by

mountains perfectly well shaped and stationed. Nature is not very nice in the moulds in which she commonly cast these enormous bodies, and as they have various forms of beauty, so have they of deformity; but here we have some of the most pleasing shapes called out and beautifully grouped. Woods are scattered about every part, which give to these scenes a greater richness than nature hath given to any of the lakes in Cumberland. All this scenery is contained in various removes of distance; for no part of the lake comes close to the eye. The nearer ground is composed of bold rocks and other rough surfaces with which the banks of lakes commonly abound. Among these a wild torrent, variously broken, pours its waters under the surface of the room which intercepts it. This torrent the painter has managed so well that its spirit and brilliancy produce no lights which interfere with the calm resplendency of the lake, but rather contrast it. As the sun is represented setting on the western side of the room, it is supposed to illumine the several objects in all the pictures; and when the natural hour corresponds with the hour represented there is a coincidence of artificial and natural light; and all the landscapes, both within and without the room, appear illumined with the same sun. The union between the natural and artificial landscape is still farther assisted by a few straggling trees, which are planted before the windows with a view to connect the picture with the country."

Notwithstanding the excellence of the painting so glowingly, as well as graphically, described by Gilpin, we much doubt whether there will not be always something incongruous in this attempt to unite art and nature. Most assuredly the contrast thus produced will not be in favour. The attempt in any case to realise art, to make it what it is not, and never can be, must always end in failure. It is in fact a mistaking of the great end of art, which produces pleasure by resemblance, and not by reality. The associations in the two cases—and how much of effect depends upon associations!—are totally different. Hence it is that we often find what is displeasing in its real form, such for instance as a ruined shed, a pauper in rags, or the like, may become extremely pleasing in its imitative form under the plastic hand of art.

The frescos above alluded to had become somewhat injured by time, but have lately been restored by Mr. E. J. Parris, the painter of the large panorama in the London Colosseum. It should also be observed that the saloon which contains them is nine-and-twenty feet long, by three-and-twenty feet in breadth. A glazed door-way opens from it to the lawn and pleasure-grounds, first

laid out and planted by Mr. Sperling, who also formed a new carriage-road, which from its winding up the heights, instead of taking a straight direction, made the ascent to the house much easier than it had been before his time. Since then another winding road has been constructed, and new prospects admitted towards the north-east by the removal of the upper portion of a large chalk hill, which had previously bounded the view in that direction. In addition to this two other improvements have been made, which contribute greatly to the general beauty of the place. On the Mickleham side, the water was formerly crossed by a bridge; this has been removed, and a neat bridge of brick, with three arches, has been substituted in its place. A new lodge also has been erected at the entrance to the park from Leatherhead.

The prospects from the Norbury Hills are magnificent in the extreme, and not a little heightened by the scenery that more closely surrounds the House, and which is infinitely diversified. In some parts the grounds descend sharply to the winding banks of the River Mole; in others it swells up, more or less boldly, into rounded knolls and heights commanding the most extensive prospects. Every advantage, moreover, has been taken of the natural capabilities of this delightful spot. The trees, which comprise almost every species of timber adapted to the soil and climate, are disposed with much taste and judgment, while the paths and roads are so arranged as to lead to those points that command the most picturesque and extensive prospects. The principal timber is oak, beech, chestnut, elm, and larch, many of them being of fine growth and venerable age. A grove of yew trees is particularly remarkable, its dark masses contrasting gloomily with the lighter foliage of the other plantations. Imagination would almost people it with Druids, while it recalls to mind, though certainly with more softened features, the dark grove described with such terrible graces by the poet Lucan, which even the priest entered with dread at midnight—

“*Lucus erat longo nunquam violatus ab ævo
Obscurum cingens connexis æera ramis,
Et gelidas altè submotis solibus umbras.
Hunc non ruricolæ Panes nemorumque potentes
Sylvani Nymphaeque tenent.*”

But if not visited by Nymphs or Satyrs, this yew-tree grove is frequented by a tribe almost as rare—the moths, called the *Dotted Chestnut* (Glea Rubiginea). When the berries of the yew are ripe, they come here to feed upon them, and becoming intoxicated with their juice are easily caught about the hour of midnight. This visitation of the Dotted Chestnut takes place in October.

Some of the yews are of great age, and have attained a most unusual size, being in girth full seven yards, at three or four feet only from the ground. One is even two-and-twenty feet in circumference, and had seven enormous limbs, but two of these have been lopped off; of those that remain the largest is nearly nine feet in girth, a most portentous magnitude for the mere branch of a tree.

A particular circumstance has been stated with regard to the growth of timber in this park, which it would be difficult to account for, and which we do not believe to be general: where the oak decays, the beech springs up; and where the beech rots away, it is spontaneously succeeded by the oak.

The whole of this estate comprises something less than five hundred and twenty acres. About three hundred acres are devoted to the park and the pleasure-grounds; one hundred and ten acres are occupied by woods and plantations; ninety-five are meadow and pasture land; and the River Mole takes for its own share no less than twelve acres, and like Hotspur's Trent,

——“A comes me cranking in,
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out.”

Another four acres are occupied by the kitchen-gardens and by the farm adjoining the site of the ancient manor-house; they form a part of the *Priory Land*, so called because it belonged in olden times to the Priors of Reigate, the whole of whose estate consisted of about two hundred and eighty acres, or perhaps somewhat more, in the lower part of Norbury.

This seat, as we have already observed, is encircled by some of the most beautiful scenery in all Surrey; yet full justice would hardly be done to the subject if we quitted it without a particular mention of the prospects from the lawn. On the left hand are the abrupt and chalking heights of Boxhill; upon the right, are the eminences of the park itself, presenting every shade of green, from the darkest to the most vivid, or in autumn melting into rich and yellow tints, equally varied, and perhaps even more picturesque. In the middle, as it were of this splendid picture, appear the vales of Mickleham and Dorking, that gradually spread into the distant country, till the whole scene terminates in the acclivities of that part of the Leith Hill range called Hanstiebury, and yet farther on in the dimly-seen horizon.

BRAMPTON HALL, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Orgill Leman, This property has for a very long period been possessed by the same family, which was formerly called Orgill, but in 1807, the Rev. N. T. Orgill took the name of Leman.

The old Brampton Hall was destroyed by

fire in 1733. The present mansion was erected by the Rev. N. T. Orgill, above mentioned, in 1795. It is a substantial building of red brick, standing in grounds about twenty acres in extent.

THE CHASE, Herefordshire, the seat of Dr. George Strong, a magistrate for the county. The name of this family was formerly written Strouge, a corruption of Straunge or Storange.

The Chase in olden times was an extensive forest, as its name imports, belonging to the See of Hereford; for, though it may sound strangely in the present day, the good bishops scrupled not to enjoy the amusement of hunting. Thus we learn from the record "that when the Lord Bishop (Richard Swinfield) was at Ross on the Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the year of our Lord 1286, his huntsman with some of his men ran in the chase there in Penyard, and took there a young stag; and since a dispute ensued concerning that stag, and the place in which it was taken between the same huntsman and the king's foresters, afterwards in the Lord's (Bishop's) absence an inquisition was taken," the result of which was that the jurors agreed in the stag having been killed within the bishop's legal limits. This verdict was a fortunate one for the prelate, as otherwise he would have been heavily fined; the kings of those days being peculiarly tenacious of their forest rights and privileges. It may not perhaps be amiss to observe in this place, "a *chase* was a spot of ground where animals were preserved for the sake of hunting, and legally recognized by grant, privilege, or prescription. It differed from a park in being uninclosed, and from a forest, in smaller extent; the latter of which belonged to the king only."

It would seem by the Harleian Manuscript that Queen Elizabeth obtained the royalty and demesnes of Ross,—of which the Chase formed a part—in exchange for other lands which she gave the See of Hereford. Afterwards it "hath appertained to the Devereuxes, 'till within these twelve years by the death of the late Robert, Earl of Essex (who died September 14th, 1646) for want of issue of his body it went to his sisters, by one of which it came to the Marquess of Hartford." Subsequently it was possessed by the Marquess of Bath, who in 1835 sold it to the family of Cooke. Dr. Strong having married Charlotte, the only daughter and heir of John Cooke, Esq., became possessed in her right of this estate.

The present House was erected about five-and-thirty years ago. It is a handsome structure in the Italian style of architecture.

ELFORD HALL, Staffordshire, about five miles from Lichfield, the seat of the Honourable Mrs. Greville Howard, widow of the Hon. Col. Fulke Greville Howard, and only daughter and heir of Richard Bagot, Esq., by the Hon. Frances Howard, his wife, sister and heir of Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Elford derives its name from the village so called, upon the north bank of the Tame, which had this appellation from the number of eels with which the river in its neighbourhood formerly abounded. Such at least is the popular tradition, and it does not want for probability; for this fish was held in high esteem by our ancestors; and in many places, as at Alrewas and Mare, the tenants were obliged to furnish the lord's table. Still it is not impossible, nor even unlikely, that this name may have originated in some old Saxon word, that is now forgotten.

Previous to the Conquest this manor belonged to Earl Algar, a Saxon thane of high repute, but it was seized by the Norman monarch, and retained by him in his own possession, when he had obtained the mastery of the island by his hard-won victory at Hastings. During the reign of Henry the Third, it was held by William de Arderne, and continued with his descendants until Maud, sole heiress of Sir John Arderne, conveyed it by marriage to Thomas, second son of Sir John Stanley at Latham. By a succession of descents it passed in the same manner to the Stantons; from the Stantons to the Smiths; from the Smiths to the Huddlestons; and from the Huddlestons to the Bowes. In this last-named family it continued through many generations, until it passed to Craven Howard, Esq., by his marriage with Mary, daughter of George Bowes, Esq. Their son, Henry Bowes Howard, became Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and was grandfather of Henry, 12th Earl of Suffolk, whose sister Frances, eventually inherited Elford, and married Richard Bagot, Esq.

This House was commenced by Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, with a design to make it his place of abode, but he died before he could accomplish his purpose.

At the ancient mansion, Henry VII. is said to have slept the night before the battle of Bosworth Field.

The church, village, and house, form a very pleasing group of objects on the banks of the Tame, which is here a beautiful river. Penant tells us that he forded the river and went by Elford-low, a verdant mound, which Dr. Plot proved from examination to have been sepulchral, but from its situation and elevation he suspects it might have had on it a specula, or watch-tower, and that all the others—for there are several in the immediate neighbourhood—might have been for the

same use, to repeat signals in time of danger.

Dr. Wilkes speaks of it thus :—

"About half a mile from the mansion-house, near the road to Tamworth, on the left hand is a round little hill, by some called Elford-low, and about a mile further on the right is another; but by whom, or on what occasion they were made, is uncertain. By the country people they are called *Robin Hood's Shooting Butts*, and they believe that he was sometimes here and able to shoot an arrow from one of them to the other. In this county, and indeed all over the kingdom, such little hills, or lows, are common; some of which are natural, and some made by hand on some particular occasion or other; either after a battle to cover the dead bodies; for the interment of some great man, died in peaceable times; for pleasure, by yielding an agreeable prospect to kings and great men when hunting; or lastly for profit, either to fix a windmill upon, or for a coney-burrow &c. In the places about Cheadle, a delph-low is composed of the earth drawn out of a coal pit, and placed round the eye of it."

SHIRBURN CASTLE, Oxfordshire, near Pirt-ton, and one mile from Watlington, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield. The name was originally written Sherborn, and Shireborne.

The first satisfactory notice of this place is in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1141, when Brien Fitz-Count, Lord of Wallingford "received under his custody William Martel, sewer to the king, taken at Winchester, and put into his closest prison called *Cloere Brien*, and for his ransom had the Castle of Sherborn delivered to the empress."

We next find Shirborn in the possession of Henry de Tyes, who held it by the grant of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, it being a part of the barony forfeited to the crown by Robert Earl of Dreux. Here too it was that the barons, who had entered into a confederacy against the king's unworthy favourites, the two Despensers, met under the command of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and thence marched to London, obtaining a temporary triumph over the king. The next year the face of things was totally changed; Edward defeated his insurgent subjects at Borough-bridge, and Henry de Tyes, like his leader, the Earl of Lancaster, and so many others of the confederates, was put to death. Alice, his sister and heir, who was of full age and married to Warine de St. Isle, then succeeded to the estate. This Warine, who had particularly distinguished himself in the wars against Scotland, was made governor of Windsor Castle, and warden of the forest. But he too had unfortunately joined the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion against

Edward, and upon the total defeat of the insurgents at Boroughbridge, as we have just related, was hanged at York with Lord Mowbray and many others. Gerard, his son and heir, was at that time three-and-twenty years old. In the succeeding reign, his widow Alice procured the royal pardon for her husband's transgressions, and amongst other favours obtained a charter of free warren at Sherborne, as also liberty to enclose one hundred acres of wood, with forty acres of waste land, that the whole might be converted into a park.

From this family in process of time Sherborne passed to Thomas Lord Berkley, by his marriage with Margaret, the daughter and heir of the house in default of heirs male. Upon their decease they left no child but a daughter named Elizabeth, who having long before been married to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the estate devolved to him. It appears that this Earl of Warwick died in the seventeenth year of Henry the Sixth's reign leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whom the eldest, Margaret, had become the wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; "and as these three daughters were heirs to Elizabeth their mother (dau. and heir to Thomas Lord Berkley), he had livery of the lands which thereupon belonged to her. Their son had the title of Lord L'Isle; but whether Sherborn was among the lands of this Countess of Shrewsbury, or had become the property of the Quartermayne family, remains to be discovered." At all events Sherborne, if not then, did yet at a subsequent period belong to the Quartermaynes. Leland tells us that "the house of the Quartermains in Oxfordshire hath been famous and of right fair possessions. Their chief house was at Weston by Ricote, wher Mr. Clerk now dwelleth. And Sherborne, withyn a mile of Watlington Church, wher is a strong pile or castelet, longed to Quatremains; sins to Fowler; and by exchange now to Chambrerein of Oxfordshire.

"About King Henry the V.'s dayes, dyvers brethren dyed of the Quatremains, one after another; and by a great onlykelihod al the landes descended to one Richard, the youngest of the brethren, that was a marchant of London, and after custumer there.

"This Richard had a servaunt callid Thomas Fowler, his clerk, a toward fellow that after was Chauncelar of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"Richard Quatremain bare greate favor to this Thomas.

"Richard was Godfather to Thomas' sunne, and named hym Richard Quatemaine Fowler.

"Richard Quatremains lay at Ricote, and caussid Thomas Fowler to lay at Weston.

"Richard Quatremaines made Richard

Thomas Fowler sunne heir of most part of his landes, because he had no children.

“Richard Quartermains, godfather to Richard Fowler, made a right goodly large chapelle of ease hard without the manor place of Ricote, and founded ther 2 chauntre prestes to sing perpetually for his soule, enduing the cantuaries with good landes, and made a fair house for the prestes thereby.”

“Richard Fowler, heir to Quatermains, was a very onthrif, and sold al his landes, levying his children tul smaull lyvingses.”

At a later period Sherborn Castle became for a short time the property of the Gage family, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield.

During the great civil war, this stronghold, like so many others, was a grand cause of contention between the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

The wife of one of the Chamberlains, who it seems was a zealous loyalist, thought proper to garrison and hold it for the king, but the cannon of General Fairfax soon brought the lady to submission. This occurred in 1646.

A castellated building was first raised here in the fourteenth century. It is a quadrangular pile with a circular tower at each corner, and is entirely surrounded by a moat, which is broad as well as deep, and filled with running water. It is accessible only by three drawbridges, the chief entrance being guarded by a portcullis. Flat ranges of buildings occupy the space between the towers, and along the whole top is an embattled parapet. There would seem to be something singular in the construction of the foundation-walls; for although some rooms are situated below the level of the water that surrounds the place, yet they are nearly as dry as any of the higher apartments. The most ancient part of this structure is the hall.

Within this fine old building is a long room fitted up as an armoury and in admirable keeping with its external appearance. It is filled with all the appliances of ancient as well as modern warfare, with various pieces of mail, tilting-spears, shields, swords, &c., while in its proper place stands the chair of baronial dignity. The other rooms are of a more modern character, but though not very large, are in general well proportioned. There are two extensive libraries, containing many rare volumes as well as a highly valuable collection of manuscripts, and tastefully adorned with sculpture and paintings. The most interesting perhaps amongst the latter, is an original portrait of Catharine Parr, one of the many wives of the English Blue-beard. She is represented as standing behind a vacant chair that is re-

markable for the quantity of its ornaments, and her hand is placed upon the back. The whole of her costume is splendid in the extreme, her fingers are loaded with rings, and in one hand she carries a handkerchief edged with deep lace. In a lone part of the frame and carefully protected by glass, is inserted a lock of hair that was cut from her head in 1799, when her coffin was opened at Sudeley Castle. The hair is auburn, corresponding exactly with that ascribed to her in the portrait.

The flower-garden is laid out with much taste, and an extensive conservatory of stone and cast-iron was erected a few years since. In a retired spot is a pavilion for the reception of flowers in the more genial part of summer. The Park comprises about sixty acres of good land, but too flat to be peculiarly interesting.

GADGIRTH, Ayrshire, the seat of John Joseph Burnett, Esq.

The early possessors of Gadgirth were the family of Chalmers, whose origin is so remote as to be uncertain. It is even impossible to say whether they were originally native to Scotland, or of Saxon or Norman lineage, since nothing can be gathered from their surname, which would seem to have been assumed from the office they held at an early period. If we might put faith in a *birth-brieve* passed under the great seal, in the reign of James VI., to Sir James Boyd of Trochrig, and dated August 16th, 1609, the family had ranked as barons of Gaitgirth for five hundred years before; but unfortunately, little attention, as is well known, was paid in that reign to tracing either national or family antiquity with the requisite precision, and no great reliance therefore can be placed upon such documents. The probability is that they held the office of *Camerarius Regius*, or Great Chamberlain of Scotland, before they came into the possession of Gadgirth. But it would answer no good end to trace them. Symon de la Chambre, and Robert de la Chambre are names which occur in the Ragman Roll between 1292 and 1297.

The loyal attachment of this family to Charles I. during the great civil war occasioned such debts that the barony became almost alienated in consequence. During the minority of Capt. Chalmers, the curators of the estate agreed amongst themselves that after allotting to each other certain portions of the property at sixteen years' purchase, they would discharge the outstanding debts affecting it. A small reserve only was made in favour of Captain Chalmers, who, when he returned from service, entered into a law-suit with them, and succeeded in recovering two years' additional purchase of

the lands they had thus appropriated. He died unmarried, in 1750, when his three surviving sisters, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth, succeeded to what then remained of the Gadgirth estate. The elder of these having no issue, left her share of the estate to her husband, who marrying a second time had two daughters; and of these again the eldest eventually sold her portion to Lieutenant Colonel Burnett, the husband of her younger sister, so that one portion of the whole, though more than once severed, has been as often reunited.

The ancient Castle of Gadgirth was a place of considerable note in its day. Queen Mary once spent a night there; and there too John Knox—a very different kind of visitor—dispensed the sacrament. It was built about the beginning of the twelfth century by Chalmers, Baron de Gaitgirth. In 1808, Colonel Burnett wished to make additions to this old pile, which he thought too venerable to be destroyed; but it was soon discovered that the walls, though more than six feet thick, were in too decayed a state to stand any longer. He therefore had them pulled down, and erected upon the same site the present mansion. It is a plain and unpretending edifice, built in the modern style, but situated in one of the most romantic and beautiful spots of Ayrshire. It is surrounded by fine old woods, while the river Ayr runs past the house at a hundred feet below it, for the building stands upon an eminence.

There was a yet older castle than the one already mentioned, about a quarter of a mile lower down the river; and built upon a whinstone rock that juts out upon the water, by which it is hemmed in upon two sides. The fosse, over which was a drawbridge, surrounded it on the other two; so that in early days, when the science of sieges was imperfectly understood, it must have been a place of considerable strength, and well able to sustain any ordinary attacks. Some fragments of it still remain, and are popularly known under the appellation of "*the Old Ha.*"

GATTON PARK, Surrey, the seat of Lord Monson, is beautifully situated on the richly wooded hills that hang over Reigate, and commands splendid views over the valleys of Surrey and Weald of Sussex. In the foreground is a lake of forty acres, fringed with wood, to which the lawns slope: in fact, the drive through the park from the upper lodge has, for diversity of scenery, been considered one of the finest in the kingdom.

This property was purchased by Frederick Lord Monson in 1830, of Sir Mark Wood, just before the disfranchisement of the Borough. The Temple (called the Town Hall) where the elections used to be held,

still stands under a group of trees to the north of the House.

The present mansion though not entirely new, was much altered and added to by the late lord. The original design was magnificent, but a great portion of it was not carried out; of the part completed, the Marble Hall is the most conspicuous for its beauty, so much so that there scarcely exists its equal in England. It is built from the model of, and with exactly the same proportions as, the Corsini Chapel in St. John's the Lateran at Rome: Lord Monson began it in 1834; one of the first purchases for its embellishment being a most splendid marble pavement that had belonged to Charles IV., King of Spain, and intended for his Villa in the Monte Palatino, but never put down. This pavement is composed almost entirely of antique marbles, principally from the Baths of Caracalla, and these are relieved by the white Carrara in the interstices. The walls are also encrusted to a considerable height with marble; the kinds of the greatest beauty and value are the Fiore di Persio, the Giallo and Verde Antico, Cipolino, Brecciata, Sicilian Jasper, &c., &c. The Frescos are by Joseph Severn, Esq. The four female figures on the ceiling, representing Fortitude, Prudence, Meekness, and Perseverance, are emblems of the chief qualities of woman. The lunette over the entrance is from a scene in Sir Walter Scott's *Talisman*; it is an enlarged duplicate of the one in Buckingham House. The massive bronze gates are by Bramah; these lead into the vestibule, which contains a fine copy of the Warwick Vase in Carrara marble; one also of a vase in the Vatican; three exquisite antique bassi relievi, from a Roman bath; others were found at the same time similar to these, and became the possession of the Vatican, the King of Bavaria, and Thorwaldsen.

The Gallery was intended for an organ, but the great echo in the hall would perhaps have interfered with the music.

A bust of Lord Monson, by Gibson, is now placed in one of the alcoves, and over the entrance hangs a curtain of fine Gobelin.

The Hall was not finished till 1840, and exquisite as it is for a work of art, the original design was still more magnificent, for the Frescos were to have been entrusted to Cornelius, of Munich, and the Sculptures to Schwanthaller, of Berlin.

A marble staircase, which adjoins, remains unfinished.

The Gallery of pictures contains many *chef d'œuvres*. The gem of the collection is the Madonna di Basso Relievo, of Leonardo da Vinci, formerly in the Cathedral at Mantua, and perhaps the finest specimen of that Master in England. There are two first-rate

Titians, Lorenzo de Medici, by Sebastiano di Pombo; Raphael, by himself; the Death of Lucretia, by Rembrandt; David, by Guido, from the Cathedral at Arezzo; the Card-players, by Maer; and many others by the Caracci, Guerrino, Canaletti, Borgognone, Steenwyck, Domenichino, Murillo, &c.

In the drawing-room are many gems of art, carvings by Grinling Gibbons, works and cabinets by Benvenuto Cellini; some beautiful china, including a service of old bleu de Roi Sevres, and (not to be omitted) a lovely landscape of Wynants.

The library is entirely fitted up with ebony and ivory. The sofas, tables, and chairs, all of ebony, richly carved, came from Amsterdam; the chimney-piece of Rosso Antreo, with its clocks and candelabra of bronze, was a gift from Napoleon to Eugene Beauharnais on his marriage, and a small es-critoire, with some curious contrivances appertaining, belonged also to the Emperor, and was used by him in his campaigns.

In the breakfast-room are a series of frescos, by Claude, brought from the Muti Palace at Rome.

There are many valuable paintings in the private apartments of Lord and Lady Monson, among which is a *chef d'œuvre* of Dobson, being a portrait of Endymion Porter, Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I.

It would be impossible to recount the bronzes and other articles of vertu, principally collected in Italy by the late lord, but we must not pass over the beautiful Church that owes so much to his taste; it is entirely fitted up with carved oak panelling from Flanders, Burgundy, and Germany. The pulpit is a fine basso relievo of the Descent from the Cross, brought from Nuremberg, and said to be by Albert Durer. The windows are filled with old painted glass: the south window in particular is a very fine specimen of Flemish art at its best period.

BURTON HALL, two miles from Lincoln, the seat of Lord Monson, is situated in a park which is particularly well wooded for this part of the county, and in which, from a terrace of nearly a mile in length, is a splendid view over the valley of the Trent, between Newark and Gainsborough.

Burton was built at the commencement of the seventeenth century, by Sir Thomas Monson, Grand Falconer and Master Armourer to James I. Previous to this (though the Lordship had been for many generations in the family), the residence was a mile distant at South Carlton, and it was in the Manor House there that in 1541 Sir John Monson entertained Henry VIII. in that progress so fatal to his Queen, Catharine Howard; Sir John receiving the honour of knighthood on the occasion.

Of the old Hall, built by Sir Thomas Monson, the long east front alone now remains; it is in the Elizabethan style with mullioned windows and pointed gables, and has been thoroughly restored by the present lord. The remainder of the building is a re-erection by John, second Lord Monson, in 1769, and presents, to the south and west, a handsome stone elevation. The suite of six reception-rooms are particularly well arranged, all communicating with one another, and yet with separate entrances to the hall or staircase. The entrance-hall is panelled with some beautiful oak carvings representing a series of incidents in the life of St. Francis; they are of exquisite Flemish work, and were put up by the present lord. In the hall, dining, and other rooms, are numerous family pictures of the Monsons,* and the library contains some hundred volumes of manuscripts, many relating to the history of the county, for which Lord Monson has made collections.

At the lower end of the Park, the site marked by some buildings called the Kennel Cottages, were, till within these few years the quarters of the well-known Burton Hunt, which has existed for more than 140 years.

GOODRICH COURT, in the county of Hereford, the seat of Captain Augustus William Henry Meyrick, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

The mansion of Goodrich Court may be called a modern antique, and one of the most perfect and beautiful of its kind. It was built from the designs of Edward Blore, in the year 1829, by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the antiquary, so celebrated in the learned world for his work upon ancient armour, and it presents an exact copy of the architecture which prevailed in this country from the close of Edward the First's reign to the time of Edward the Third. "Thus," says one enthusiastic writer, "the absurdity of imitating a castle, and then perforating it with large windows; of adopting the ecclesiastical style, or gothicizing a modern villa, has been wholly avoided." But we cannot help thinking that there is a great deal of false criticism upon this subject, which the exercise of a little common sense would soon put to rights. Whatever style of architecture we make use of, whether Grecian, Roman, or Gothic, nothing can be clearer than that such style originated under different circumstances, and under different requirements, from those existing in the present days. Modern dwellings are neither fortifications, nor temples, nor churches; they are simply places of human habitation; but is that any reason

* The Monsons are now one of the oldest families in the county, having been seated there for 500 years.

why we should not adopt the ancient styles of architecture, making such changes as may best adapt them to modern purposes? Why should not a castellated mansion have large windows? "Because," replies the purist, "such windows were never seen in ancient castles." At this rate we ought not to use the Grecian orders of architecture, because they were appropriated to temples. Such rules are marvellously like the rules of the three unities, which were broached by pedants in utter ignorance of the spirit that animated the great masters. It is the same cry, in short, the echo whereof has not yet quite died away, that Pope was the most regular, and Shakespeare the most irregular, of poets.

Goodrich Court stands upon the summit of a bold promontory, with a hanging wood beneath, that extends to the very edge of the River Wye. The visitor first comes in sight of it, soon after leaving Wilton, when the spires of Sussex Tower and its bartizans appear through a rare avenue of trees that leads to the Hill Court, the seat of the late Kingsmill Evans, Esq.; but it bursts upon him in full view as he approaches Glewstone Reach. Immediately after passing the second turnpike from Ross, we come to the principal entrance, which is on the highway to Monmouth, and thence denominated Monmouth Gateway. Hence a road under the arch of this building leads by a circuit of about half a mile to the House itself, where he arrives on the Warder's Terrace, "from which the visitor traverses a drawbridge to the principal gateway, provided with a portcullis, and flanked by two round towers. The building comprises two courts, the inner and outer, divided from each other by the Grand Armoury. The north-west front is moated, and contains the offices, above, which are the so-called warder's chamber, used as a butler's pantry, the kitchen, housekeeper's room, &c.; and in a line on the north east are the drawing-room, which is in Sussex Tower, the breakfast-room, dining-room, library, entrance-hall, the ante-room to the Asiatic Armoury, and the Asiatic Armoury itself in the Eastern Tower. Parallel to this are the Hastilude chamber, Grand Armoury, and Chapel; and parallel to the north-west front are the South Sea Room, and Banqueting Hall. Sussex Tower is to the left of the gateway as you enter, and was so called by permission of the Duke of Sussex. At the extreme right is Heiton Tower, named after the clerk of the works, which contains the wash-house and laundry. On proceeding through the gateway, the windows of the Banqueting Hall present themselves to the view, and the upper portions of the Eastern Tower to the left, and the King's Tower on the right. A porch on the left side of the inner court leads to the Entrance Hall. In a cavetto moulding over the arch-

way, in characters of the time of Edward the Second, is the following inscription:

Auspice Edv. Blore,
Sumptibus S. R. Meyrick,
ADMDCCCXXVIII.

On each side, in the spandrels of the arch, is a stone shield, sculptured with the ancient and modern armorial bearings of the family. On the door are a bronze knocker and key-hole escutcheon, beautifully designed by Giovanni di Bologna, the former representing the destruction of the Philistines by Sampson.*

Each of the rooms, above named, has its distinctive purpose, and is well worthy of a more detailed account than our limits would admit of. A brief and passing notice is all we can pretend to give.

The entrance hall is ornamented with stags' horns of various kinds, antique weapons, and hunting-arms, tastefully grouped. Its principal curiosity is the Bohemian pavoise, specimens of which are rare, and this belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century. A staircase leading from it is lighted by a lamp of Greek workmanship, which was dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, and cannot, therefore, be much less than two thousand years old. The female masks and horses' heads, with which it is adorned, are in the highest style of art, as is also the Janus' head that forms the lid of the reservoir for oil. On the principal door is a grotesque carving in oak—not grotesque in intention—of St. George and the Dragon. It belongs to the time of Henry the Seventh, and exhibits the monster holding his meat-dish in his claws, with the king's daughter ready upon it for his expected meal.

From this hall a sally-port with a drawbridge leads to the Ladies' Terrace, from which a second bridge crosses the moat to some steps that form a pleasant descent to the flower-garden, and thence through a hanging wood to the river.

The library is on many accounts particularly deserving of notice, both for its contents and the manner of its fitting up. The carved oak ceiling and frieze were formerly in the government house at Breda in Holland, and were executed by Italian artists for the Spaniards, who at that time were masters of that land. There is also in this room a curious figure of St. George on horseback in armour, and with the puffed and slashed dress belonging to the time of Maximilian. It is carved in oak. Upon a table, which itself is of the time of Henry the Third, are caskets, inkstands, candlesticks, and divers specimens of Limoges enamel. Still more curious is the original edition of 1521 of Henry the Eighth's *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum contra M.*

* FOSBROKE'S *Wye Tour*.

Luther, a work which obtained for him from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith, though there can be little doubt of that designation having been used long before by English monarchs. The frontispiece of the work was designed by Hans Holbein; and in one of the drawers are those curious miniatures by the same artist, that in addition to their intrinsic merits are historically interesting. One is the likeness of the king sent by him to Anne of Cleves; the other that of the lady herself, on seeing which Henry resolved to marry her. Upon the wall are small portraits of Martin Luther and Catherine a Boria, his wife.

The dining-room, like the exterior of the building, belongs in its decorations to the time of Edward the Second. Its ceilings are formed of cross-beams held by open spandrels, and supported on foliated corbels of Painswick stone. The chimney-piece greatly resembles that in Goodrich Castle. In this room will be found a valuable collection of paintings, most of them landscapes and seapieces by Dutch and English artists of eminence. Here also are some beautiful ivory carvings framed and glazed, of the time of Edward the Second, representing scriptural subjects; while the walls are moreover decorated with the romance of Sir Tristram, and the fabliau of the Comtessi de Vergy.

The drawing-room is an octagon, the roof of which is groined with gilt bosses, and here again we find an imitation of the style belonging to the time of the second Edward. The window is copied from one in the Ladies' Tower at Conway Castle. Six of the sides are composed of niches; the others are occupied by various paintings. In the centre stands an oaken table, imitated from the only remaining specimen of the kind, which is preserved in the chapter-house at Salisbury; and upon it is a pair of spiked candlesticks, formed of copper, enamelled, seven hundred years old, with one about fifty years later, probably the earliest specimen with a nozzle, and an inkstand composed of various pieces of similar work, of the same age, four very curious dishes, and some rare ivory caskets.

The Asiatic Armoury is in character with its name. The cornice is taken from one of ornaments in the Moorish palace of the Alhambra, the paper being imitated from the same original. The armour collected here is such as would be expected from the designation of the chamber.

The South Sea Room is filled with the rude weapons, feathered cloaks, and other implements and utensils proper to the islands of the Southern Ocean.

Henry the Sixth's Gallery is a hundred and six feet long. On the right hand is a niche, wherein is a figure accoutred in a most magnificent suit of armour, and probably without

a parallel. It was made for the Duke of Ferrara, to whom Tasso addressed his "Jerusalem Delivered," is beautifully embossed with bas-reliefs, and inlaid with gold. In 1814 it was destined to adorn Bonaparte's retreat at Malmaison, having been actually packed in satin, and put into a case for the purpose of being forwarded to Paris. Luckily for the real owner, Napoleon had been compelled to abdicate before it could be sent off, and thus it remained at Modena till honestly purchased by Sir Samuel Meyrick.

The Banqueting Hall is fifty feet long, and has the Minstrel's Gallery over its entrance. The floor and panelling oak; so too are its pointed arches that rest on corbels of stone. An oriel window looks out upon the River Wye, Goodrich Castle, and the picturesque valley of the Lea Bailey. In this room are several interesting pictures; such as Philip the Second of Spain, by Coello, the Spanish Court painter; his daughter Isabella and her husband the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria; Lord Howard of Effingham, who commanded the English fleet when opposed to the Armada; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Cornet Joyce, who apprehended Charles the First, etc., etc. In niches are sundry valuable casts, and instead of half panelling are dwarf book-cases that contain a collection of rare and valuable volumes.

The Hastilude Chamber is so arranged as to give a complete representation of a joust with the lists, royal box, heralds, and all the other adjuncts of a tournament.

As a companion and fit exponent of this, is the Grand Armoury, eighty-six feet in length, with a gallery running along three of its sides. In this is collected every sort of warlike implement of all times and of all countries. Some of a rarer kind are kept for their better preservation in glass cases, some surround the oaken columns that support the roof, and others stand between them or in niches. Ten suits appear on horseback, and several on foot, from the time of Edward the Third to that of James the Second, presenting the most complete collection of the kind in the whole world.

The Doucean Museum is a room of a more peaceful character, containing a valuable collection of antiquities, works of art, and scientific objects. It takes its name from the late antiquary, Francis Douce, by whom these rarities were presented to Sir S. Meyrick.

The Ante-Chapel, again, presents an entire change of scene. It is fitted up in the Roman Catholic manner, with altar-piece, confessional, font, and eagle-desk. In the upper part of the altar-piece are four female saints, carved in oak, of the time of Edward the Fourth, while figures of the same period surmount the finials of the whole. In the lower part are alabaster carvings of the time





NEW HALL, C^o WARWICK.
THE SEAT OF H^o CHADWICK ESQ.

Stannard & Dixon 7 Poland St.

of Edward the Second, Edward the Third, and Henry the Sixth. On each side of the lectern, or reading-desk, is an ancient crosier of the twelfth century, and two processional crosses stand near the altar.

Sir Gelly—Gethley's—Chamber is thus named after an ancestor of Sir Samuel Meyrick, who first settled in Herefordshire. He was an especial favourite with Robert, Earl of Essex, and obtained, by his influence, a grant of Wigmore Castle, and of several manors in this county; but he lost both life and estates from loyal attachment to his patron. The room is decorated according to the fashion in Queen Elizabeth's time, with panelling, which, in this case, is most beautiful, having been taken from a house at Malines, in which Rubens used to paint. The finely sculptured oaken chimney piece is ornamented with the ragged staff fired, which is the family badge, and the Welsh adage:

“Genius without wisdom
Is fire in the hands of folly,”

A curious clock, a rere-dos, or iron fireback, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth embossed upon it, cabinets, and fine pictures, are also among the rarities of this chamber.

It would seem that almost every room in this noble mansion had its appropriate name and distinctive character; but we have already noticed the most important, and from this may be collected an idea of the whole building. A reference to Mr. Fosbroke's pleasing little book, to which our account is so much indebted, will supply further information.

Sir Samuel Meyrick died in 1848, bequeathing the whole of this noble collection to his executors, Mr. Kirkmann, the Chancery barrister, and Mr. King, York Herald, upon trust to transfer the same to his cousin, Captain Augustus William Henry Meyrick, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

GREAT BILLING, Northamptonshire, about three miles from the city of Northampton, the seat of Cary Charles Elwes, Esq.

As this place is called in the Domesday Book *Bellinge*, and the Anglo-Saxon *Bela* denotes “paleness or blueness,” while *Linan* signifies “a kind of shrub,” it has been supposed by some that the etymology of the word is allusion to the *ling*, with which the parish at one time abounded. This appears exceedingly doubtful, but we have no more feasible derivation to offer.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Thor held Bellinge freely, from which it appears that it was allodial, or folkland, subject to no superior, and to the king only in a feudal capacity. William the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings, confiscated Thor's lands, and bestowed them upon Gilbert the

Cook, so called from his office, but at his death they reverted to the crown. The manor then became divided, and passing over a long intervening period, we come to the time, when it was purchased by Sir Barnaby O'Brien, who in 1639 became, upon the death of his brother, sixth Earl of Thomond. From one of this family it was purchased in 1776 by Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of William, third Duke of Devonshire. Afterwards, his brother, Lord Frederick, succeeded to the estate, and sold it to Robert Cary Elwes, Esq., of Roxby in Lincolnshire, who was sheriff of the county in 1802.

Bridges tells us, “The Earl of Thomond hath here an handsome old house with pleasant gardens adjoining.” The present mansion, the exact date of which is uncertain, was erected nearly on the site of the old by Lord John Cavendish. It must therefore have been built in 1776, or somewhere subsequent to that time, but certainly not at any anterior period. The designs for it were made by Carr of York, who from being bred up as a common freemason, at Horbury, came to be an architect of no little celebrity. It is a handsome commodious edifice, of Kingsthorpe stone, with east and west fronts, and from its elevated situation is one of the most conspicuous objects of the district.

In the pleasure-grounds is a remarkably fine holly, which has been the subject of much inquiry and admiration amongst visitors as well as with the people of the neighbourhood. There also are to be seen some magnificent rhododendrons, and a variety of other kinds of trees, many of which attain to a goodly age and size.

NEW HALL, Warwickshire, about two miles from Sutton-Coldfield, and five miles from Coleshill, the seat of Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, Esq., the heir and representative of the famous old families of Malveysin, Cawarden, and Chadwicke. It has successively been possessed by the Devereux's, the Sacheverells, and the Chadwicks; in which last-named family it has long remained, and still continues. New Hall, in its original part, is the oldest mansion in the county, excepting Warwick Castle. Although nothing certain is known about its date, we shall perhaps not be very wrong in assigning it about the year 1140. That it was repaired in 1250 is beyond question, and since that time it has often received various additions and improvements. In part it is of the Elizabethan order of architecture; so that the whole has a picturesque but a uniform appearance. It is surrounded by a deep moat, through which pass two clear running streams; so as at all times to insure a plentiful supply of water. The south front is the most striking portion of the

edifice ; in it are those three material objects, the Rookery Tower, the High Tower, and the Water Tower ; close to which a party of soldiers was concealed during the time of the great civil war between Charles and his Parliament.

The mansion stands in a fertile and richly-wooded valley, remarkable for its air of perfect seclusion. In its vicinity are several large and well-known houses belonging to various landed proprietors ; such as Moor Hall, the seat of the Hacketts ; Pype Hall, the seat of the Rev. Egerton Bagot ; Four Oaks, Penns ; and many others, as well as the beautiful and rural village of Sutton Coldfield, with its quaint old church, standing on a hill that overlooks the vale beneath in its extent to Arden Forest.

Mr. Chadwick is also the possessor of

MAVESYN RIDWARE, Staffordshire, four miles from Wolsey Bridge in the rich and verdant valley of the Trent. This property at the time of the Norman Conquest was given by the victorious William to the Malvesyns — corrupted into Mavesyns — for their good service at Hastings and elsewhere. The origin of the name is not a little significant. The old chronicler tells us that when a besieging army erected a tower or castle near the place besieged, such castle was called, in the French, a *Malvoisin*, that is, a dangerous neighbour to the enemy, because it narrowed his resources, and lessened his chances of relief.

It appears by the roll of Battle Abbey that our Malvesyn was one of those two hundred and sixty knights famous in the Conqueror's army ; and his name is recorded

Danvey et Devesyn,
Malure et Malvesyn,

This compound appellation of *Malvesyn-Ridware*, has arisen from the circumstance of there being three Ridwares, which it was necessary to distinguish from each other, though it is probable that in the very early Saxon times, the three formed but one district. These lordships lie adjoining to each other on the northern bank of the Trent, being chiefly confined within the angle formed between that river and the Blythe, immediately above their confluence. Shaw imagines that the combined district was called *Ridware*, from its situation on those rivers, and from the many marshy fords, by which alone it could be approached in those days from the north, the east, and the south. *Rhydow* in British signifies, the *river-ford*, or *water-ford* ; also *Rhydwere*, from the British *Rhyd* a "river or ford," and the Saxon *wara* "dwellers," may denote the people dwelling at or between the rivers, or fords. It is likely that *Rydwere*, a place in Montgome-

ryshire, is a word of the same meaning, and derived from the same source ; but this word is said to be certainly a corruption of the British *Rhaiad'r* or "cataract ;" and though in this sense it cannot be applied to the rivers here mentioned, yet if we reflect on the versatility of language, and how considerable a part of this district was hemmed in, during a flood, between two formidable torrents, it may lead us to pause, rather than to speak decisively, whether the Saxon *Ridware* was, or was not, derived from the British *Rhaiad'r*, resting satisfied, however, that the name does undoubtedly allude to these watery boundaries.

A bold and turbulent race were these Malvesyns, and well deserving of their name, being quite as dangerous to their neighbours as any castle could be, the origin, as we have just seen of their formidable appellation. The last of the race had a deadly feud with the Handsacs, who dwelled on the southern side of the Trent, and after having slain his adversary, he himself fell at Shrewsbury, fighting in the cause of Henry the Fourth when Percy had risen in arms against him.

This estate next devolved to the Cawardens by marriage with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Malvesyn. After several descents it passed to the family of Chadwicke, partly by purchase, and partly by marriage with Joyce, the fourth daughter and coheir of the preceding owner of the estate, Thomas Cawarden, Esq.

The face of the country in the neighbourhood, is agreeably variegated, and adorned here and there with forest-trees ; but the woods and coppices, which once abounded within the manor, have to a certain extent disappeared. That such was once the case is sufficiently clear, since in old deeds we often find named "the lord's wood, his outwood, and his *forester* ; with leave for the tenants' hogs to feed in the woods of Ridware-Malvesyne ; and in 1452, the park was well stocked with oaks ; also the name of *hurst-hay*, *hollyhurst*, and others similar, still remain."

The old Hall at Malvesyne, which dated from a very remote time, was taken down about one hundred and fifty years ago, and a smaller residence, a shooting and fishing box, erected upon its site.

DUDWICK HOUSE, Barton, in the county of Norfolk, the seat of John Wright, Esq. The site of the present House, with a small estate attached to it, has been in the possession of the Wrights for four or five centuries.

Dudwick House was built about the year 1700, by Richard Wright, Esq., an ancestor of

the gentleman now occupying this estate. Its architecture belongs to that style which was introduced in the reign of Queen Anne, of which it is more easy to say what it is not, than what it is. It is neither Grecian nor Roman, nor Gothic nor Elizabethan; and yet it is far from being unpicturesque. The surrounding park is well timbered, though of no great size; and has many fine trees of various kinds.

KEELE HALL, in the county of Stafford, the seat of Ralph Sneyd, Esq., who served as high sheriff for the county in 1844. Prior to the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, this estate belonged first to the Order of Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem; and subsequently to the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of Malta. After the general confiscation of the monastic property, the first family seated here were the Sneyds, and with them it has ever since continued, a striking contrast to the decadence that we sometimes see amongst the noblest houses.

This mansion was built between the years, 1560 and 1580, by Ralph Sneyd, Esq. (son of Sir William Sneyd), who married Mary, daughter of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre. But one portion of a much earlier construction, appears to have belonged to some former mansion, and to have been incorporated with the building just mentioned; which is of red stone and in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The north-west and south-east fronts are the most modern portion of the whole. They are of a bold bastard Gothic, highly picturesque in themselves, though somewhat inconsistent with the original character of the edifice.

The family of Sneyd was pre-eminently royalist, and suffered for it accordingly in the time of the great civil war. By order of a Parliamentary Committee, sitting at Stafford, Keele Hall was deliberately given up to pillage, Feb. 29. "Ordered," says the manuscript journals of the Committee, "that Keel House be forthwith demolished by Captain Barbar's soldiers"—and nothing loth were Captain Barbar's soldiers to fulfil the duty assigned to them by their superiors. So much was it a work of love to them that they did not forget to pillage the Evidence Room—the depository of the family documents—and commit them to the flames.

PRISKILLY, Haverfordwest, Pembroke-shire, South Wales, the seat of John Hill Harries, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county, and late major of its militia.

According to Archdeacon Pain's Index and Digest of the Statutes, Grants, etc., in the Chapter House, St. David's, A.D. 1305, in respect to "the manor of Castell Maurice, in Pembrokeshire," which includes the forest of

Priskilly, Geoffrey Le Brett, and his wife Cicelina, at the instance of Sir John Wogan, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, did, for a certain sum of money, by himself paid, release and grant to the Bishop of St. David's all their rights and claims within the said manor.

The earliest known family residing here was that of Owen, which appears from existing deeds to have been settled upon this estate in the reign of James the First. It cannot, however, be ascertained at what period they received a grant of it.

The House is of no regular order of architecture, and when the present occupier came into possession of it, had grown much dilapidated by age. He immediately set about repairing and improving it, and it now presents the appearance of a comfortable country residence, such as befits the habits and requirements of a private gentleman of fortune. It stands embosomed in wood, and skirted by the Western Clwyd. The grounds are extensive, and, like the gardens, kept in the best possible order.

STAUNTON HAROLD, Leicestershire, the noble ancestral hall of Earl Ferrers, is situated in a beautiful valley near the north-western border of the county, and four miles from Ashby de la Zouch. The adjunct to the name is derived from *Harold de Lechâ* (the owner of the estate in the time of Henry II.) whose descendants subsequently took their surname from the place. By a marriage of the heiress of the Stauntons with Ralph Shirley, Esq., this fine estate became part of the possessions of the very ancient and now noble family of Shirley, a family of whom it may be said that scarcely any other has produced a greater number of distinguished men and beautiful women. In a Genealogical History of the House of Shirley, by *Thomaston Cottleinos* (Sir Thomas Shirley) after recounting the several remarkable distinctions of this celebrated family, it is stated that "the fifth prerogative is most commendable in their bright and renowned alliances, have the honour to be joined in a near degree of propinquity of blood with the royal stemm of England, both Saxon and Norman, as likewise France, Scotland, Denmarke, Arragon, Leon, Castile, the sacred Romayne Empire, and almost to all the princelye houses of Christendome."

The erection of the present magnificent structure was begun on the site of the former mansion by Washington, fifth Earl Ferrers, in 1770. The earl, who had risen in the naval services of his country to the rank of admiral, and had been elected F.R.S. in compliment to his valuable observations on a transit of Venus, and to his many useful discoveries in nautical science, was a nobleman of exquisite taste, and he indulged it by

realizing at Staunton Harold his *beau idéal* of an English nobleman's country seat.

The design of the Hall was wholly his lordship's own, the ground plan is a Roman H, and though this form has been pronounced by competent authorities to be unfavourable to architectural display, Staunton Harold affords ample proof that it is neither incompatible with great external elegance nor with great internal beauty and convenience. The style is Palladian judiciously modified and varied, and two of the fronts are equal in architectural effect to the very best works of Palladio. The south-east front is of freestone, the other portions of brick with stone quoins and enriched dressings. The library front (as that of the north-east is called) was designed by Inigo Jones, and this beautiful portion of the older mansion was judiciously preserved in the earl's plan. There are upwards of sixty rooms in the Hall, the principal ones in size and fine proportions are not inferior to those of any private residence in the kingdom. It was however reserved for the present earl, to finish and furnish a great number of them, as they had been for eighty years in the incomplete state in which the fifth earl had left them at his decease. The ancient park was of great extent, but it was disparked and reduced to about 150 acres by the fifth earl. Under the present noble possessor the beautiful grounds that surround the mansion have been very carefully attended to, and after the neglect of nearly a century Staunton Harold is rapidly realising all the fine conceptions of its noble founder. A streamlet that runs through the park is swollen in front of the mansion to a very charming lake, and beyond the lake stands the private chapel, a chaste specimen of the decorated style erected by the good and gifted Sir Robert Shirley, 1653, of whom it was said, "he did the best things in the worst times and hoped them in the most calamitous." On the whole, Staunton Harold, though from its secluded situation it is little known to the tourist, may be pronounced to be in the very first class of English County Seats.

Charlley Castle, another seat of Earl Ferrers, is noticed elsewhere.

PORT ELIOT, near Saltash, Cornwall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Edward Granville Eliot, Earl of St. Germans.

The parish of St. Germans is the largest in the county, its circumference being upwards of twenty miles, the greater part of which is arable land. The seat now called Port Eliot, was formerly the Priory of St. Germans; but at the dissolution of monasteries it came into the hands of John Champenoune, Esq. Connected with this, Carew relates a somewhat fanciful story, which though it has been

often repeated, we will, as Menenius says, "venture to seale't a little more."

"John Champenoune, son and heir apparent to Sir Philip of Devon., in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rained well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants and Mr. Champenoune's acquaintance, waited at the door where the king was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart it. This while out comes the king; they kneel down; so doth Mr. Champenoune; they prefer their petition; the king grants it; they render humble thanks, so doth Mr. Champenoune. Afterwards he required his share, they deny it; he appeals to the king; the king avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions were fain to allot him this priory for his partage."

A successor of this crafty and fortunate petitioner sold the estate to the Eliots, from whom it has ever since been denominated Port Eliot, from its being situated upon the river, nigh the old town of St. Germans, since then reduced to a poor fishing village.

The most complete account of this place has been given by Brown Willis in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*—so complete, indeed, as to make an extract from his work much more likely to satisfy the reader than anything we could say upon the subject; and we give it the rather as the *Notitia* is a book not likely to come into many hands.

"The fabrie, of which the priory, &c., having been rescued, together with the church at the dissolution, from the common fate of monasteries, I shall crave leave to say something in relation to them, first premising that nothing else in the town merits observation, the houses being very meanly built and irregular, and situate on an uneven rock, affording no tolerable reception for travellers or people come to the market, to which the town pretends a title, and has a small peddling one on Fridays, almost unfrequented. The little trade it drives is by fishing in Tidiford River, which about ten miles downwards, empties itself into the harbour of Plymouth,"—he should have said the Tamer—"washing the lower parts of the town. It is a handsome large building, containing several spacious rooms, and has a court before it, adorned with a strong pierre by the present proprietor, Edward Eliot, Esq.—who has much beautified the whole building—against the banks of the river. In

the dining-room, which you enter at the north side of the great hall, and which was the monks' refectory, are several arms of the matches of the Eliots, painted on the portal; and in a bow window of ancient work yet remain, in painted glass, the arms of Arundel quartering Carminow, azure, a bend or.—probably one of the Arundels was a benefactor to this priory—and likewise the arms of this priory, as I suppose, a sword and two keys indorsed in saltier, impaling Ouldham, Bishop of Exeter, as I suppose, by the mitre over it—sable, a chevron or., between three owls proper, on a chief of the second, three roses gules; as also these arms on another shield, viz., argent, three bells or., which I conjecture to have belonged to Robert Swimmer, last prior of this monastery, in whose time this window is supposed to have been glazed, and in all probability that part of the house built, and these arms then put up."

So far Brown Willis; but this matter is rendered doubly curious by its preserving the memory of what has long since passed away, for Carew tells us, in a note upon this passage: "Since Mr. Willis wrote this, all this part of the house hath been pulled down, and nothing of the old priory left standing, or at least in the form it formerly was. This room, which he hath been describing, was the old refectory, or dining-room of the convent; and the first arms, viz. the keys and sword, are the arms of the see of Exeter, as indeed any one might have guessed by the mitre over them. The bells or.—for I take the colour of the field to have been defaced by the weather—were most probably the arms of the priory; for before the rooms were pulled down, I have observed the same arms in several parts of the old house: and this refectory with the bay-window in it was, I verily believe, one of the oldest buildings in the old priory, and probably enough erected at the charge of one of the Arundels, there being no other indication to guess at the time of its erection, but that it must have been since the match of Arundel with Carminow's daughter and coheir, which was in 1353. The late Mr. Eliot bestowed great sums of money in repairing and adorning the house; but as it was done in piecemeal, there was nothing very regular in it. But had he lived, he would have made it as delightful as the situation would bear, it lying low and facing the north, on the river Lyner—which Mr. Willis calls Tiddiford River—which opens to a large bason before the house, very pleasant when the tide is in, but something offensive when it is out, from the smell of the ooze and mud, to prevent which, the said Mr. Eliot had a design to run a large thick rampart below the house, from point to point, with a large flood gate in the

middle, by means of which he intended to keep the bason constantly full, and by opening the said gate when the tides were high, to let new water in, as well as what fish came up the channel; as he likewise proposed to have a large canal of fresh water above the house, by stopping up by a dam all the bottom under the kitchen-garden, through which there runs a small rivulet; so that he would always be supplied both with river and salt-water fish, besides the beauty of the prospect. But he was suddenly cut off by death in the prime of his age."

Since the time to which the above extract alludes, many other alterations and improvements have been made, both in the House and grounds. Amongst the more prominent features of the adjoining scenery, may be noticed a branch of the River Tidi, which spreads its waters into a lake-like expanse to the north front of the mansion, from the windows of which may be seen the outline of the hills and the tower of Landrake Church. Upon the banks of the river is a spot called the Craggs, that has been appropriated to pleasure-grounds.

Lord St. Germans also possesses the estate of

DOWN-AMPNEY, Gloucestershire, on the extreme verge of that part of the county which adjoins Wiltshire, about five miles from Cirencester.

In the time of William the Conqueror, at the making of the general survey, this manor belonged to Radulph de Toden, but was subsequently annexed to the crown. In the year 1250, Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, the second son of Henry III., granted it in fee to Nicholas de Villers, the common ancestor of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, of the Earls of Jersey and Clarendon, and of the Earl of Grandison in Ireland. In this family it continued until the time of Edward III. About the commencement of Richard II.'s reign, it was bought by Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first Speaker of the House of Commons, with whose descendants it remained until 1645, or somewhere about that period. Bridget, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knt., then conveyed it by marriage to Edmund Dunch, Esq. It was next purchased of the Dunch family by James Craggs, Esq., Secretary of State to King George the First. He bequeathed it to his daughters, by the youngest of whom it was conveyed in marriage to the Eliots.

The mansion of Down-Ampney stands partly in Wiltshire and partly in Gloucestershire, retaining more of its baronial grandeur than any existing residence of the Hungerfords, a family once so fortunate and so

glorious. This building still presents the perfect remains of a noble gateway leading to the mansion, in which also may be found some relics of the olden times. This portal is flanked by two noble towers, and is grand as well as appropriate in its architecture, doing no little credit to the taste and judgment of the contriver.

A slight trace of the Hungerfords still remains in the name of *Hungerford Market*. It occupies the site of a house which at one time belonged to the family, but which was demolished by Sir Edward Hungerford, who by his unbounded extravagance squandered a princely fortune, and thereby acquired the title of "The Spendthrift."

GWYSANEY, co. Flint, the seat of the ancient and eminent family of Davies, the maternal ancestors of Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, Yorkshire. It stands upon high ground, nearly six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles north of the town of Mold, which was anciently called by the Romans *Mons Altus*; and by the Britons, *Yr Wyddgrug*, meaning a "lofty and conspicuous hill."

The mansion is of the old English or Elizabethan style of architecture, and was erected some time between the years 1597 and 1603. It is built of micaceous sandstone, on a stratum of which it stands, but the materials are supposed to have been brought from a still older family residence about half a mile distant. Of this a few traces only are to be seen, although the field where we find them is still called "*Hên blas*," or the *Old Place*.

From the House and grounds is an extensive view, stretching over the Dee and Mersey Rivers to the east, the vale of Mold to the south, and the Clwydian range of mountains to the west. The soil is extremely favourable to the growth of trees, which attain here to an immense size, particularly sycamores and Spanish chestnuts.

This family, being stanch adherents of the Stuarts during the great civil war, attempted to fortify and hold out their mansion for Charles against his opponents. They were consequently besieged by Sir William Brereton, a parliamentary general of eminence, who took Gwysaney, after a short but gallant resistance, on the 12th of April, 1645. The remnant of its little garrison, twenty-seven men in number, with their officers, were made prisoners. Marks of the siege are still visible, and a bullet yet remains in the door of the mansion.

The Davieses of Gwysaney have ranked for centuries among the first families of North Wales. They derived an unbroken male descent from the famed Cynric Efell, Lord of

Eglwys Egle, living A.D. 1200, son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys Fadoc, sixth in descent from, and heir of, Mervyn, King of Powys, third son of Rhodri Mawr. In the *Landed Gentry* a full history of this great house appears. Suffice it, for our present purpose, to state that the first who assumed the name of Davies was John ap David, of Gwysaney, great grandfather of the stanch royalist, Robert Davies, Esq., to whose bold defence of Gwysaney we have just alluded. He served as High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1644, 1645, 1646, and 1660, and a release granted to him by Oliver Cromwell, dated 1658, is still preserved. At the Restoration, his name occurs among those deemed qualified for the knighthood of the "Royal Oak," and his estate was then estimated at £2,000 a-year; a very considerable sum for those times. By his marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Peter Mutton, Chief Justice of North Wales, he acquired the fine estate of Llanerch Park. His son and heir, Mutton Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney and Llanerch, High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1670, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart., of Woodhey, and had, with junior issue, two sons: I. Robert, of Gwysaney and Llanerch, High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1704, whose present representative is Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., of Gwysaney; and II. Thomas, whose descendant and male heir is the present Owen Davies, Esq., some time resident at Chilwell Hall, Notts, and Eton House, Kent.

ERLESTOKE PARK, Wiltshire, about seven miles south-west of Devizes, the property of Mrs. Watson Taylor, by whom it is let on a yearly lease to Lord Broughton de Gyfford. This estate, together with that of Eddington, where formerly stood an old family mansion of the Dukes of Bolton, belonged at one time to Peter Delmé, Esq., and of him it was purchased about the year 1780, by Joshua Smith, Esq., M.P. for Devizes, who so completely altered the whole domain, as scarcely to leave it a single trait of its original character. The fine old trees in the park may be said to be almost the only remains of the bygone period. The pleasure grounds, the plantations, all sprang up under the hand of the energetic proprietor; even a new village started into life, like a second Aladdin's palace. The old house at Stoke Park, which was built close on the edge of a small stream at the foot of the hill, was pulled down, and a new mansion erected on the brow of a steep knoll, or eminence, partly embosomed in noble forest trees, and partly open to distant prospects. The building, composed of a fine white freestone, was begun in 1786, and finished in

five years. Together with the offices, it extends from east to west three hundred and fifty-six feet in front, in the centre of which is a Doric colonnade, opening into a very handsome hall, forty feet in length, and two-and-thirty feet in breadth. It is ornamented with a screen of six fluted Corinthian columns, and communicates with the drawing-room, dining-room, library, and other apartments. The first of these is thirty feet by twenty-four, its length being apparently enlarged, from the effect produced by two mirrors, placed at the opposite ends of the apartment.

The dining-room, to the east, communicates with the library, which faces the north, the former being thirty-six feet by twenty-four, while the latter is forty feet long, and twenty-six feet wide. West of this is the breakfast-room, which, with a large dressing-room, constitutes the ground suite of apartments.

In this noble mansion lived the family of the Smiths, in a manner worthy of its splendour; but they have now all descended to the grave, or are scattered and dispersed. In 1820, the executors of the late Simon Taylor, Esq., bought the manor and estate of Erle Stoke, with those of Edington and Coulston, for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. They were settled upon Mrs. Watson Taylor, as sole heiress of her uncle, on the death of her only brother, Sir Simon R. B. Taylor (who died unmarried in the year 1815), the whole, with other landed property, being entailed on the heirs male and female in succession, of George Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P., and his wife, the above lady. Many large additions have been made to these extensive domains.

The present park and pleasure grounds consist of about six hundred acres, distinguished by a great variety of surface, with bold eminences, narrow, winding valleys, and wood and water in abundance. About a mile to the south of the House is the northern boundary of Salisbury Plain, presenting a lofty ridge, that extends in an undulating and irregular line, from west to east, for the distance of several miles. Towards the north this plain slopes rapidly, abounding in deep romantic dells, that are mostly covered with a thin turf; but on the Erle Stoke estate, it is clothed with thick and extensive plantations of firs, beech, larch, and other indigenous timber. From one of these hollows rises an abundant spring of fine water, that meanders through a secluded pleasure ground, and in places expands into small lakes, having in its passage over the ridges of rock formed several beautiful cascades. Upon reaching the park, the accumulated waters swell into a broad and noble sheet, that from the north and west sides of

the House presents a most pleasing feature in the landscape.

The approach and entrance to the mansion were formerly on the south; but on that side, a few years ago, a flower garden was laid out, and enclosed from the park by a light, high, wire fence; a new road was also made, and an entrance portico erected, on the north side of the House. Other improvements have been effected, the only change for the worse being the dispersion of the excellent collection of pictures made by Mr. Watson Taylor, some of which present very choice specimens of ancient and modern art.

Amongst the numerous additions to this splendid estate should be particularly remembered,—

ERCHFONT, or URCHFONT, in the county of Wilts, the residence of Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., the son of Mrs. Watson Taylor. This property was bought by his late father, of William Salmon, Esq., who himself purchased it of the last Duke of Queensbury; the house and lands having been sold to that nobleman by Lord Chatham, to whom they had been left by Sir William Pmsent, of Burton Pmsent, in Somersetshire.

The Manor House of Erchfont is about five miles from Devizes. The country around it is extremely picturesque and beautiful.

TROSTON HALL, in the county of Suffolk, the property of Henry Capel Loft, Esq. Originally this manor belonged to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. In the year 1680 it was purchased by Robert Maddox, Esq., whose father's life affords a singular instance of the decadence of the highest families, and of their again rising into place and fortune by the talents and industry of an individual. According to the received tradition he descended from the Maddox's of Wales, who formerly ruled that principality as sovereigns; but the same event which had robbed his ancestors of a crown, reduced him, while yet a boy, to extreme poverty. At the age of thirteen he travelled on foot to London, alone and friendless, with the hope of finding employment in that supposed Eldorado, the streets of which were paved, by popular belief, with gold. Upon inquiry he was told that Cheapside was the place most likely to gratify his wishes. Thither therefore he bent his steps, and observing a merchant soil his shoe as he crossed the street, he hastened to offer his services in cleaning it. Struck by the boy's attention, the merchant inquired into his condition, and being satisfied with his intelligence and apparent honesty, took

him at once into his service. From this menial state he was, after a time, raised to the counting-house, where the same zeal in due course led to his being taken into partnership, and eventually to his acquiring a large fortune.

From the family of Maddox, Troston Hall passed to the Brundishes, from them to the Capels, and finally to the Loffts.

This place has been noted as having been the residence of more than one eminent character. Here in 1713 was born Edward Capel, who was amongst the earliest editors of Shakspeare, but who seems to have received much the same treatment from Stevens and others that Stephanus experienced from Scapula when the latter anticipated his famous *Thesaurus*, and robbed him, if not of his glory, at least of a considerable portion of his expected profits. Capel, who held the office of Deputy Inspector of Plays, published an edition of Shakspeare in ten volumes, 8vo., the result of twenty years' labour. In the preface to this edition he announced his purpose of giving to the world another work upon the various readings of Shakspeare, with commentaries and remarks, and was proceeding quietly with his plan, when a host of commentators, with Stevens at their head, adopted his ideas, and using greater expedition laid the promised treasures prematurely before the public. It was of this learned and laborious writer, Edward Capel, that Dr. Johnson so ill-naturedly remarked, "If the man would have come to me, I would have endeavoured to endow his purposes with words; for, as it is, he doth gabble monstrously."

Here also resided after him his nephew, Capel Lofft, Esq., an eminent barrister and distinguished writer upon legal as well as political subjects. Nor was he less noted as being the friend and patron of literary talent. Even the grounds bear marks of his passionate admiration of genius, almost every tree having a name of interest attached to it. Some he consecrated, as it were, by giving them classic appellations, such as Demosthenes, Cicero, Homer, Milton, and such like. One fine elm he denominated the Evelyn Elm, because Evelyn was celebrated for his skill in arboriculture; while to commemorate a visit of the philanthropist at Troston Hall in 1786 a laurel was planted which still retains his name.

Capel Lofft died in 1824, leaving one son, Robert-Emlyn, father of Henry Capel Lofft, Esq., the present proprietor of Troston.

It is not known at what time or by whom, this mansion was erected; but it is a homely building of lath and plaster, and gives an idea of comfort and hospitality rather than of cold magnificence. In front there is a courtyard, with a large and pleasant garden, and a

fish-pond, for the recreation of those who delight in the quiet amusement of angling.

The House is at present tenanted by Lieutenant General Morse, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

MOUNT MELVILLE, Fifeshire, near St. Andrew's, the seat of John Whyte Melville, Esq. The date of its erection is uncertain, but it was considerably enlarged by General Robert Melville towards the end of the last century. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, and stands in an elevated position in a well-wooded park. On one side it has a view of the city of St. Andrew's, and the venerable ruins of its once extensive cathedral; upon the other side it commands the Bay of St. Andrew's with the Rivers Tay and Eden, and the opposite coast of Forfarshire bounded in the distance by the Grampian Hills, to which poets and travellers have given so much celebrity.

WEST BAGBOROUGH HOUSE, in the county of Somerset, the seat of Francis Popham, Esq.

This mansion was built about thirty years ago by Thos. Popham, Esq., grandfather of the present possessor. The House stands in a lawn of nearly thirty acres.

The Pophams of Bagborough and Huntworth are the male representatives of the famous old family of Popham.

CARBETH GUTHRIE, in the county of Stirling, the seat of William Smith, Esq.

This was originally part of the great Montrose estate, alienated by the second Marquess, who retained only the ancient Castle and Park of Mugdock, and afterwards purchased the estate of Buchanan, now the principal seat of that noble family.

The building of this mansion was commenced in 1809 by the late John Guthrie, Esq. and completed in 1810. It is an elegant and compact house in the modern style of architecture, possessing every requisite for a private family. The grounds are well-wooded, and laid out with much taste and judgment; every advantage being taken of the opportunities offered by the natural landscape.

DINTON HALL, Buckinghamshire, about six miles from Aylesbury, upon the road to Thame, the seat of the Rev. James Joseph Goodall. The Hall has evidently received its name from the manor, which has been variously written, Dinnington, Dunnington, and Donyngton. At the time of the Norman Conquest this manor was given by King William to his uterine brother, Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who appears to have been as much a soldier as a prelate. When Odo forfeited

his lands in the reign of Rufus, Dinton fell to the Monchensys.

Dinton Hall was originally built in the year 1500, by William of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Henry the Seventh's time, who employed him, then a layman, as his envoy to the Court of Burgundy, to induce Charles to give up Perkin Warbeck. Although he failed in his mission, the king was so well satisfied with what he had done, that he promised to provide for him handsomely if he would enter the church. For many centuries the Hall was possessed by the Maynes, lords of the manor of Dinton with four other manors dependent thereon. Simon Mayne of this family, was one of the judges who signed the warrant for King Charles the First's execution. In the *Mystery of the good Old Cause*, printed in 1660, he is styled, "one of the Long Parliament, a great committee-man, wherein he licked his fingers; one of his Prince's cruel judges, and a constant runner to the last." When the royalists once again found themselves in power, Mayne, upon the Restoration was one of those specially exempted in the act of pardon and indemnity, passed in the 12th Car. II., with provision that upon conviction the king might suspend the execution of the sentence, but his estates to be forfeited.

It is said that Mayne for a long time eluded the vigilance of his persecutors by a singular contrivance, which is still, or was very lately to be seen. He made a secret retreat, or hiding-place at the top of his house under the gables of the roof, to which he ascended by means of an inclined plane through a tunnel, lined with tapestry and flannel, as was also the room itself. Three of the bottom-stairs, being made to lift up, afforded access to this passage, which when they were down remained perfectly invisible. Notwithstanding the act just mentioned, Simon Mayne, the younger, was permitted to enjoy his paternal manor; and, though we have no authority for saying it was secured to him by any formal grant, yet it remained in the family till 1727, when another Simon Mayne disposed of it to John Vanhattem, Esq. This last-named purchaser was a descendant of Leibert Vanhattem, who had served in the fleet, and married the daughter of Admiral de Ruyter—"mad de Ruyter," as he was called from his boast that he would sweep the Thames of every English vessel, large or small. It must be owned, however, extravagant as the boast may now seem, he accomplished it for a time, at least as far as Woolwich. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the memory of this achievement is still preserved amongst us by affixing in imitation of the Dutchman, a broom to the mast-head of any vessel exposed for sale.

The descendant of Leibert came over to England with William, Prince of Orange, and in his family Dinton Hall, and the Park—as it was then designated—continued, until it passed to the Goodalls, by the marriage of the Rev. William Goodall with Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Vanhattem. By her he had sixteen children, and the lady still survives, being hale and hearty, although not less than eighty-five years of age.

The dwelling of the Maynes and Vanhattems, adjoining the church-yard on the west, stands upon the site of a still more ancient mansion, which we have already mentioned as having been erected by William of Warham in 1500. It is built of red brick, discoloured—or perhaps we should say, mellowed by old age, and some portions of it belong to the time of James the First, partly modernized by the possessors at different periods. Sashed windows were introduced by Sir John Vanhattem, into the south front, and neither that part, nor the offices on the east side of the House, retain much of the original style, beyond the mullioned windows, and heavy stacks of angular chimneys that crowd the roof. The north front opens into a small court, lately converted into a garden, having a terrace-walk on its northern verge, close to a high wall, which excludes the building from view, the entrance on that side being by a descent of several steps into the house. This north front, wherein many changes have been made, is now completed; the windows of painted glass perfect, containing numerous coats of arms, amongst which are conspicuous those of William of Warham, impaled with the arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury. A wilderness with several large fish-ponds adjoin it. Parallel with the north front, to which the approach was by a portal, stood at one time a row of venerable elms, that had attained a gigantic size, but although some still remain, the greater part of them have been blown down.

The mansion, now a farm-house—of the Ingoldsbys, with the estates belonging thereto, was purchased in 1850, and added to Dinton Hall by the Rev. J. J. Goodall.

In this House are several very valuable paintings. Amongst them the most prominent, are, an original of Oliver Cromwell and his Secretary Thurloe; Portrait of Admiral Anson; small Head of James the First; Christ at the Tribunal of Pilate; the Judgment of Solomon; and various landscapes of interest. Here also is preserved a collection of fossils, shells, minerals, coins, and many reliques of antiquity, some of which were discovered in the immediate vicinity. Amongst them are portions of weapons, armour, &c., found in Dinton field. A glass vessel and some spear-heads have parti-

cularly attracted attention, and are thus spoken of by an eminent antiquary in a letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Brand:—

“They were dug up in an arable field in sinking a trench for the foundation of a building in the castle style, which Sir John Vanhatten erected in 1769, now surrounded with a small plantation enclosed, adjoining the turnpike road leading from Dinton to Thame; or more correctly from Aylesbury to Dinton and Thame, being a little north-east of Dinton Church and Hall, on an eminence; where likewise were at the same time found many human bones—one of the skulls being coated with clay, which, on being taken up, separated from it. The bones were collected together and deposited in a coffin in the earth, near the place in which they were originally discovered, and upon the spot Sir John Vanhatten, who was himself an admirer of the study of antiquities, built an arch, and interspersed amongst the walls great numbers of the cornua ammonis, and other formed stones, found in the clay and limestone strata here in vast abundance.”

The vessel first alluded to is of thin green glass, of a conical form, much in the shape of a horn, and indeed entirely resembling the drinking cups used in many parts of Germany.

Here also are many other curiosities, such as, a bottle with the portrait and arms of King Edward the Fourth,—several small models of fire-arms, ancient match-locks, &c.; a sword reputed to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, who left it at Dinton when (as is traditionally said) *he* slept here, whilst the king was besieged in Oxford; a curious highly finished steel key; with a crown and cypher at the bow, variously conjectured to have been a pass key, and a personal ornament worn by some lord of the bed-chamber, at a time when the precious metals had been melted down to supply the exigencies of the civil war; and one of the shoes worn by John Bigg, the Dinton Hermit, its fellow being preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. John was an old man, who having officiated as a clerk or secretary to Simon Mayne, the regicide, is described as a native of Dinton, where he lived during many years, in the latter part of his life, in a hut or cave, the site of which is still pointed out south west of the Hall; in the summer months, according to the same tradition, he retreated to the woods near Kimble. Hearne, the antiquary, thus speaks of him in a letter to Brown Willis:—

“The shoe is vastly large, made up of about a thousand pieces of leather. It belonged to John Bigg, who was clerk to Judge Mayne, one of the judges who gave sentence upon King Charles I. He lived in a cave underground, and had been a man

of tolerable wealth, was looked upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contemptible parts. Upon the restoration he grew melancholy, betook himself to a recluse life, made all his other clothes in the same manner as the shoe, lived by begging, but never asked for anything but leather, which he would immediately nail to his clothes. He kept three bottles hanging at his girdle, one for strong beer, another for small beer, and the third for milk, which liquors used to be given, and sometimes brought to him, as was his other sustenance, notwithstanding he never asked for them. This shoe,” adds Hearne, “often put me in mind of the Roman *campagi*, or military shoes of the inferior soldiers, which were made much in the same manner, excepting that the upper parts were uncovered, like the more ancient shoes called *crepido*.”

There was a picture in the possession of the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart., which represents the hermit as a tall, robust, rather handsome man, with an open countenance, destitute of moroseness, or of the least vulgarity. He has on a sort of hood, or square horned cap, of apparently the same patched materials as a loose short cloak over his lower garments, which consist of a close dress with a girdle, by which are suspended two leathern bottles, his right hand grasping a third, his left resting on a short three-pronged fork with a spade handle. He has trousers, or pantaloons, not quite reaching to his shoes. But the whole figure will be better understood by reference to Lipscombe's admirable “History of Buckinghamshire,” wherein is given an etching from the original portrait.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, Perthshire, in the parish of Muthill, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

The old Drummond Castle was built in 1490 by John, first Lord Drummond, a descendant of one of the oldest houses in Scotland. The founder of this family was Maurice, a Hungarian nobleman (an attendant of Edgar Atheling, prince of England), who shortly after the Norman Conquest took refuge in Scotland, as did so many other Saxon nobles in fear or hatred of the Conqueror. This was in 1068, and upon the elevation to the Scottish throne of Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, Maurice, who had been a favourite with the latter, was gifted with certain lands called Drummond.

From the time of Maurice, the Perth estate continued in the male line of his family through twenty-five generations, when it devolved, with the representation of the house of Drummond, upon the Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, the daughter

and heiress of James Lord Perth. This lady in 1807, married the Honourable Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydyr, who, in 1820, succeeded his father as Baron Gwydyr; and in 1828, his mother as Baron Willoughby de Eresby.

Many distinguished characters and romantic incidents are connected with the house of Drummond. Sir Malcolm Drummond played an important part at the battle of Bannockburn, when he would seem to have been the introducer of the caltrops—an instrument which did so much damage to the English horse, for they were then added by way of compartment to his arms. Another Sir Malcolm, a brother of ANNA-BELLA DRUMMOND, Queen of Scotland, greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, which began

“Bytwene the nyghte and day;
When the Dowglas lost hys lyfe,
And the Percy was lede awaye.”

Sir Malcolm had afterwards the misfortune to be surprised in his castle by a band of ruffians, who hurried him off into captivity and used him so ill that he died in their hands of the hardships he had undergone. “In the next year, a decent term having expired, Alexander Stuart, natural son of the deceased Earl of Buchan, brother of Albany, forced the widow of the murdered man—Isabella, Countess of Mar in her own right—to wed him, and as he was a noted leader of the Highland freebooters, there is no room to doubt that he had been the murderer of her husband in order to attain this wealthy marriage. These unworthy deeds were sanctioned by the government, the king’s name being boldly set by the regent to a charter confirming the earldom to a lawless intruder. Thus every insult and every crime seem to have been crowded by Albany, his younger brother, and adherents, that could contribute to the depression and destruction of the king’s family and connections.”

In 1391, we find a Sir John Drummond holding the office of Justiciary of Scotland, in which capacity he becomes curious to the reader of the present day from his having assoltized Sir Alexander Moray from a proved murder upon his pleading the privilege of Macduff’s Cross. A brief quotation from Sir Walter Scott will fully explain this singular custom to those who happen to be unacquainted with it. “The Cross was a place of refuge to any person related to Macduff, within the ninth degree, who, having committed homicide in sudden quarrel, should reach this place, prove his descent from the Thane of Fife, and pay a certain penalty. The shaft of the Cross was destroyed at the Reformation. The huge block of stone which served for its pedestal

is still in existence near the town of Newburgh, on a kind of pass which commands the county of Fife to the southward, and to the north the windings of the magnificent Tay, and fertile country of Angus-shire.” It is only necessary to add that this privilege of the Cross was granted to Macduff by the restored monarch for the share he had in the defeat of the usurper Macbeth.

At a later period the Perth estate was well nigh forfeited by Lord John Drummond by his accession to the Chevalier. Luckily for his descendants, he seems to have had no great faith in the probable success of the cause to which he was sacrificing himself, and made over the estates in favour of his son before he took up arms against the existing government. Others have affirmed, we believe erroneously, that the estates were forfeited, but subsequently restored in part to the heir by the government. It may indeed have been so; and if so, it says much for the magnanimous feelings of the Hanoverian dynasty, for the Drummonds had at all times been staunch adherents of the Stuarts. In the Great Civil War, the Lord of Stobhall had been fined five thousand pounds by Cromwell for his pertinacious adherence to the cause of Charles the First, and the same zeal had been shown by his descendant in behalf of the Chevalier. Even the clemency shown to them in the restoration of their estates—if they were indeed ever lost—failed to abate their deep devotion for the Stuarts. A singular tradition still exists in proof of this. After the battle of Culloden, it had been found necessary by the conquerors to bridle the disaffected spirit that still prevailed by establishing four cottage-settlements for soldiers. There were thirty of these cottages at *Benniebeg*—not *Ballabeg*, as it is written by the editor of the Perth Letters—near Drummond Castle; a second division at Callander, a third at Auchterader, and a fourth at Stobhall. When the occupants of Benniebeg died off, the proprietor on being repossessed of the ground, pulled down the cottages, forming where they had stood a wide and deep lake, so as to obliterate every trace of the buildings that a hundred years ago had kept the refractory Jacobites in order. This magnificent sheet of water, which adds much to the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery, abounds in fish of various kinds, and is haunted by wild birds from the Highlands, affording amusement both to the sportsman and the angler. In other respects it may well be doubted whether this is not a more lasting record of the past than a few mouldering cottages would have been, that must in time, if left to themselves, have passed away without leaving the slightest traces of their ever having existed.

Drummond Castle was originally erected by John, first Lord Drummond, in 1490, and must have been of considerable extent; for in addition to what still remains tolerably entire, there are fragments and vestiges of a much larger building. If we may believe tradition, it was besieged by Cromwell's army, and after having sustained considerable damage, was surrendered to the republicans, who immediately garrisoned it with a strong party. In the revolution of 1689, it was well nigh demolished, being reduced to the state in which we now see it.

The situation of Drummond Castle is peculiarly striking. It stands in the barony of Concreig, upon a high rock that one side is nearly perpendicular, at the foot of the hill of Tarlum, surrounded by a magnificent park and grounds, extending two miles in every direction. The modern Castle, which forms two sides of a square, is on the same rock with the old. The ruins are still preserved with great care, repairs having been made at different times to save them from total destruction. The south wing was converted into a library by the late Lord Perth, but it is now used for an armoury.

On the north side of the Castle is the garden, which alone would repay the traveller even from a distant part, for the trouble of a visit, especially if he have a taste for botany. It is laid out partly in the Dutch and partly in the French style, being so protected on all sides that the winds cannot touch it. The consequence is that the rarest and most delicate plants flourish here, in spite of the general roughness of the Scotch climate. There is something, too, peculiarly fanciful and picturesque in the general character of these grounds, with their terraced stairs, their various small sheets of water, their magnificent trees, and their walks profusely bordered by shrubs and flowers. One artificial pond called the *Pond of Drummond*, has been a general subject of admiration. It is nearly a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, its banks finely covered with wood, and on its north side is a rocky eminence rising full seventy feet above its level. It abounds in swans, ducks, and geese at all seasons. The ground occupied by this lake was once a cultivated valley, which being forfeited in the rebellion of 1745, was portioned out, as we have already shown, by the royal commissioners on the forfeited estates, as a reward to some of those who had evinced most zeal and bravery in the cause of government. In process of time, when all these proprietors had died out, or were removed, the ground was converted by Lady Perth into the loch that we now see.

Within the Castle are many pictures of considerable interest. Amongst the principal of these are:—Charles I., with his consort,

Henrietta, and their children; James V., of Scotland; James VI.; the Duke of Perth; Cardinal Howard; a full length of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, 1555; two portraits of Queen Mary, taken at different times, and exhibiting her in very different characters—in the one she appears as the gay and happy Mary who won all hearts as much by her liveliness and fascinating manner as by her surpassing beauty; in the other, long endurance has saddened her face and given an expression to the features which was never intended by nature; a portrait of Lady Sarah Bruce; of George, second Marquess of Huntly; of James, fourth Earl of Perth, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1684; of Lady Anne Gordon; &c. &c.

When Queen Victoria paid her first visit to the northern part of her kingdom, Her Majesty was entertained here by the present noble possessors of this historic seat—the Lord Willoughby de Eresby and his consort, the representative and heiress of the great house of Drummond.

LINDEN HALL, Borwick co. Lancaster, the residence of William Sharp, Esq., justice of the peace, is pleasantly situated near Burton, a border town of the neighbouring county of Westmorland. This property, together with the Fairsnape and Blindhurst estates in Bleasdale, came into the possession of Mr. Sharp through his marriage with Jane, only child of William Taylor, Esq. of Borwick, by Jane, his wife, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Henry Parkinson, Esq. of Woodyear Hall, co. Lancaster, senior representative of the ancient and eminent family of Parkinson of Bleasdale Forest, Fairsnape, and Blindhurst. The Parkinsons were originally scions of the great house of Fetherstonhaugh, and still bear for arms the three ostrich feathers of that well-known Northern race. In one of the Heralds' Visitations, the first of the Parkinsons who assumed the surname is described as "*son of Perkin Fetherstonhaugh*," (whence the appellation of "*Perkin or Parken son*"), and to him is assigned the Fetherston shield.

Linden Hall is a pretty rural residence, situated in a beautiful part of the county, not far from the celebrated Vale of the Lune. "Few streams" observes an intelligent tourist "can equal the Lune in beauty from Sedburgh, where it enters a cultivated and inhabited district, to its conflux with the sea; nor can many of the Vales of England vie with the Lonsdale." Gray's celebrated view of it is taken from an eminence above the river, near the third mile stone from Lancaster, whence almost the whole of this delightful district is visible, abounding in villages, with the Castle of Hornby in the centre, finely



J. Henderson, del^r

LINDEN HALL C^O. LANCASTER.
THE RESIDENCE OF W^M. SHARP ESQ. J.P.

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St

intersected by the Lune, winding between hills clothed with wood and backed by the high mountain of Ingleborough in Yorkshire.

In this delightful district are many ancient seats, and at no great distance from Linden, Sizergh, the fine old mansion of the Stricklands, with whom the Parkinsons were connected by marriage, in the 17th century.

FRYSTON HALL, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, the seat of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., a deputy lieutenant for the county, and a representative of the borough of Pontefract in several parliaments.

This estate at one time belonged to the Crowles and Carrs. The Manor-House is old and of uncertain date, but it was added to and embellished by one of the latter family. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and is surrounded by spacious gardens and plantations of considerable extent. In one of the shrubberies is the stone coffin of Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract. It was found in the so-called Prior's Field, below the sanctuary, which was built on the place of his execution.

HOGHTON TOWER, Lancashire, about five miles from Blackburn, and the same distance from Chorley, the seat of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.

This estate has been for centuries possessed by the Hoghtons, who derived their name from it, according to the very common custom of early times. In the reign of William Rufus it devolved to Hamo Pincerna, by his marriage with a daughter of Warin Bussell. Adam, the grandson of this Hamo, who flourished in the time of Henry the Second, called himself Adam de Horton, or Dominus de Horton; and to his descendant, Sir Richard, was granted liberty to enclose a park at Hoghton, a farther extension of which license took place in the year 1385.

The tower was built in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign by Sir Thomas Hoghton. The approach to it is by two stone columns, the road being across a lawn to a ponderous gateway, which consists of a grand central tower, flanked by two of less importance. On the other side of this is a court yard, and beyond the court yard is a second gateway opening upon another quadrangle, which after passing a fine pointed arch, leads to the main body of the tower. The principal entrance is reached by eight circular steps, and from this entrance branch forth several long galleries, which give admittance to the different rooms upon the same floor. The staircases are built of solid oak. One room still retains the name of the *King's Room*, from its having been appro-

priated to James the First, upon his visit here in 1617. It was upon this occasion, if we may believe tradition, that the monarch in the exuberance of his good humour, and being more than usually satisfied with the meat placed before him, knighted a loin of beef, which has ever since retained its dignity—*Sir Loin*.

The hall of this fine old building is fifty-one feet long, and thirty feet wide, and is altogether a very noble room. But we are spared farther details by the description of the old tower, which Dr. Kuerden has left us, an antiquary, who lived in the reign of Charles the First, and therefore at no great distance of time from its first erection. "This tower," says the doctor, "was build in Queene Elizabeth's raigne by one Tho. Houghton, who translated this manor house, formerly placed below the hill, nere unto the water-side. Betwixt ye inward squar court, and the second (between the first and second courts), was a very tall, strong tower, or gate-house, which in the late and unhappy civil wars, was accidentally blown up with powder, with some adjacent buildings, after the surrender thereof, and one Captain Starkey, with two-hundred more, were killed in that blast most wofully. The outward is defended with two lesser bastions, upon the south-west and north-west corners, besides another placed in the midst betwixt them, now serving for an outward gate-house. This stately fabric is environed with a most spacious park, which, in former time, was so full of timber, that a man passing through it could scarce have seen the sun shine at middle of day; but of later days, most of it has been destroyed. It was much replenished with wild beasts, as with boars and bulls, of a white and spangled colour, and red deer in great plenty; the last as yet preserved for game by the lords thereof."

The tower, thus nearly destroyed, was subsequently rebuilt, but the whole, being no longer used as the family residence, is rapidly falling into decay. This is the more to be lamented, for it is a noble pile, of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and it commands a fine prospect. On one side the view extends to Pendle, on another, to Lytham, and upon a third in the distance, rise up the Cumberland Hills, in all their rude magnificence. Within, the desolation is still more striking than without. In the so-called Green Room, are six mouldering portraits, one of Sir Thomas Hoghton, the founder of the pile, and three others, which conjecture sets down as portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Anne. The marble-room, in spite of its material, is fast going to ruin. The bedroom, where James the First slept, like the

royal parlour on the east side of the court, has little show of its former occupant, except that in the parlour we still find some ornamented chairs, with richly carved frames. In most of the other rooms there are similar, or even worse signs of desolation; timbers crumbling to dust, panels falling, and walls themselves beginning to give way.

The first baronet of this family was Sir Richard Hoghton, who had previously, in 1599, been knighted by the Earl of Essex, when in Ireland. He was one of the eighteen upon whom King James the First bestowed the title of baronet, when that honour first became an hereditary degree. The present baronet is the eighth possessor of that dignity.

COLLIPRIEST HOUSE, Devonshire, not far from Tiverton, the seat of Thomas Carew, Esq.

At a remote period this estate was the property of the Blundell family, by whom the old mansion was erected. All of them would appear to have been wealthy and honoured in their native county, and one of them was noted for having a literary turn; he was the author of a book now become scarce, called the "Memoirs of Tiverton," which he is said to have composed in a small fishing-house, on the banks of the Lowman, within his grounds at Collipriest. The work was printed in the year 1712, at Exon.

In 1770 this property devolved to Mr. Winsloe, and afterwards descended to Thomas Winsloe Phillips, Esq. It was next sold to James Hay, Esq., from whom it was purchased by the father of the present owner, grandson to Sir Thomas Carew, Bart., of Haccombe, in the county of Devon. This is one of the few families now remaining that can trace their descent without intermission from the Anglo-Saxon period of English history. But,

"Carew, of ancient, Carru was;
And Carru is a plow;
Romans the trade, Frenchmen the word;
I do the name avow."

Taking this for granted, it might be inferred that the family came into England with William the Conqueror.

The present mansion was built about 1778 by Thomas Winsloe, Esq. It is a large house upon the side of a hill, and rising above the conflux of the Rivers Exe and Lowman. In front of it is an extensive lawn, with a slope down to the outer side, on which are some noble beech-trees. Behind it, upon the brow of the hill, is a fine hanging wood, with an avenue of aged elms, which from the height they occupy, may be seen to a great distance in various directions.

The winding and impetuous Exe, after passing under a bridge in the town of Tiverton, receives the Lowman in two streams within the grounds of Collipriest; one of these runs beneath a hill called the "Dairy-house Hill," from the dairy on its summit, and which is well wooded and precipitous; the other flows at the bottom of a meadow immediately below the mansion.

In the neighbourhood, near the Castle Close, where once stood Cranmore Fort or Castle, is an enclosure belonging to Collipriest, which has obtained a sort of local celebrity from its having been the site of a battle in 1549. The breaking up of the monasteries was a measure of mixed good and evil, but it was the evil that more sensibly affected the people. The monks, by residing on the spot and receiving their rents for the most part in kind, had proved better landlords than the nobles, who lived mostly in London, neglected the prescribed hospitality, and turned the arable-land into sheep-walks as affording them greater profit. The exasperated people rose in many different counties, but nowhere with so determined a spirit as in Devonshire. They were, however, defeated by the king's forces, and were submitted to the usual sharp remedies for rebellion, the axe and the gibbet.

The whole of the grounds in the vicinity are beautifully wooded. The beech-trees perhaps are the most remarkable, being of great age and size, and in many instances presenting a most picturesque appearance.

Behind the House is the Kennel of a fine pack of fox-hounds, which has been established for many years; the rich vale of Tiverton and the surrounding hill being admirably suited to the amusement of the chase. There is also a pack of noble stag-hounds kept here, and known by the name of "Devon and Somerset." Mr. Carew is the master of both.

In addition to these sports, the fisherman in his season will find enough of amusement in the waters of the Exe and the Lowman. The supply of fish from these two streams is varied and abundant.

MELDON PARK, in the county of Northumberland, the seat of John Cookson, Esq.

The name of this place is derived from *Mel*, "middle, or between" and *Dun*, a "hill." In old Westmorland farm-houses we still find the word, *mel doors*, meaning thereby the passage between the front and back doors. Thus also the town *Mel-fells* in Cumberland, and *Mel-fell* on the eastern-side of Westmorland, are conical hills rising up *between* others.

Meldon Park has been successively possessed by the families of Ratcliffe of Der-

wentwater, Fenwick, and Cookson. The present mansion was erected in 1834 by Isaac Cookson, Esq. It is in the Italian style of architecture.

The surface of the adjoining ground is bold and undulating. The park contains something less than three hundred and sixty acres, on the south, and about one hundred and eight acres on the north side of the Wansbeck, extending from the village of Meldon to the northern boundary of the parish. It is surrounded by a stone wall laid in mortar, which till within the last twenty years was in many places twelve feet high, but has since been uniformly reduced to about five feet. It was probably made by the Ratcliffes.

Deer-horns are not unfrequently met with in these grounds. One in particular, that was remarkable for its unusual size, was turned up by the plough here, five or six years ago, in the low, wet ground to the south-west of the bridge, and passed into the possession of Mr. Wailes, one of the receivers of Greenwich Hospital.

SUTTON SCARSDALE, in the county of Derby, the seat of Robert Arkwright, Esq.

In the Domesday Survey, Sutton appears as being held by Roger de Poitou, one of the Norman barons that came over with the Conqueror, and contributed to the victory at Hastings. In 1255 it was granted to Peter de Harestan. The daughter and heiress of his descendant, Robert de Harestan brought this estate to Richard de Grey, and subsequently a coheiress of Grey conveyed it to the Lekes.

Francis Leke of Sutton was created Earl of Scarsdale in 1645; and upon the death of the fourth earl in 1796, Sutton was sold to Godfrey Clarke, Esq., from whose family it came to Walter, first Marquess of Ormond, on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of J. H. Price Clarke, Esq. After the decease of the marquess, Sutton was sold to Richard Arkwright, Esq., in the year 1825, from whom it has descended to his son, the present owner.

The mansion of Sutton Scarsdale, as it now appears, was partially erected in 1725 by Nicholas Leke, Earl of Scarsdale. But a dwelling of considerable antiquity existed here before that time, Sutton having been the principal residence of the Lekes so far back as the reign of King Henry the Fourth. A portion of this ancient edifice still remains, a venerable memorial of the olden times.

The present House is a large and handsome stone-building, overlooking an extensive park. The style of architecture is imposing, the massive stone-work being relieved upon the north and east fronts by elegant fluted

columns, supporting elaborately carved Corinthian capitals.

PARK HOUSE, Banffshire, the seat of Thomas Gordon, Esq. It is supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century by Lord Ochiltree. In the House is a charter of Alexander II., dated 1242, granting the lands to Charles de Normanville, a name still attached to certain boundaries.

The building is of the composite order of architecture, but it has been added to at various times by the different possessors. Some of the walls are as much as thirteen feet thick, and loop-holed, so as to form a very tolerable place of refuge against the ordinary modes of assault at a time when the full powers of cannon had not as yet been brought into play.

The grounds comprise fifty acres, on which are many fine trees. One old beech is eighteen feet in circumference.

CLIPPESBY HOUSE, Norfolk, the seat of the Rev. Henry Joseph Muskett.

In early days this estate belonged to the family of De Clippesby, and their ancient residence, called Clippesby Hall, still remains, although it has been converted into a farmhouse. Their arms, carved in oak, and painted upon the windows, have been left, the undisturbed memorials of those by whom it was formerly tenanted, while in the church a very fine brass of the family remains in high preservation.

Clippesby House, which was built in 1832 by Henry Muskett, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion of white brick, with stone quoins and pilasters. It is pleasantly situated upon a fine lawn, sheltered by plantations, disposed with taste and kept in excellent order.

STOBERRY HOUSE, Somersetshire, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Wells, the seat of Captain Sherston.

This estate has been possessed time out of mind by the family of the present owner, having been derived by inheritance from Peter Davis, Esq., Recorder of Wells. The House, which was built in the year 1796 by Peter Sherston, Esq., stands about a mile to the north of the city of Wells, which it overlooks, its site being upon an eminence. Here too it commands a fine prospect over the vale below, extending as far as the Dorsetshire hills.

It has a park appended to it of moderate size, and tolerably well timbered.

PYE NEST, Yorkshire, near Halifax, the seat of Henry Edwards, Esq., a magistrate of the peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the

West Riding, and late Member of Parliament for Halifax.

This property originally belonged to the Lees' of Willow Hall, near Halifax, but passed to the Edwards's by marriage with a daughter of that family. The present mansion was built nearly a hundred years ago by John Edwards, Esq., who left Warwickshire, and settled in the county of York in 1749. He was the grandfather of the present owner.

The mansion is of the Italian style of architecture, and consists of a central building, with extensive attached wings. The entire front extends seventy-three yards. The depth from north to south is forty yards. The park around the House, within a ring fence, includes an area of one hundred and thirty acres.

DANBY HALL, Richmondshire, co. York, the seat of Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., whose family succeeded the Conyers in the possession of this estate; Simon Scrope, in the year 1500, having married the daughter and heiress of that house.

Danby Hall is a large and respectable mansion, with an air of antiquity about it, well becoming the ancient name and illustrious lineage of its inhabitants. The present front was built by the Simon Scrope mentioned above, and the whole, as Whitaker happily expresses it, "has that aspect of present stability, united with long continuance past, which is lost in decayed abandoned residences, and cannot be exhibited for a century hence in those of modern date."

The grounds are to a considerable extent covered with well-grown woods of an ancient date, the domain being washed by the picturesque little River Ure or Yore. The present possessor of Danby, SIMON THOMAS SCROPE, Esq., is heir male of the great historic house of Scrope, so celebrated and influential in the baronial times of England.

"Though some of their titles are now dormant, and others extinct, few persons were more distinguished in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; and Shakspeare has given immortality to no less than three individuals of that name. The house of Scrope was ennobled in two branches, SCROPE OF BOLTON and SCROPE OF MASHAM AND UPSAL, and its members shared the glory of all the great victories of the middle ages. An unbroken male descent from the CONQUEST, if not from the time of EDWARD the Confessor, and the emphatic declaration of the Earl of Arundel, given in 1386, as a witness in the celebrated controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor for the right of bearing the coat, AZURE, A BEND OR., as well

as of numerous other deponents in that cause, that the representative of this family 'was descended from noble and generous blood of gentry and ancient ancestry, who had always preserved their name and estate in dignity and honour,' as well as their alliances and property, sufficiently attest their antiquity and importance; whilst the mere enumeration of the dignities which they attained between the reigns of EDWARD II. and CHARLES I. proves the high rank they enjoyed. In this period of three hundred years, the house of Scrope produced two earls and twenty barons, one chancellor, four treasurers, and two chief-justices of England, one archbishop, and two bishops, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous bannerets, the highest military order in the days of chivalry."^{*}

BRANDON LODGE, Warwickshire, near Coventry, the seat of James Beech, Esq.

Brandon Lodge was built about eighty years ago, by Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and is in the villa style of architecture, presenting a somewhat picturesque appearance. The name of it is derived from the village, and is thus explained by Dugdale:—"This being a part of Wolston parish, lying on the other side of Avon, and situate at the foot of a hill, the soil whereof is sandy and dry, makes me conjecture that it might originally have its name from the effect that the sun doth by heat oftentimes produce upon such high ground; or otherwise, because being anciently woody, it was first made fit for tillage by burning the thickets that naturally grew thereon." If we accept either of these interpretations, Brandon—or Brandune, as it was anciently spelt—would signify the *brent*, or *burnt down*.

Mr. Beech is also possessed of

THE SHAWE, in the county of Stafford, near Cheadle. This estate came into the Beech family through the eldest of three co-heiresses—sisters of the name of Stubbs—who married the uncle of the grandfather of the present owner. The mansion belongs to the Grecian style of architecture, and is a handsome edifice, with pleasant grounds attached to it. It was built by the late James Beech, Esq., about sixty years since, near the site of an old house that had been erected between three and four centuries ago.

SLATE HOUSE, Slaugham, Sussex, the seat of Edward Stanford, Esq., is situate near the village of Warninglid. It consists of a family mansion, plainly but substantially built of stone, placed in an undulating park of about thirty-six acres; the south and east

* Burke's "Landed Gentry."

fronts have pleasing home views. The lawns around are well laid out with terrace walks and shrubberies. This estate, which contains about four hundred acres of strong land well stocked with thriving oak and beech timber, came into the possession of the present possessor in the year 1841, at the death of his father, William Stanford, Esq., of Preston Place, in the county of Sussex, whose property it had been since the year 1827, when he purchased it of Mr. Cooke. At that time there was only a small farmhouse on the estate; but on the present Mr. Stanford's succeeding to it, he built the existing mansion.

Mr. Stanford is second surviving son of the late William Stanford, Esq., of Preston Place, by his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Tourle, Esq., of Landport, near Lewes, Sussex.

His elder and only surviving brother succeeded at his father's death in 1841, to the estates of Preston Place.

Mr. Stanford, of Slate House, lately purchased an adjoining estate, called "Rockingham Hall," which is an ancient castellated building. Heretofore it has been principally occupied by Roman Catholic families, and the east wing used as a chapel, sacristy, &c. It is beautifully placed on an eminence commanding most extensive views of the Weald and South Downs, and surrounded by park-like meadows and rich woods. It is at present uninhabited. Both estates are principally freehold.

The estates of William Peters, Esq., (Ashfold), Major Beauclerc (St. Leonards), and Warden Serjison, Esq., surround Mr. Stanford's.

WEST BRADENHAM HALL, co. Norfolk, the seat of William Meybohm Rider Haggard, Esq., Barrister at Law, is a commodious mansion, built in the substantial style of the last century, with a greater regard to comfort and convenience than to architectural beauty. The Saxon interpretation of Bradenham is a village (or town) in a broad woody vale; not an unjust description of it in the present day. This manor is not without some historical interest in the feudal ages. At the Conquest, the lands of Godric in this part were granted to the great Earl Warren, who incoffed therewith Osmond de Cailly, a Norman knight, one of his bold retainers, who took his name from a town in Normandy. From this origin sprang the ancient family of Cayley in Yorkshire. In 1163 John de Cailly was lord. He built (the history of the manor records) a noble mansion, surrounded by a deep moat. Some part of the ruins of the foundations were dug out of the land where it stood in 1760. The moat still remains, a feature of interest

in the grounds of the present residence; and near it another and smaller one, which tradition says was the site of an ancient church. The present church was built by Sir Osbert de Cailly, about 1280. Thomas, his brother, was presented to the rectory.

The manor of Bradenham passed through the hands of the Caillys, Cliftons, Knyvetts, &c.: in the last century the present mansion was built by Thos. Smith, Esq., the then owner, and was purchased in 1817 by W. Henry Haggard, Esq., Barrister at Law, the grandfather of the present possessor, so far connected with the ancient owners of the manor, as claiming descent from Sir Andrew Ogard, a Danish knight, who, having gained renown in France under the banners of Henry VI., married the heiress of Clifton, the then possessor.

CROXTON PARK, near St. Neots, co. Cambridge, the seat of George Onslow Newton, Esq. This estate was originally possessed by the Leeds family; the old house having been built in the year 1560, by Edward Leeds, Esq. The mansion, as it now appears, is a modern structure, of ample size, both handsome and convenient. It is surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and a prettily wooded park, while at about eighty yards' distance is a rustic old church, of a very picturesque appearance, which is supposed to have been, at one time, a Roman Catholic chapel.

WHITEFIELD HOUSE, Ireby, Cumberland, the seat of Joseph Gillbanks, Esq. This property has successively been held by Sir William Dalston, of Dalston Hall, in the same county, and by the family of Guff.

The remains of an older mansion may still be seen upon the premises, but they afford no sufficient data for fixing the time of its erection. The new House was built in 1805, by John Guff, Esq., the first of that name who possessed the estate, and it has since then been considerably enlarged by the present owner. It is now a comfortable dwelling, of good size, but belonging to no particular style of architecture, and stands on a rising knoll. From the east it looks upon the lake of Overwater, and from the south it commands a fine view of the majestic Skiddaw. The ground about the House is well wooded, and by no means deficient in picturesque beauty.

MIMWOOD, in the county of Herts, lies at the eastern extremity of the parish of North Mimms, where it joins that of Hatfield, on one side, and Northaw on the other. The land, now included in the Mimwood estate, then wild and uncultivated, belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the family of Sir Thomas

More, which had their residence in the neighbouring mansion of Gobions, pulled down within the last few years.

Mimwood is now the property of William John Lysley, of the Inner Temple, Esq., late high sheriff, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. The residence, which stands on an eminence sloping towards the south and west, in a pleasant, salubrious, and sheltered situation, overlooking richly wooded and undulating country, was built on some earlier foundations, shortly after the enclosure of the land, and has since been enlarged and beautified, somewhat in the Italian style.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, Mounts Bay, Cornwall, the property of the St. Aubyn family. Some places derive all their celebrity from their possessors, whilst others convey it to their owners. In this instance, although the St. Aubyns are of sufficient standing to do honour to most places, *here* their fame arises from their property. St. Michael's Mount

"That beauteous gem, set in the silver sea,"

has been celebrated for ages. It is supposed to have been the Ictis visited by the Phœnicians for the purchase of Tin from the Britons. The Archangel St. Michael condescended to honour it with his presence, and hence it became invested with a holy character, and was visited by many pilgrims. A monastery arose as a necessary consequence,* and daily and nightly were offered up the prayers of the monk and stranger devotee. No doubt in the calm evenings of summer the sound of the vesper hymn, coming over the waters, was often heard by the inhabitants of the neighbouring town, and tended to keep up the sanctity of this holy spot. Here also lived

"That valiant Cornishman
Whoslewe ye Giente Cormoran."

Other warriors also lived and died here, and often instead of peaceful prayer, the shouts of fighting soldiers were heard, when the besieged and the besieger were striving for mastery; the mount partaking the double character of a monastery and a stronghold from the time of Richard I. to that of Henry VIII.† The first warlike possessor was Henry de la Pomeray, who perceiving its capabilities, took it by stratagem from the monks and fortified it;

* It existed in the time of Edward the Confessor, who endowed it with certain privileges; it was further enriched by a grant from Robert, Earl of Moreton, A.D. 1085, but he annexed it to the Abbey of Mount St. Michael in Normandy.

† It appears there was no regular establishment of monks after the time of Henry V., the last prior being William Lambert, who was admitted Oct. 1, 1410. After that, it was for a time held by King's College, Cambridge, then by Sion Abbey, Middlesex; to which body it appertained till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII.

he afterwards held it for John against his brother Richard I., and it was only surrendered on the appearance of a large force to compel him to do so. Pomeray died soon after from fright, dreading the consequences of his rebellion.

As time rolled on, we find it again surprised in the reign of Edward IV., by the Earl of Oxford, after the battle of Barnet Heath 1471. Oxford boldly held the Castle against Edward's forces, till after a severe battle, in which the besieging general Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, was slain on the sands at the foot of the Mount. Of this Sir John Arundell, the following is recorded in Hals' History of Cornwall. "He had long before been told by some fortune tellers, that he should be slain on the *sands*; wherefore, to avoid that destiny, he removed from Eford, near Stratton on the Sands, where he dwelt, to Trerice, far off from the sea sands, yet by this misfortune fulfilled the prediction in another place." Oxford was afterwards slain at Bosworth, fighting on the side of Henry VII. The Mount also afforded refuge to the celebrated Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, during his futile attempt to wrest the crown from Henry VII., and here she remained until the entire ruin of his fortunes.

During the Cornish rebellion in the reign of Edward VI., the Mount was held by Humphrey Arundell, of Lanherne; after a time, Humphrey joined the rebels, and became their general, leaving this place to take the command. Some of the neighbouring gentry seized the Castle as a place of safety for their wives and families, but they were soon dislodged, escaping with life, but not without being plundered. From that period till the wars between Charles and the Parliament, the Mount was held by different persons under grants from the crown, but pending this struggle Sir Francis Bassett placed a garrison here on behalf of the king. For this and other services it was granted to the Bassett family in fee; but so much were they impoverished by their efforts during the war, and by compositions afterwards, that they were obliged to sell it about the year 1660, to Sir John St. Aubyn, in whose descendants it now remains.

Seven John St. Aubyns in succession possessed the Mount, and each having "proved himself desirous of supporting, of maintaining, and of beautifying one of the most extraordinary spots in the whole world," it *now* attracts almost, if not as many visitors as there were pilgrims during the times gone by.

Having given a slight sketch of its history, a few words may be added as to the appearance of this interesting site. The present building is of various dates; some

portions are said to be as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor,* others of modern times; but as a whole, general harmony prevails, and the effect is very striking. The most interesting portions within are the guard room, refectory or Chevy Chase room, and the chapel. The refectory remains in nearly the same condition as when used by the monks; the only material alteration being the addition of a splendidly carved roof of English oak. It is truly a noble room, and is moreover remarkable for the ornamented frieze which runs round it. This represents various hunting scenes, and thence the appellation "the Chevy Chase room." The chapel is of good proportions and neatly fitted up, it also contains a fine-toned organ; the Church service was usually given here on the Sabbath during the residence of the last proprietor. From the tower of this chapel are remarkably fine views both inland and seaward. One of the pinnacles is the famous St. Michael's Chair; whoever sits therein before marriage, rules either wife or husband, as the case may be. Of this there can hardly exist a doubt, for strong must be the nerves of the person who attempts such a perilous adventure, and yet some one or other is frequently performing the feat.

Enough has been said, to show that St. Michael's Mount has a claim on the historian, from the circumstances connected with it in former times; that it attracts the mere tourist, from the singularity and beauty of its situation, and the antiquarian by the remains of bye-gone ages; but there is still another point from which to view it; that is, its geological position. Granite hills protrude themselves at intervals from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, throughout Cornwall, even to the Scilly Islands. St. Michael's Mount is one of those hills, rising up clear and well defined above the surrounding country. But it is not entirely granite, for its base is of killas, a slate formation, and hence its great interest to the geologist, the junction of these rocks. This junction may be clearly seen on the south-eastern and north-western sides. On the south-eastern portion the two rocks are most curiously intermixed, the slate being traversed in all directions by veins of granite, and the granite in its turns enclosing masses of slate; at other times they are so passed one into the other, that you can scarcely tell where granite terminates or slate commences. On the north west the junction is much less confused, each rock showing its own distinct character. The granite veins at the point of junction abound with various minerals, amongst others crystalized oxide of tin, beryl, phosphate of lime or apatite, fluor

spar, tungsted of iron, topaz and mica. In fact the Mount forms within a small space, as large a field for geological inquiry as may be well conceived.

THE GRANGE, Devonshire, about six miles from Honiton, the seat of Edward Simcoe Drewe, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. The House was begun in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and completed in the commencement of James the First's reign, by Sir Thomas Drewe, who was knighted at the latter monarch's coronation. He was the son of Edward Drewe, Esq., of Killerton, Serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth, who purchased the estates in Broadhembury from the grandson of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, upon whom they had been conferred at the dissolution of monasteries. They had formed a part of the property belonging to the Abbey of Dunkeswell, which had its *grange* here.

The ancient and knightly family of Drewe, originally of Drewescliffe, co. Devon, descends in a direct line from Droge or Dru, a noble Norman (son of Walter de Ponz and brother of Richard, ancestor of the Cliffords), who accompanied his kinsman William the Conqueror to England. The senior line is now represented by EDWARD SIMCOE DREWE, Esq., of the Grange; and the chief derivative branches are seated in Ireland, viz., the DREWS of MEANUS, co. Kerry; STRAND HOUSE, Youghal, co. Cork; and of DREWSBORO', co. Clare.

Sir William Pole records the possession of lands by the Drewes at Drewes Teign-ton so early as the reign of Henry II. Afterwards, in the reign of Edward IV. they possessed lands at Modbury. At a yet later period they removed to Sharpham, upon the river Dart, and thence, as we have before seen them, removed to Killerton, which was the principal abode of the learned serjeant already mentioned.

The mansion of the Grange is built in the shape of a Roman I, with a quadrangle at the upper, or northern end, and is situated in a fertile plain at the base of the lofty Blackdown Hills, which here terminate in Hembury Fort, a place remarkable as having been the site of a Roman encampment, whereof the triple *vallum* still continues perfect. So many alterations have been made from time to time in the House, that little remains of its ancient character, beyond the gables, and the multitude of tall chimneys wherewith it is crowned, and the stone transomed windows in the quadrangle. Its present west front has been formed by filling up the hall court on that side. The offices are about the quadrangle. A venerable avenue of silver firs of enormous size, perhaps the largest in England, adds much to the beauty of the Grange.

* Davies Gilbert's History of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 214.

The principal ornament of the mansion is the old Oak Drawing-room, which is thirty-two feet long, and, in other respects, of proportionable dimensions. The style of its decoration, if not absolutely unique, is still one of the finest specimens of the kind, if, indeed, there is another to be found throughout the kingdom. The western end is the most elaborate in its ornaments. The entrance is in the centre of it, between two rich canopied recesses, that are flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature crowned with pinnacles, obelisks, statues, and winged horses, the latter of which appear to have been an armorial ensign. The bases of the columns rest upon a plinth, perforated by niches, whereon stand horses rampant, bearing shields. The centre of each recess is occupied by a small door, on the panels of which are carved the signs of the zodiac; six upon each portal. The story of Romulus and Remus, with the city of Rome in the background, is represented in the arch over the door. In the recess upon the left is the contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, the disappointed Ajax throwing himself upon his own sword, in the recess on the right hand.

The eight panels of the entrance door represent stories from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; these carvings are in fine preservation.

Upon the projecting cornice over the door stand four heroic figures, holding spears and shields.

The walls are panelled with oak. Pilasters support a narrow frieze, representing subjects from the heathen mythology. Above the cornice is an arcade, supported by small Ionic columns running entirely round the room, and having under each arch a shield.

The face of each pilaster is finely carved with armorial bearings of different families with whom the Drewes have intermarried, with foliage, fruit, flowers, animals, and grotesque figures. Upon one is an imperial crown, over a fleur-de-lys, with the letters J. R.—James Rex.

The panels of the window recesses are decorated with a series of figures in alto-relievo, representing heathen deities, and various other fabulous beings. Over the fire-place are the royal arms and supporters of James the First, which are placed under a canopy, resting upon two female caryatides, in the costume of the period, but appearing from their emblems to be intended for Ceres and Flora.

A frieze also surrounds the room, at the base of the pilasters, illustrative of the mythology of the ancients.

The ceiling is very richly ornamented, in corresponding taste with the parts already described, and has three carved pendants for chandeliers.

There is a small apartment opening into this noble room, which is precisely of the same character.

ASTON, near Oswestry, Shropshire, the seat of Edward Harvey Lloyd, Esq., son and heir of William Lloyd, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county, and also sheriff in 1810, by Louisa, his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. of Rolls Park, Essex. The Lloyds of Aston are descended from the royal house of Powys, through the immediate progenitor, Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaeth, son of Madoc, last prince of Powys. The family has been seated here from a very early period.

The present mansion was built in, or near, 1790 by the Rev. John Robert Lloyd. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, and stands in the midst of finely timbered grounds, with many picturesque views, in the neighbourhood.

EASTER HILL, in the county of Lanark, the seat of Robert Findlay, Esq., a deputy lieutenant for that county.

This mansion stands upon the north bank of the Clyde, about four miles higher up that river than the city of Glasgow. It is a moderate sized building, of comparatively modern date, surrounded by a park of about forty acres, and has been the residence of the family for the last seventy years. No particular traditions appear to be connected with this locality.

The grounds are well-timbered, and many of the trees are remarkably fine; being upwards of a century old.

Mr. Findlay also possesses

BOTURICH CASTLE, in the county of Dumbarton, a modern building erected upon part of the ruin of the ancient castle that bore the same name. It occupies a picturesque eminence about half a mile from the western bank of Lochlomond, and nearly two miles above the confluence of that water with the River Leven.

The castle, which is surrounded by aged coppice woods and recent plantations of considerable extent, was the fortalice of the barony of Haldane, and, by tradition, was one of the strongholds of the ancient Earls of Lennox. The last of these earls fell a victim, with his sons, and his son-in-law the Duke of Albany, to the retributive justice of King James the First of Scotland, for their supposed collusion against him, when for twenty years he was detained a prisoner in England.

This estate devolved to the present owner by the lamented death of his eldest son, a short time since. The latter had acquired it upon the decease of his grandfather, the late





J Henderson, del^t

LYND BURN, ACCRINGTON, CO. LANCASTER.
THE SEAT OF F STEINER ESQ

Stannard & Dixon, lith. 7 Poland St

Mr. Buchanan of Ardoeh, by whom this ancient edifice was repaired about twenty-five years ago, from the designs of Mr. Lugar.

It appears, from the records of the family of Buchanan of Drumhead, which terminated in the direct line, upon the death of Mr. Findlay's grandfather, that their ancestor, William Buchanan of Boturich, married in 1530, the heiress of Drumhead, who was of the family of Macaulay of Ardincaple; it also seems, from the same authority, that at a subsequent period, the Drumhead family exchanged Boturich Castle with Haldane of Gleneagles for the estate of Blairhoish.

SHERIFF HUTTON PARK, Yorkshire, the seat of Leonard Thompson, Esq.

Sheriff Hutton Castle, the splendid edifice that preceded the present Hall, was built by Bertram Bulmer and Ralph Nevil: in it Elizabeth of York and Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, "lingered in captivity, till Bosworth's fatal field exalted one to a throne and the other to a block."*

The founder of the castle, A.D. 1140, was Bertram de Bulmer, who long held the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire, and thence gave the prefix name to the place. From the Bulmers, Sheriff Hutton passed by marriage to the illustrious Nevils, and was the residence of the king-maker, Richard, Earl of Warwick. At a period not long after, the gallant Earl of Surrey, the hero of Flodden, had a grant of the castle of Sheriff Hutton for life; and, on his death in 1524, it became the residence of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, illegitimate son of Henry VIII. by the beautiful Lady Tailboys.

In the reign of James I., the park, formerly connected with the castle, was granted to Sir Arthur Ingram, Kt., and this Sir Arthur built the Hall possessed by the family of the Ingrams. It is said that King James, during one of his progresses, was entertained here by Sir Arthur, and passed the night in the mansion, then newly erected by the hospitable knight. In the reign of Charles II., the Ingram of that day sold the property to the Thompsons, a branch of the ancient stock of Thompson of Kilham, in which family it still remains.

The House is of brick, and originally had projecting wings, which were pulled down soon after it had been purchased by Mr. Thompson, and the windows with their stone mullions were altered into Dutch sashes. A new wing with a bay window was added in 1841 by the late George Lowther Thompson, Esq.

The gardens retain much of their original

character. The park—a portion of the Forest of Galtres—is full of picturesque trees, "decayed and decaying oaks, most of them headed."

DENCOMBE, in the parish of Slaugham, Sussex, the seat of John Manship Norman, Esq., M.A., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county in which he resides, and also for many years Chairman of the Cuckfield Union.

Dencombe was originally a manor-farm, and formed part of the large estate of Sir John Covert of Slaugham Old Park. It is situated on the south-east edge of the parish of the same name, the principal part of which is in the district called the Rape of Lewes.

Dencombe was built by the present proprietor, the foundation having been laid on the 18th of June, 1844, and the house occupied in the Christmas of 1846. It is an Elizabethan structure of blueishgrey magnesian limestone, and stands upon a sheltered elevation, close below a group of fine old trees, called the High Beeches. This height declines to the south, and commands a beautiful prospect between two hills, overlooking the secondary ridge which separates it from the South Downs. Few more picturesque situations can be found in the whole county.

BECCA HALL, Tadcaster, co. York, the seat of Wm. Thomas Markham, Esq., was formerly spelt "Beckhaigh" from the high ground on which it stands, overlooking the "Beck" or little river Coek. Below is a commodious stone mansion, though of no architectural pretensions, built or rather enlarged by William Markham, Esq., grandfather of the present possessor, and eldest son of William Markham, Archbishop of York, in the latter part of the last century. The House situated on a gentle rise, deeply embosomed in woods, contains a valuable library, formed by the Archbishop, and also a fine collection of paintings by the old masters. Much interest is added to the immediate grounds and neighbourhood, and furnishes a field of inquiry to the antiquary, from a strongly marked line of fortification that extends for some miles along the banks below, and appears to have been a very strong defence to this part of the country, in by-gone times. Nothing certain is known about these ancient works; though they are called to this day by the country people, "camps of war."

HYNDBURN, co. Lancaster, the seat of F. Steiner, Esq., is pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Accrington. The scenery of this part of the county is very striking.

* GILL'S *Vallis Eboracensis*, a very able and interesting History of Easingwold and its neighbourhood.

COURTYRALA, in Glamorganshire, the beautiful seat of George Grey Rous, Esq., Captain in the Guards, situated on the Ala, was erected about sixty years ago by Robert Rous, Esq., who served as High Sheriff of Glamorganshire; but though it cannot lay claim to honours of antiquity, it must always interest from its lovely situation and locality. Some fancy too has been displayed in the building itself, which is remarkably handsome; and is completely surrounded by a veranda, which gives it a rural and highly picturesque appearance.

Few families in the empire can trace by undeniable evidence, a lineage of higher antiquity than that of Rous. From Radulphus le Rufus, a Norman knight in the train of the Conqueror, to the present representative George Grey Rous, Esq., of Courtyrala, the line of descent is clear and unbroken. In the wars of the Plantagenets the Rous's took a leading part; under the Tudors and Stuarts, they sat in the House of Commons for the County and Boroughs of Cornwall, and during the rule of Oliver Cromwell, Francis Rous was Speaker of the Short Parliament, and afterwards one of Cromwell's Lords. In later times the immediate ancestors of the present Captain Rous were seated at Piercefield in Monmouthshire, and Moor Park, Herts.

WIGGINTON LODGE, Tamworth, the seat of Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., M.D., was built by Dr. John Clarke, in 1810. The situation is very pleasing, and the view from the mansion embraces the castle and church of Tamworth, Hopwas Wood, &c.

ARDEN, the residence of Benjamin Hargreaves, Esq., situate near the village of Accrington, parish of Whalley, Lancashire, was built in the year 1845. The architecture is in the Tudor style; the scenery around picturesque and undulated; and the place appropriately named from the two Saxon words *ard* and *den*, signifying hill and wood. This name has been peculiar to the counties of Lancaster and Warwick since the time the Romans possessed that part of England.

The village or town of Accrington, near which Arden is situate, was formerly called Alkrington. It was here that William the Conqueror placed an army to guard the pass betwixt Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was also a grange to Kirkstall Abbey, but having been burnt down, traces only are found in the names bequeathed to some localities, such as Grange, Black Abbey, Abbey Street, and Priest Keys. The high hill of Hambledown, which is only a few feet lower than its neighbour Pendle Hill, rises gradually from the east side of the village, forming a striking background to the south-east

of Arden, and commands a most varied and extensive prospect. It was formerly covered with a large forest of oaks, amongst which it was the custom to hunt the wild boar. Traces of this forest can now be discovered in the peat which covers some parts of the hill, the trunks and branches of trees being found inside, but in a transformed state, the wood being turned into soft peat, and showing its annular rings most distinctly. The country possesses many interesting curiosities, amongst which may be named the fine specimen of Roman road, at the distance of two miles, near the foot of Hapton Scouts, a name evidently taken from military manœuvres, and probably connected with the times of the Romans or the Conqueror.

HAMPTON COURT, Herefordshire, about four miles from Leominster, and nine from the city of Hereford, the seat of John Arkwright, Esq. In the reign of Henry IV. this estate belonged to his favourite, Sir Thomas Lenthall, who, says Leland, "being a gallant fellow, either a daughter, or very near kinswoman, of the king's, fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him, whereupon, after, he fell into estimation, and had given to him one thousand by the year, for the maintenance of him and his wife, and their heirs, among which landes he had Ludlow for one park. This Lenthall was victorious at the battle of Agincourt, and took many prisoners there, by which prey he beganne the new buildings of Hampton Court, and brought from an hill a springe of water, and made a little pool within the top of his house."

We next find this estate possessed by the Cornwalls, Barons of Burford, who sold it to "the famous family of Coningsby." The first of this name that was seated there was Thomas, son of Sir Humphrey Coningsby, Knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, in the reign of Henry VIII. At a later period another Thomas Coningsby was greatly instrumental in the revolution achieved by King William, and was present at the battle of the Boyne, being so close to the monarch that when a bullet grazed the shoulder of the latter he immediately applied his handkerchief to the wound. Throughout the whole campaign he attended William, and for his services was eventually rewarded both with wealth and honours. After having continued for several descents in this family, the estate at length devolved, in default of heirs male, to Lady Frances Coningsby, who married Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, so famous in his own day as a man of wit and pleasure. The youngest of their daughters, coheirresses, married the fourth Earl of Essex, whose son, eventually becoming possessed of the estate, disposed of it to Richard



John Hay, fecit, del.

ARJEN, ACCRINGTON, CO. LANCASTER,
THE SEAT OF HARGREAVES ESQ

Stanward & Dixon, lith 7, Poland St



Arkwright, Esq., and from him it has come to his son, the present owner.

The first stone of this magnificent mansion is recorded to have been laid by the hand of King Henry IV., as a mark of royal favour to the owner of the estate, Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knight, and master of the wardrobe to his majesty. There is, however, a tradition, as we have already mentioned, that this noble pile was completed from the spoils won by Sir Rowland at the battle of Agincourt, in which he played so prominent a part. The principal entrance is in the centre of the immediate northern front, through a massive square tower deeply embattled and machicolated on both its faces. At either end is a smaller tower, with parapets, and, like that in the centre, of great apparent strength. On the east end is the chapel, united to the building, having a roof of open timber work, with many carved ornaments peculiar to the pointed style, and several grotesque figures. The entire building consists of four sides, around a large quadrangular court.

But if the House itself has so much in its appearance to interest the spectator, the grounds, both in extent and beauty, are well worthy of such a building. The park and pleasure-grounds were, at one time, not less than eight miles in circumference; through them meanders the Humber, a stream rising

in the hills about Lockley Heath, and joining the River Lugg, below the mansion. In one part of the park this rivulet pours down a mass of rugged stones, and forms a very picturesque cascade, although the fall is not considerable. On the north-east a wooded eminence screens the house from the winds, while it adds not a little to the general beauty of the landscape.

HOLYBOURN LODGE, Hants, the seat of Robert Cole, Esq., F L.S., an acting magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county, is situated about a mile from the town of Alton. The property acquired by Mr. Cole in 1826, has been since increased by several purchases, and the House greatly improved and enlarged; much good taste being displayed in its arrangement. There is a small but well-selected library, as well as a collection of paintings in the drawing-room.

A trout stream, a tributary of the River Way, rises near the village church, and passes through the grounds diversified by cascades, and crossed by a small bridge at one end of the lawn; the whole producing an extremely pleasing effect.

Mr. Cole of Holybourn is a descendant of the very ancient family of Cole of Shrewsbury, which can be traced back in that town, to the time of King Stephen.





Augustus Butler, del & lith

NONSUCH PARK, CO. SURREY,
THE SEAT OF W. F. G. FARMER ESQ

Stearns & Dixon, lith. 7, Poland St

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A
VISITATION OF ARMS.

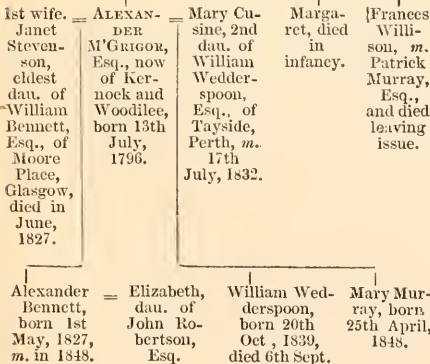
VOL. II.

VISITATION OF ARMS.

M'GRIGOR, of Kernock, co. Stirling, as borne by ALEXANDER M'GRIGOR, Esq., of Kernock, co. Stirling, and Woodilce, co. Dunbarton, a magistrate, and one of the General Commissioners of Income Tax for the county of Lanark, and a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow.

Alexander M'Grigor, Esq., of Kernock, co. Stirling, a magistrate for the co. Lanark, and a much esteemed and eminent solicitor in Glasgow, died in 1839.

Fanny, youngest dau. of John Willison, Esq., of Port Glasgow, lineally descended from the Andersons of Dowhill, a family for a long period of high standing and influence in Glasgow.



Arms. Arg. out of a mount, an oak tree ppr., and sword in bend, az., ensigned with an antique crown.

Crest. A lion's head erased and crowned with an antique crown. ppr.

Motto. E'en do and spare not.

GRAZEBROOK, of Audnam, &c., co. Stafford. The representation of this ancient family, lineally descended from the lords of Gersbroc (of Doomsday Book), on the death of the late Thomas Worrall Smith Graze-

brook, Esq., of Dallicott House, co. Salop, and Stourton, &c. &c., co. Stafford, devolved on his cousin, the present Michael Grazebrook, Esq., of Audnam, co. Stafford, a magistrate for the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry.*)

Arms. Arg., an eagle displayed gu. armed or.; on a chief sa., three bezants each charged with a fleur-de-lis az.; quartering GREYSBROKE (ancient), WORRALL, &c. &c.

Crest. A bear's head enraged or., muzzled sa., and charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis fessways, az. There is a legend attached to this crest that one of the Lords of Geresbrok, whose soubriquet was "the Angry Bear," on seeing King John insulted, struck the man dead with his gauntletted hand; whereupon the king, pleased with his loyalty, although disapproving of such a deed in his presence, called out to muzzle the bear; and his descendants have ever since borne a muzzle on the original angry bear.

Motto. Nec sinit esse feros.

AUSTIN, of Doddington Grove, co. Surrey, as borne by ALFRED AUSTIN, Esq., of the Ordnance Department, Pall Mall, fifth son of John Drewitt Austin, Esq., also of the Ordnance, descended from a family long seated at Westbury, in the county of Wilts, branches of which still reside in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. arg., between three ducal crowns or., as many crosses patée of the field.

Crest. A ducal coronet or. thereon a pascal lamb, pr.

Motto. Crux nostra corona.

LLOYD, of Palè, co. Merioneth, derived paternally from Hedd Molwynog, Lord of Uwch Aled, a chief of Denbighland, founder of the ninth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys. His descendant, Ievan Lloyd, son of Jeffrey Lloyd, a distinguished bard, of Dyffryn Erethlyn, in Eglwys Fach, co Denbigh, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Maurice Lloyd, of Palè, son of John Lloyd, of Palè, derived from Gryffith ap

Rhys, of Crogan and Branas, younger son of Rhys ap Jevan, fourth Baron of Kymmeryn-Edeirnion, and was direct ancestor of the present Rev. DAVID MORRIS LLOYD, of Palè, a magistrate for co. Merioneth, eldest son and heir of Maurice Lloyd, Esq., of Palè, and Jane, his wife, daughter of David Morris, Esq., of Ty-ucha, Ciltalgarth, co. Merioneth. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Those of HEDD MOLWYNOG, viz.: Sa, a stag trippant arg. attired or. Quartering:

I. Arg. a lion ramp. sa., armed and langued gu. ("The black lion of Powys") for the Barons of Kymmer, Crogen, and Branas.

II. Az. a wolf passant, ppr., for Celin ap y Blaid Rhudd, Lord of Gest.

III. Or. a lion ramp. gu. for Madoc ap Gwenwynwyn.

IV. Arg. three boars' heads, couped sa., langued gu., tusked or. for Cadwgn, son of Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys.

V. Gu. a lion ramp. regardant or., for Elystan Glodrydd.

VI. Per bend sinister erm. and ermines, a lion ramp. or., for Tudor Trevor.

VII. Arg. a lion ramp. sa., armed and langued gu., for the Barony of Crogen.

VIII. Or. a lion ramp. az., for Howel ap Meuric, Lord of Nannau.

Crests. A lion ramp. sa., armed and langued gu., for the Barons of Kymmer, Crogen, and Branas. A stag arg., for Hedd Molwynog.

LEDSAM, as borne by JOSEPH FREDERICK LEDSAM, Esq., of Northfield, co. Worcester, a magistrate for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1848, descended from an ancient family originally settled in Cheshire, and subsequently in Flintshire.

Arms. Quarterly, sa. and arg., four leopards' faces counterchanged.

Crest. A Cornish chough, ppr.

Motto. Fae et spera.

HASELFOOT, of Essex, originally of Yorkshire, as borne by CHARLES HASELFOOT, Esq., of Boreham Manor, co. Essex, brother of the late Robert Cleere Haselfoot, Esq., of that place, and son of Robert Haselfoot, Esq., of Boreham.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Az., four lozenges conjoined in cross, arg. 2nd and 3rd, Gu., on a fess engrailed between three roundels, two and one, each charged with a peacock's head and neck erased, as many mascles.

Crest. A demi-peacock, with wings expanded, holding in the beak a snake, all ppr.

WALKER, of Hendregadredd, co. Carnarvon. Major ISAAC WALKER, of Hendregadredd, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1850-1, is son and heir of the late Rev. William Walker, of Wisbeach St. Peter's, co. Cambridge, and Cratfield Priory, co. Suffolk, a magistrate for the Isle of Ely, and descends from William Walker (of the family of Sir Edward Walker, Knt., Garter King of Arms), who fought under the royal banner at the Battle of Edge Hill, was severely wounded, and had two horses killed under him. He was born in 1613, and died in 1736, at the great age of 123. The present

Major Walker, of Hendregadredd, entered the army at an early period of life, and was present in the 88th foot at the unfortunate attack on Buenos Ayres, in 1807. He subsequently served with the same regiment during the greater part of the Peninsular War, and also on the general staff at the defence of Cadiz, in 1810. He went afterwards to Canada, and participated in the last American War. Major Walker has the Peninsular and War medals and clasps. Through his mother he derives descent from the families of Searle of Cornwall, Clarke of Wisbeach, Myddleton of Denbighshire, and Clifford of Herefordshire.

John Myddleton, Esq., of Cratfield Priory, Suffolk, born at, or near, Denbigh, about 1660, a descendant of the ancient house of Myddleton, of Denbighshire, and a near relative of Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River to London, died about 1735, and was buried at Wisbeach.

Miss Clifford descended from a junior branch of the Cliffords, of Clifford Castle, county of Hereford.

Frances Middleton, only dau. and eventual heiress, died at Wisbeach, 3rd January, 1783.

Robert Clarke, Esq., of Wisbeach, the possessor of considerable estates in Cambridge-shire, Norfolk, and other counties.

Frances Clarke, dau. and eventual heiress, born in 1727, died 3rd October, 1786.

The Rev. John Searle (of a Cornish family), of Buckden, Hunts, incumbent of Upwell.

Admiral John Clarke Searle, a 1781, d. 7th November, 1831. most gallant and highly distinguished naval commander, died *s.p.*

The Rev. William Walker, of Wisbeach, St. Peter's, co. Cambridge, and Cratfield Priory, co. Suffolk, Vicar of Terrington St. Clement's, and St. John's, a magistrate for the Isle of Ely.

Major Isaac Walker, of Hendregadredd, m. in 1813.

Louisa, dau. and coheir of John Kelk, Esq., of Lincolnshire.

Other issue.

Isaac John Walker, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Louisa Mary.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, for WALKER: Arg. a chev. between three crescents. sa.; 2nd, for SEARLE, arg. a chev. between three doves, ppr.; 3rd, for CLARKE, or. on a bend engr., az., a mullet, arg.; 4th, for MYDDLETON, arg. on a bend vert. three wolves' heads, erased, of the field; on an escutcheon of pretence, for KELK, arg. three escallops gu.

Crest. A dragon's head vert., issuing out of flames ppr., and crowned or.

WINFIELD, or Wynfield, as now borne by ROBERT WALKER WINFIELD, Esq., of the Hawthorns, Edgbaston, co. Warwick.

Arms. QUARTERLY:—

- I. Vert on a bend arg. three crosses patonce sable, for WINFIELD.
 - II. Arg. on a fess sable between three fleurs-de-lis, gu. three bezants, for THWAITS.
 - III. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. on a chief vert three pheons or., for CROMPTON. 2nd, az. a fess or., between three talbots' heads erased or., for BURTON. 3rd, az. a fess indented or., between three eagles displayed arg., for WALTER.
 - IV. Gu. on a cross arg. five mullets pierced sable.
- On an Escutcheon of Pretence sable three falcons rising arg. armed or., for FAWKENER.
- Crest.* On a wreath vert and arg. a lion's head erased gu., armed or.
- Motto.* Aut vincere aut mori.

Blaauw, of Beechland, co. Sussex. WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq., of Beechland, M.A., F.S.A., a Magistrate for the County, only son of William Blaauw, Esq., who died in 1808 (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*), bears an Escutcheon of Pretence in right of his wife, Margaret Emily, dau. and co-heir of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart. (See Burke's *Royal Families*.)

Arms. Az. a human foot couped arg., on a canton or. an anchor gu.

An Escutcheon of Pretence, quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a human leg couped sa., gartered or. for GILMAN. 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chevron between three mullets sa., for BLACK.

Crest. A demi-lion arg.

Motto. Festina lente.

MEDHURST, of Kippax Hall, co. York. The present FRANCIS HASTINGS MEDHURST, of Kippax Hall, co. York, Esq., is the senior male representative of the family of Medhurst, as well as heir general of the ancient house of Wheler of Otterden Place, in the county of Kent. He derives also through the noble lines of Hastings, Stanley, Clifford and Brandon, from Henry VII., King of England, and through the Poles from George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, K.G., brother of King Edward IV.

The Rev. Granville Wheler, of Otterden Place, Kent, whose marriage with the Lady Catherine Maria Hastings, fourth daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, brought to their descendants these splendid royal descents, was son of the Rev. Sir George Wheler, Knt., D.D. of Charing and Odiham (who was born at Breda in 1650, when his parents were in exile for their loyalty), by Grace, his wife, dau. of Sir Thomas Higgons, of Grewel, Hants, and grand-dau. maternally of the famed Cavalier commander Sir Bevil Granville. Through the Granvilles the Wheelers obtained another descent from royalty, Sir Richard Granville, Knight of Stow, a gallant admiral of the time of Elizabeth, slain in action, A.D. 1591, having married Anne, dau. and co-heir of Sir John St. Leger, of Annery, in Devon, descended through the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, from Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. of King Edward I.

The Rev. Granville Wheler, of Otterden Place, *d.* in 1770 (then Rector of Leak, and Prebendary of Southwell), having had issue by the Lady Catherine Maria Hastings, his wife, two sons, Theophilus and Granville, whose issue is extinct, and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, co. York, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant, and had an only son, Granville Wm. Wheler Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, who became, at the decease of his cousin Granville Hastings Wheler in 1827, heir and representative of the ancient family of Wheler of Otterden Place; his eldest son, William Granville Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, major in the army, was father, by Fortunata Paulina Scraphina Catherina Pappalardo, his wife, a Sicilian lady of ancient Syracenic descent, of the present FRANCIS HASTINGS MEDHURST, Esq., of Kippax Hall.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Pale of six gu. and arg. on a canton or, a martlet gu., for MEDHURST. 2nd and 3rd, Vert, on a fesse or. three lions ramp. of the first, for WHELER.

An Escutcheon of Pretence is borne by the present Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., in right of his wife, Mary Anne, only surviving child of Charles Osborn Bushnan, Esq., viz.:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chev. pean, between three hollen branches fructed prr., for BUSHNAN. 2nd, Vert, three hillocks arg., for HILLS. 3rd, sa. a lion ramp. per fesse, arg. and ermine, for LLOYD, of Cynfell.

Crest. A martlet, charged with a fleur-de-lis, holding in its beak an acorn and oak leaf.

Motto. Adversa virtute repello.

REED, of Troughend, Heathpool, and Hoppen, co. Northumberland, an ancient clan in Redesdale. In the notes to *Rokeby*, Sir Walter Scott refers to the traditional story of Percy Rede of Troughend, who was treacherously slain by the Halls of Girsonton field, and he goes on to say that "these Redes of Troughend were a very ancient family, as may be conjectured from their deriving their surname from the river on which they had their mansion. An epitaph on one of their tombs affirms that the family held their lands of Troughend, which are situated on the Reed, nearly opposite to Otterburn, for the incredible space of nine hundred years." So early as 1400 Thomas Reed, of Redysdale, occurs in the County Records, and in 1429 his name appears in the Jury about Elsdon Church. In 1440 Sir Humphrey Lisle, Knt., gave to William Reed, of Troughend, the hamlet called Bromhope in Redesdale in exchange for lands in Buteland and Redesmouth. In 1542 the Reeds of Troughend were reckoned the second clan of the dale in power and reputation, and not long after, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Reed "of the land of Troughend," is styled "chief of his name." He appears to have kept up the celebrity of his house by adhering to the habits and cultivating the martial spirit for which the

Thanes of Redesdale had been immemorably distinguished. He was a man of considerable property, and a Commissioner of Inclosures in the middle marches. His descendant, Ellerrington Reed, Esq., of Troughend, built the present mansion in 1758, which, with the estate, was sold in 1764 by his son, Ellerrington Reed, Esq., to a gentleman of his name but not of his family, viz., Christopher Reed, Esq., of Chipchase Castle. The present representative of the Reeds of Troughend is Ellerrington Reed, Esq., of Killcalm Kill, co. Sutherland, son of the late Gabriel Reed, Esq. A scion of the same ancient house was GEORGE REED, Esq.,* of Heathpool, co. Northumberland, living in 1743. By his will, which bears date in that year, he leaves a sum of money for the poor of the parish of Kirknewton,† and mentions his cousin Ilderton, of Ilderton. His children were—

GEORGE, of whose descendants we treat.

Lancelot, of Hoppen, Northumberland, who *d. s.p.* in 1784, when his estate devolved on his sister.

William, blown up by a gunpowder explosion at the taking of Guadaloupe.

Mary, of Hoppen, *d. unm.* in 1790. She devised Hoppen by will, dated 1789, to her nephew.

The eldest son,

GEORGE REED, Esq., of Hoppen, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Werge, Esq., of Horton Castle, Northumberland, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Milfield (see *Landed Gentry*, vol. ii., page 1554), and had issue,

I. THOMAS, his heir.

II. Lancelot, Captain H.E.I.C.S., *d. unm.* in 1836.

III. George, *d. unm.* in the West Indies.

IV. William, of Heathpool, Northumberland, *m.*, and has issue.

V. John, *d. unm.*

The eldest son,

THOMAS REED, Esq., of Hoppen, *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Belford, Northumberland, son of Thomas Bell, Esq., by Anne Davison, his wife, aunt of Major Davison, of Brankstone, and by her (who *d.* 31st Dec., 1845) had issue,

I. GEORGE, his heir.

II. Lancelot, *m.*, and has issue.

III. Leighton, First Lieutenant Royal Marines, *d.* in Jamaica in 1807.

IV. Robert Bell.

I. Elizabeth, *d.* young.

* A sister of this George Reed of Heathpool, *m.* Rodham, and had a dau., who *m.* John Erasmus Blackett, Esq., Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, brother of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and was mother of Sarah Blackett, wife of the celebrated Lord Collingwood.

† In Kirknewton Churchyard there is a tomb with a Latin inscription to Gabriel Reed of Heathpool, A.D. 1696; also one to Gilbert Reed, Esq., of Heathpool, who died in 1709, and a third to George Reed, Esq., of Heathpool, who died 10th December, 1743, aged fifty seven.

II. Anne.

III. Bell Christian.

IV. Elizabeth Mary.

The eldest son, the present

GEORGE REED, Esq., of Hoppen, co. Northumberland, sold his hereditary estate of Hoppen in 1819. He *m.* Mrs. Sarah Scatterd, of High Harrogate, dau. of Mr. Gath of Halifax, but by her (who *d.* in 1845) has no issue.

Arms. Or. on a chev. between three garbs gu., as many ears of reed arg.

Crest. A demi-griffin, or. holding an oak branch ppr.

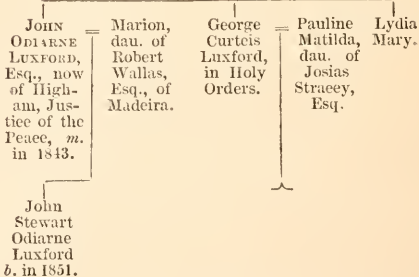
Motto. In Deo omnia.

LUXFORD, of Higham, co. Sussex, represented by JOHN ODIARNE LUXFORD, Esq., of that place, formerly an officer in the Royal Dragoons, and now a Justice of the Peace for Sussex, elder son and heir of the late John Luxford, Esq., of Higham.

The family of Luxford is of old standing in the co. of Sussex. In an account given of the nobility and gentry who contributed to the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588 as regards the co. Sussex, two Luxfords are mentioned, viz.:—Luxford of Westmeston, and Luxford of Hustperpoint, and from the former the Higham family is descended. The estates are in the parishes of Hailsham, Salehurst, Beckley, Icklesham, Guldeford, and Playden, co. Sussex, and in Stowe and Wittersham, co. Kent. The family hold the lay Rectory of Hailsham, in which church is their burying-place. They also hold the royalty of the Island of Oxney, co. Kent.

John Luxford, Esq., of Higham, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Sussex and Kent, *b.* 1756, *m.* 1802.

Catherine Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Curteis, Esq., of Rye.



Arms. Or. a pile az. three boars' heads coupé of the field.

Crest. A boar's head erased at the neck gu., holding in the mouth a spear or., headed of the first. *Another Crest:* A wolf rampt., supporting an arrow paleways, point downwards, or., feathered arg.

KENNARD: ROBERT WILLIAM KENNARD, Esq., of London, Theobald's Park, Herts, and of Falkirk, N.B., a Commissioner for the

Lieutenancy of the City of London, Justice of the Peace for Herts, and a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium (which latter honour was conferred upon him by King Leopold for services rendered to Belgium in 1847), had a confirmation from the Herald's College about seven or eight years ago, of the arms, &c.. borne by his ancestors, viz :—

Arms. Per chev. gu. and az. a chev. engrailed arg., between two keys in chief or., and a sword erect in base ppr., pomelled and hilted gold.

Crest. A cubit arm erect in armour ppr., holding a key and broken sword in saltire or.

Mr. Kennard, who served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1846-7, *m.* in 1823 Mary-Anne, sister of Alderman Challis, of London, M.P., and has issue seven sons and three daughters.

John Kennard = Mary Hewitt.

John Kennard, of Clapham, co. Surrey, and of the City of London, Banker, *b.* 30 Jan., 1775. *d.* 1 Dec., 1838. Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of William Peirse, of Windsor, *b.* 16 Sept., 1777, *m.* 3 June, 1797, *d.* 13 Sept., 1811.

Henry Hewitt Kennard, of the City of London, Banker, fourth son, *b.* 30 July, 1808.

The Rev. George Kennard, of Gayton, co. Northampton, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Specton, co. York, third son, *b.* 3 Jan., 1806, *d.* 11 Dec., 1847; *m.* 26 Sept., 1839, Mary Jeanette, only dau. of Jno. Jackson, of Lancaster, and left issue, Mary Genevieve, Constance Hammond, and Elizabeth Preston.

Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau., *m.* 25 May, 1841, John, son of Adam Corrie, of Wellingboro', co. Northampton.

Ellen, second dau., *m.* 15 March, 1833, George Simpson, of Clapham, co. Surrey, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister.

Harriet Anne.

Stephen Ponder Kennard, of Clapham, co. Surrey, fifth son, *b.* 24 Jan., 1810, *m.* 13 June, 1839, Emma Sarah, dau. of William Steinmetz, of Horemton, co. Middlesex, and has Henry Steinmetz Kennard, *b.* 15 Feb. 1843, and other issue.

John Peirse Kennard, of Walthamstow, co. Essex, and of the City of London, Banker, eldest son and heir, *b.* 25 Oct., 1798.

Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir John Chapman, of Windsor, co. Berks, Kent., *b.* 15 March, 1802, *m.* 8 Jan., 1828.

Robert William Kennard, of Theobalds, co. Herts, and of London, Merchant, 2nd son, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1846-7, *b.* 18 Jan., 1800.

Mary Anne, second but eldest surviving dau. of Thomas Challis, of Islington, co. Middlesex, *b.* 15 Nov., 1804, *m.* 22 May, 1823.

Robert Bruce Kennard, Clk., *b.* 8 May, 1821. Thomas William Kennard, second son, *b.* 29 Aug., 1825.

Howard Kennard, third son, *b.* 29 Nov., 1829. Arthur Challis Kennard, fourth son, *b.* 17 June, 1831.

Henry Martyn Kennard, fifth son, *b.* 17 Feb., 1833. Mary Jane, eldest dau.

Charlotte Anne, second dau. John Kennard, sixth son, *b.* 13 April, 1836.

Ellen, third dau. Edward Kennard, seventh son, *b.* 22 April, 1842.

Colridge John Kennard, eldest son, *b.* 6 Oct., 1828.

Marion

Julia.

Sophia Hagar.

Adam Steinmetz, second son, *b.* 2 June, 1833.

Edmund Hegan, third son, *b.* 14 Oct., 1834.

Elizabeth Louisa.

Charles Henry, fourth son, *b.* 14 Oct., 1840.

MEEKINS, originally seated in Cheshire, derived from the great Norman family, De Meschines, that acquired such vast tracts of land after the Conquest, and played so conspicuous a part in the History of England, as Earls Palatine of Chester. The name has been variously spelt, as Meschines, Meskins, Meykins, and Mekins.

JOHN MEEKINS, Esq., was the first member of this family who settled in the South of Ireland in the time of Charles II.; his son,

JOHN MEEKINS, Esq., *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Meade, Esq., and was succeeded by his grandson,

CAPT. S. MEEKINS, who had, with a dau. Elizabeth, an only son,

RICHARD MEEKINS, Esq., who *m.* Maria, only child and heir (by Miss Ouseley, his wife) of Thomas Mossom, Esq., of Grange Macombe, co. Kilkenny, Barrister-at-Law, son of Robert Mossom, D.D., Dean of Ossory from 1701 to 1747, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, grandson of Robert

Mossom, Esq., LL D., Master in Chancery in Ireland, and great grandson of Robert Mossom, D.D., Bishop of Londonderry from 1666 to 1679, and Prebendary of Knaresboro' in the Cathedral of York (see p. 64). He *d.* in 1796 (his widow survived until 2 Feb., 1829), and was succeeded by his only son,

ROBERT MEEKINS, Esq., of Glasthule House, co. Dublin, Member of the Royal Dublin Society, and author of "A plan for the removal of pauperism in Ireland," *b.* 10th October, 1796; *m.* 11th November, 1820, Elizabeth, daughter, and finally heiress of Capt. Christmas, of 14th Light Dragoons, son of William Christmas, Esq., M.P., by Elizabeth Ludlow, cousin to Peter, Earl of Ludlow, and niece to James, Earl of Courtown; and has issue.

1. ROBERT, B.A., *b.* 27th Nov., 1825.
2. Thomas-Christmas-Mossom, B.A., *b.* 9th March, 1828, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.
3. Reuben-William, *b.* 5th June, 1832, of Trinity College, Dublin.
4. Elizabeth, *m.* 17th Jan., 1844, Rev. Thomas Greer, of Mount Macgregor, co. Down, and has issue, three sons and two daughters.
5. Maria.
6. Emma-Victoria.
7. Anna-Louisa.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st. or. three bars gu., for MEEKINS' 2nd, or. a fesse humetée gu., between two lions passant sable, for Mossom. 3rd, barry of six arg. and gu., six martlets or., three, two and one, for ELAND. 4th, or. a lion rampant, with two heads az., for MASON.

Crests. 1st, on a wreath a demi-lion rampant gu. holding between the paws a mullet arg. 2nd, a griffin's head coupé or., between two wings erect gu.

Motto. Originaire de Meschines.

EMERIS, originally from France, settled after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day at Southwood, co. Norfolk, and afterwards at Louth, co. Lincoln.

The Rev. John Emeris, — Ann Hobman, great niece, M.A., of Southwood and co-heiress of David Louth, Fellow of C.C.C., Atkinson, Esq., of Pauthorp Rectory of Tetford, &c. &c., Hall, near Louth. *m.* in 1768.

Ann = The Rev. Emeris.	The Rev. Marnaduke Alington, of Swinhope House. (See <i>Landed Gentry.</i>)	The Rev. John Emeris, B.D. of Louth, <i>m.</i> in 1814.	Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. J. Grantham, M.A.	Frances Emeris.
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The Rev. John Emeris, M.A., Univ. College, Oxford, of Southwood, Incumbent of St. James's, Gloucester	William Emeris, Esq., of Louth, M.A., Mag. College, Oxford, J.P. for county of Lincoln, <i>m.</i> 1850.	Robert = Isabella Barbara, only dau. of the Rev. R. Gordon, M.A., and grand-daughter of the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln.
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Arms. Sa. three bars or., in chief as many cinquefoils of the second. Quartering, gu. an eagle displayed with two heads ppr., on a chief arg. three mullets of the first. W. R. Emeris, Esq., Impales, in right of his wife, az. ou a chev. arg. between three boars' heads coupé or., as many crosses formée gu., for GORDON.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. a boar's head and neck sa., collared arg.

Motto. Emeritus.

FARMER: WILLIAM FRANCIS GAMUL FARMER, Esq., of Nonsuch Park, co. Surrey, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County in 1849, eldest son of the late William Meeke Farmer, Esq., and grandson of Samuel Farmer, Esq., many years M.P., for Huntingdon, who purchased the estate of Nonsuch Park, bears for

Arms. Arg. a fesse sa., between three lions' heads erased, gu.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet gold, a cock's head gu., crested and wattled or.

Motto. Hora e sempre. Samuel Farmer, Esq., for the late Joseph Easton Meeke, of Rotherhithe, Esq., and sister of the late William Meeke, Esq., of Beddington, co. Surrey.

William Meeke Farmer, — Frances, dau. of Michael Barstow, Esq., of a Yorkshire family. *d. s. p.* in Oct. 1836.

2. Arthur Augustus, settled in Canada, <i>m.</i> Louise, dau. of the Hon. Peter de Blaquiere, and has issue.	4. Thomas McLean, late Capt. in the Army.	1. Elizabeth Marie, <i>m.</i> to Chas. Wilshe, Esq., of Hitchen.	3. Everilda Frances, <i>m.</i> to Gustave Von Ascheberg, late Capt. Prussian Hussars.
3. George Almonde, an officer, issue.	5. Archibald Hamilton, settled in Canada, <i>m.</i> Augusta, dau. of the Hon. Peter de Blaquiere, and has issue.	2. Emilie Georgiana, <i>m.</i> to Hippolyte Von Klenze, Captain Bavarian Guards.	4. Mary Eugenie, <i>m.</i> Maximilian Baron Von Gumpenberg-Bayerbach, of the Bavarian Guards.
E.I.C.S., <i>d.</i> in India, 1837.	6. Reginald Onslow, R.A., <i>m.</i> Geraldine, dau. of Capt. Farrell, late R.A.		

1. William Francis Gamul — Matilda, dau. of Robert Farmer, Esq., of Nonsuch Park, co. Surrey, High Sheriff in 1849, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant.

1. William Robert Gamul, <i>b.</i> 12th July, 1838.	4. Charles Edward.	1. Matilda Frances.	3. Emilie Mary.
2. Thomas Allix, <i>b.</i> 14th Nov., 1839.	5. James Edmund Gamul.	2. Margaret Anna.	4. Catherine Augusta.
3. Thomas, Lancetot McLean.	6. Henry Lowth.		

KING-CHURCH, as granted 22nd Feb., 1849, and borne by HENRY JOHN KING-CHURCH, Esq., of Clive Lodge, Albany.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. on a fess engrailed az. between two greyhounds' heads, erased in chief sable, collared arg., and a lion ramp. in base of the third, gorged with a collar and chain reflexed over the back of the fourth, two crosses patée of the last, a canton az. for distinction, for CHURCH; 2nd and 3rd, erm., a lion ramp., between two piles sa., each charged with a cross patée or., and in base a like cross of the second for KING.

Crest. In front of two crosses crosslet fitchée, in saltire az., a greyhound's head erased as in the arms, collared and charged on the neck for distinction, with a bezant, for CHURCH; two crosses patée or. thereon a lion's jamb. erased sa., holding a cross bottony fitchée or., for KING.

Motto. Auxilium ab alto.

LESLIE, of Balquhain, Fetternear and Inch, all in co. Aberdeen, descended from a noble Hungarian, who came to Scotland with Queen Margaret, in 1067. His descendant Sir Andrew de Lesley, Knt., *m.* first about 1313, Mary Abernethy, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Alexander, Lord Abernethy of Abernethy, and from this marriage, the present Earl of Rothes descends. Sir Andrew *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Douglas, and by her had a son, George Leslie, who had from his father the Baronies of Syde, of Balquhain and other lands in Aberdeenshire, about 1340, which grants were confirmed by royal charter, and became founder of the Balquhain family; * of which the Leslies of Kin-craigie, Wardes, Glaslough, Tarbet, Wart-hill, Little Fola, Buchorn and Clisson in France, are derivative branches (see BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*, for full details).

John Edward, Count Leslie, 24th Baron of Balquhain, an officer in the Austrian Army, son of Ernest, Count Leslie, 23rd Baron of Balquhain, by Fanny his wife, daughter of Emanuel, Baron Stilfried, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and Knight of Malta, and grandson of John Leslie, 22nd Baron of Balquhain, *d. unm.* in 1844, and was succeeded by his uncle (the son of the 22nd baron) JAMES MICHAEL LESLIE, Esq., 25th Baron of Balquhain, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of co. Aberdeen, whose next brother and successor is the present Colonel Charles Leslie, 26th Baron of Balquhain, K.H., who served throughout the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and was severely wounded at Talavera. Colonel Leslie *m.* 1st, in 1826, Mary, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Holloway, by whom he has a son, Charles Stephen. He *m.* secondly, in 1836, the Right Hon. Lady Dorothy Eyre, daughter of Francis, 6th Earl of Newburgh.

Arms. Arg. on a fess az. three buckles or.

Crest. A demi-griffin erased ppr.

Supporter. Two griffins' ppr.

Motto. Grip fast.

* Several of the Barons of Balquhain, were Counts of the Roman Empire, and as such entitled to bear the count's coronet above the shield.

VOL. II.

COOKE, of Gorsefield and Pendlebury, in the parish of Eccles, co. Lancaster. The late Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Gorsefield, and of Pendlebury, a successful merchant and justice of the peace, youngest son and eventual heir of Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Pendlebury, descended from a very respectable family of yeomen, who resided at Pendlebury and Barton-upon-Irwell, in that parish, for many generations, *d.* in March, 1852, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present THOMAS COOKE, Esq., of Pendlebury.

Arms. As confirmed to the late Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Gorsefield, and his descendants, and to the other descendants of his father Thomas Cooke of Pendlebury. Arg. a fusil in bend, between two bendlets gu. on a chief az., as many garbs or.

Crest. A demi lion ramp., bendy of six or. and gu., holding in the dexter paw a bezant charged with an estoile sa.

Motto. Haud sine pulvere meta.

GOUGH, as borne by HUGH VISCOUNT GOUGH, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 87th Fusiliers; and duly registered in H.M. College of Arms.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. on a mount vert, a lion passant guardant or. supporting with its dexter paw the union flag ppr., and over the same in chief, the words China, India, in letters of gold. 2nd and 3rd, az. on a fess arg. between three boars' heads, couped or, a lion passant gu. (being his family arms) in the centre chief point pendant from a riband arg. frimbriated az. a representation of the Badge of the Spanish Order of Charles III. ppr., and on a chief a representation of the east wall of the fortress of Tarifa, with a breach between two turrets and on the dexter turret the British flag, flying also ppr.

Crests. In the centre on a wreath, a boar's head couped at the neck or. On the dexter side on a mural crown : rg. a lion passant guardant or. holding in the dexter paw, two flag staves in bend sinister ppr. the one bearing the union flag of Great Britain and Ireland, surmounting the other, the staff thereof broken with a triangular banner flowing therefrom, being intended to represent a Chinese flag having thereon the device of a dragon, in an escroll above the word "China;" on the sinister side on a wreath a dexter arm embowed in the uniform of the 87th Regiment, being gu. faced vert., the hand grasping the colour of the said regiment displayed, and a representation of a French eagle, reversed and depressed, the staff broken ppr., in an escroll above the word Barrosa.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a lion regardant or. gorged with an eastern crown gu. with chain reflexed over the back gold, the rim of the crown inscribed "Punjab" in letters also gold. On the sinister side, a dragon (intended to represent the device upon a Chinese flag, granted to Viscount Gough in the crest of Honorable Augmentation), or. gorged with a mural crown sable, inscribed with the word "China," and chained gold.

Mottos. Over the family crest, "Faugh-a-Bollagh," over the first crest "China," and over the third "Barrosa," under the arms "Goojerat."

HYSLOP, of Lochend, co. Kirkeudbright, as born by WILLIAM HYSLOP, Esq., of Lochend, the representative of an old county family of that designation.

Arms. Arg. a stag ppr., lodged under a holly tree, growing out of a mount vert., a chief of the last, charged with three stars of the first.

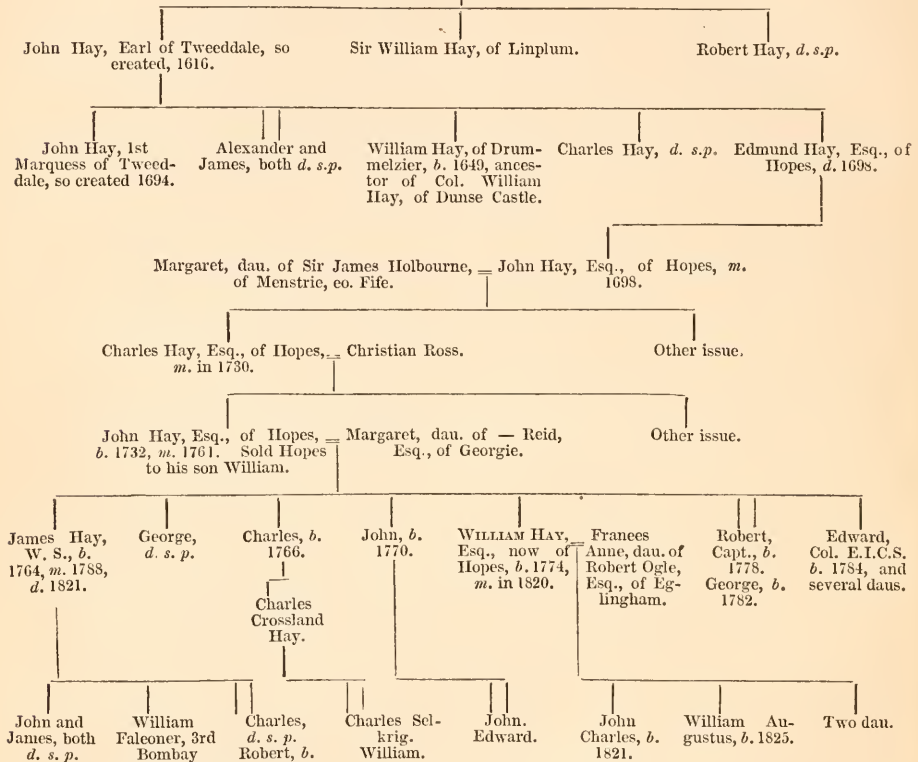
Crest. A stag's head cabossed, attired, ppr.

Motto. Semper vigilaus.

HAY of Hopes, co. East Lothian, derived from the Hon. EDMUND HAY, of Hopes, *b.* 1690, younger brother of John, first Marquis Tweeddale, so created, in 1694, and son of John, Earl of Tweeddale, created 1616, who was eldest son of James, 7th Lord Hay, of Yester. WILLIAM HAY,

Esq., now of Hopes, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Haddington, *m.* in 1820, Frances Anna, dau. of Robert Ogle, Esq., of Eglingham, co. Northumberland, and has with other children, an eldest son and heir, John Charles, *b.* in 1821. (See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

James, 7th Lord Hay, of Yester, *d.* 1609.



Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. three cinquefoils arg. 2nd and 3rd, gu. three bars erm. Over all, on an escutcheon arg., three escutcheons gu.

Crest. A goat's head, erased arg. armed, or.

Motto. Spare nought.

SURRIDGE, originally of Dover, and afterwards of Ireland:

DANIEL SURRIDGE (whose family came to England with William the Conqueror), went from Dover in Kent, where the family estates were situate, to Ireland in 1690 under the command and by order of King William III., and having obtained from Colonel St. George the estate of Grange, co. Galway, settled there. He *m.* Emily, dau. of Jasper Ouseley (descended from the Ouseleys of Courteen Hall, co. Northampton), and sister of William Ouseley, the grandfather of the late Sir William Ouseley, Knt., and of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; by her he had four sons:—

- I. Thomas, *m.* Deborah Lindsay, and by her (who *d.* in 1777) had an only dau., Emily, *m.* to John Fynn, Esq., of Ballymagibbon Castle, co. Mayo.
- II. Francis, *m.* Elizabeth Gilechrist (great aunt of the late Charles Seymour, Esq., of Somerset, co. Galway), and by her had numerous issue, of whom four sons and two daus. survived him, viz.:—
 1. Daniel.
 2. Thomas.
 3. Jasper, *m.* Mary, dau. of Forbes O'Flaherty, Esq., and had issue, Thomas Surridge, D.D., Chap. of the Charities of the Lord

Chancellor, and late Head Master of Felsted Grammar School, who *m.* 1st, Matilda Jane, dau. of the Rev. William Moffatt, late rector of the parishes of Currin and Drumerin, Ireland, and by her (who *d.* at Stoke Damerel in 1828) had six children—four of whom died in infancy—Robert, the fifth, of the royal navy, *d.* in 1845, aged 26; Frances Jane, the sixth, *m.* the Rev. George Lowdon Hanson, M.A. Dr. Surridge *m.* 2ndly, in 1837, Caroline, third dau. of John Foster, Esq., of Brigadier Hill, co. Middlesex.

James Edward Surridge, in Holy Orders, M.A., Rector of Greystead, co. Northumberland, and Chaplain Royal Navy, *m.* in 1838, Ellen, dau. of Capt. Robinson, E.I.C.'s Navy, and sister of Capt. Robinson, R.N., and by her has issue four daus.

Eliza Surridge, *m.* to John Dillon, Esq., of Dublin.

4. John.

1. Anne, *m.* to John Ouseley, Esq., and was mother of the late General Sir Ralph Ouseley.

2. Emily, *m.* to — O'Rorke, Esq., and was mother of the Rev. John O'Rorke.

III. William, father of the late Thomas Surridge, Esq., Vice-Admiral Royal Navy, who *m.* Sally, dau. of the late Mrs. Stainforth, of Clapham, and by her left an only dau., Fanny, who *m.* George H. Jones, M.D., Deputy Lieutenant of Hants, and by him left at her decease an only child, Fanny Jones, *m.* to Captain Henry Lavie, E.I.C.S.

IV. Walter.

Arms. Per fesse az. and sable, in chief a chevron between two silver crescents, and a Damascus rose, arg. in base an eagle displayed, with two heads or.

Crest. An eagle's head and neck, or.

Motto. Virtuti nihil inivium.

KYAN, O'KYAN, or O'CAHAN, of Ballymurtagh, co. Wicklow, descended from Eogan, son of Neal, of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of all Ireland, A.D. 396-406, of the race of Heremon, and derived immediately from Colonel O'Kyan, a distinguished commander, sent by his kinsman, the Marquis of Antrim, to Scotland to assist the Marquis of Montrose, and in which service his achievements were brilliant, and fully recorded in the history of this warfare. Especial mention

of Colonel O'Kyan's valour and bravery is patriotically made by Moore in the appendix to his *Irish Melodies*.

Colonel O'Kyan *m.* Joyce, dau. of William Flood, Esq., and had a son,

The Rev. James Kyan of Cossingstown, co. Meath, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Nelson, Esq., and *d.* in 1682, leaving a son and heir,

Adam Kyan, Esq., of Cossingstown, co. Meath, Mount Howard, co. Wexford, and Ballymurtagh, co. Wicklow, which latter estates, with others in co. Dublin and elsewhere, he acquired by his marriage with Mary, dau. and heir of John Howard, Esq. He *d.* in 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Howard Kyan, Esq., of Mount Howard, and Ballymurtagh, *b.* 1711, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Lawrence Esmonde, Esq., of Ballynastragh, co. Wexford, and *d.* in 1766, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Howard Kyan, Esq., of Mount Howard, and Ballymurtagh, who *m.* in 1768 Phillis, dau. of Thomas, Count Sutton de Clonard, and *d.* in 1801, leaving, besides other issue, an eldest son and heir,

John Howard Kyan, Esq., of Ballymurtagh, who *m.* in 1804 his cousin, Ellen, dau. of James Kyan, Esq., and had with several daus., two surviving sons, viz., the present representative,

The Rev. WILLIAM EDWARD KYAN, in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome, *b.* in 1814; and John Howard, *b.* in 1829.

Arms. Gu. three fishes haurient or.

Crests. 1st. A dexter arm embowed, holding a sword. 2nd. A wild cat ramp. guardant.

Motto. Inelytus virtute.

MILLER, of Radway Grange, co. Warwick.

Arms. Az. four maseles in lozenge (1, 2, 1) or.

Crest. A demi-lion ramp. az., holding in his paws a masele or.

Quarterings:

II. Sable, a chevron between three rams arg.

III. Gu. a chevron erm. between three trefoils arg.

MEAD.

IV. Sable on a fess counter-battled between three goats passant, arg., as many pellets. MANN.

V. Arg. two chevronels az. within a border engrailed gu. TYRELL of Castlethorpe.

VI. Paly of six, arg. and sable. BURGATE.

VII. Gu. on a chevron engrailed arg., three dolphins naiaut, vert. FLAMBERD.

VIII. Gu. a fesse between three herons arg. HERON.

IX. Paly of six arg. and sable. SWINFORD.

X. Arg. a cross between four escallops sable. COGGE-SHALL.

XI. Or, a lion ramp. queue forehée, sable. WELLES.

XII. Arg. on a chevron sable, three escallops of the field. HAWKWOOD.

XIII. Az. a cross moline or. BRUIN.

XIV. Lozengy erm. and gu. ROKELE.

XV. Arg. a chevron between three tons sable, fired ppr. INGLEDON.

XVI. Arg. three wolves' heads erased between eleven cross crosslets fitchée, sable.

XVII. Arg. a bend between six fleurs-de-lis gu. FRITZ-ELLIS.

ASHHURST, of Ashhurst, co. Lancaster; settled there from the time of the Conquest, several members of which family received the honour of knighthood in early times,

and were distinguished in the wars of the Plantagenets. The representative of a younger branch, Sir Henry Ashhurst, of Waterstock, co. Oxford, was created a baronet in 1688, which branch, as well as the elder, both derived directly from Sir Adam de Asshehurst, Knt., Clerk Marshal to King Edward III., are now represented by the

present JOHN HENRY ASHHURST, Esq., of Waterstock, eldest surviving son of the late William Henry Ashhurst, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of Waterstock, and nephew of Thomas Henry Ashhurst, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. (See BURKE's *Landed Gentry*, and *Extinct and Dormant Baronetries*.)

Henry Ashhurst, Esq., of Ashhurst, co. Lancaster, representative of the very ancient family of Ashhurst, *temp.* James I.

= Cassandra, daughter of John Bradshaw, Esq., of Bradshaw.

William Ashhurst, M.P. for Newton in the Long Parliament, 1641, and for Lancashire in 1654, eldest son.

Judith, daughter of — Reresby, Esq., of co. York.

= Henry Ashhurst, Esq., of London, an eminent merchant, purchased the estate of Emmington, co. Oxford.

Thomas Ashhurst, Esq., of Ashhurst, living *temp.* Charles II., 1671.

= Susanna, dau. and coheir of Thomas Bosville, Esq., of Edlington, co. York.

Sir Henry Ashhurst, created a Baronet by James II., 21st July, 1688, purchased the estate of Waterstock in 1689, eldest son.

= Diana, daughter of William, 5th Lord Paget, by Frances, dau. of Henry, Earl of Holland.

Sir William Ashhurst, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1694, and M.P. for the same.

Frances, only dan. and eventual heiress.

= Sir Richard Allin, Bart., of Somerton, co. Suffolk.

Sir Henry Ashhurst, 2nd Bart. of Waterstock, died unmarried.

Thomas Henry Ashhurst, Esq., of Ashhurst, born 1672, Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Recorder of Liverpool and Wigan, acquired the estates of the junior branch of the family, Waterstock, *jure uxoris*, died 1741.

= Diana Allin, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Allin, Bart.

Henry Ashhurst, Esq., of Ashhurst, eldest son, sold that estate in 1750 to B. Wilbraham, Esq., of Lathom House, afterwards Lord Skelmersdale, and died unmarried.

Grace, daughter of Robert Whalley, Esq., of Oxford, M.D.

= Sir William Henry Ashhurst, Knt., one of the Judges of the King's Bench from 1770 to 1800, and twice, in 1783 and 1792, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. He built the mansion at Waterstock in 1787, and died in November, 1807.

Selina, eldest dau. of Sir John Morshead, Bart., of Trenant Park, and widow of Sir Charles Mill, Bart., second wife.

= William Henry Ashhurst, Esq., of Waterstock, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1810, and M.P. for the county from 1815 to 1830, died 3rd June, 1846.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, co. Chester, first wife.

James Henry, died unmarried.

Thomas Henry Ashhurst, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Grace, married to George Dorrion, Esq., and died, leaving issue.

William Henry, eldest son, died unmarried.

JOHN HENRY ASHHURST, Esq., now of Waterstock.

= Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Duffield, Esq., of Marcham, Berks.

James Henry, Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon. Henry George, in Australia. Frederick Thomas Henry, in Canada.

Frances, *m.* to Col. Thomas George Harriott, of Twickenham, and *d.* leaving one son.

Caroline *m.* the Ven. Chas. Carr Clerke, Archdeacon of Oxford.

Mary.

William Henry, son and heir.

Arms. Gu. a cross, between four fleurs-de-lis, arg.

Crest. A fox statant, ppr.

Motto. Vincit qui patitur.

FORSTER, of Lyswayes Hall, co. Stafford, as borne by CHARLES FORSTER, Esq., M.P. of that place, son and heir of the late Charles Smith Forster, Esq., of Lyswayes Hall, M.P. for Walsall, and a Magistrate of and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Stafford, for which shire he served as High Sheriff in 1845.

Until a century back, the Forsters were settled in Worcestershire.

William Forster, Esq., of Bismorton, co. Worcester. — Margaret Smith, descendant and co-heiress of Capt. John Smith, who in 1603

was in the service of Sigismund, Duke of Transylvania, from whom he received the grant of a coat of arms, "Vert a chev. gu between three Turks' heads coupé," in reward for his gallantry in overcoming and cutting off the heads of three Turks on the field of battle. This coat was confirmed to him by the College of Arms.

Charles Forster, Esq., who d. at Walsall, 28 June, 1815.

Charles Smith Forster, Esq., of Lyswayes Hall, co. Stafford, M.P. for Walsall, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for co. Stafford, and High Sheriff in 1845; d. 17 Nov., 1850.

John Forster, Esq., of Hanch Hall, co. Stafford.

CHARLES FORSTER, Esq., now of Lyswayes Hall, M.P. for Walsall, m. in Aug., 1840.

Frances, dau. of John Surtees, Esq., of Northumberland, and cousin of Lord Eldon.

Ellen Catherine, m. to Richard Dyott, Esq., of Freeford.

Charles, b. 1841. John Henry, b. 1843. Villiers Francis, b. 1850.

Arms. Sa. on a chev. arg. between three pheons or., as many escallops of the field.

Crest. A stag's head erased arg. attired or., gorged with a collar and line of the last.

Motto. Sit fors ter felix.

LONG, as borne by JEREMIAH LONG, of the Crescent, Kingsland, West Hackney, and also of Threadneedle Street, London, and of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, where he carried on a successful business as a surveyor for many years, and gained an honourable position. Mr. Long has served all the highest public offices, and is possessed of considerable estates there, as well as of a small lauded property at Caterham, co. Surrey. We find from the registry in the College of Arms that he m., 1st in 1825, Mary, third dau. of John Boulton, formerly of Threadneedle Street, brother of Thomas Boulton, Paymaster of the 5th Dragoon Guards; and 2ndly Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Pearce, Esq., formerly of Clapton. By the former he has had issue ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz:—

1. JEREMIAH WILLIAM, b. 29 June, 1827.

2. Mary Anne, b. 26 July, 1829.

3. Sarah Charlotte, b. 5 Dec., 1831.

4. Caesar Alexander, b. 12 March, 1839.

5. Claudius Horatius, b. 20 Feb., 1840.

6. Arthur Antonius, b. 4 June, 1844.

7. Alice Sophia, b. 23 June, 1846.

Arms. Or. a lion ramp. between three escutcheon sa., each charged with a quatrefoil of the first.

Crest. Upon a mount in front of a tree ppr., a wyvern couchant vert.

Motto. Confide recte agens.

TERNAN, as borne by AUGUSTUS HENRY TERNAN, Esq., of the E.I.C.S., in the Political Staff of the Bengal Army, third but only surviving son and heir of the late Richard Richards Ternan, Esq., E.I.C.S., Madras Army, by Helena, his wife, eldest dau. of Alexander Read, Esq., Col. E.I.C.S., and grandson of Austin Ternan, Esq., Lieut. R.N., and Anne, his wife, dau. of Richard Richards, Esq., of Moorfield, co. Wexford, by Susan, his wife, dau. of Joshua Nun, Esq., of St. Margaret's, in the same county. Mr. Ternan, born in 1817, married, in 1846, Julia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Augustus Scott, Esq., Major 1st Bengal Cavalry, by Julia, his wife, dau. of Sir William Crawley, Knt., and has issue a son and heir, Henry Breffney, born in 1847.

The family descends from, or is a branch of, the ancient and noble Milesian house of O'Rourke, Lords of Breffney, co. Cavan, and bears the same arms.

Arms. Or. two lions passant in pale sa.

Motto. (In old Irish character) "Buagh" Victory, or Victorious.

Austin Ternan, Esq., Lieut. R.N., descended from the ancient and noble Milesian family of O'Rourke, Lords of Breffney, co. Cavan. He served in numerous actions under Admiral Lord Rodney, and d. at an advanced age at Sidmouth, in Devon, in 1820.

Anne, dau. of Richard Richards, Esq., of Moorfield, co. Wexford, by Susan, his wife, dau. of Joshua Nun, Esq., of St. Margaret's, in the same county, Col. in the Army, and grand-daughter of Richard Richards, Esq., of Rathespeck, co. Wexford, Barrister-at-Law, and Hannah, his wife, dau. of Thomas Hore, Esq., of Dublin.

Richard Richards Ternan, Esq., E.I.C.S., on the Staff of the Madras Army, d. at Vellore, 1822, son and heir.

Helena, eldest dau. of Alexander Read, Esq., Col. E.I.C.S., m. 1st Nov., 1813.

AUGUSTUS HENRY TERNAN, Esq., E.I.C.S., Bengal Army, on the Political Staff, third and only surviving son and heir, born at Maidstone, 18th September, 1817, m. at Simlah, 17th Nov., 1846.

Julia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Augustus Scott, Esq., Major 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, by Julia Frances, his wife, dau. of Sir William Crawley, Knt.

Helena.

Henry Breffney Ternan, son and heir, born in the East Indies, 16th Oct., 1847.

HASSARD, originally of French extraction, settled in the 13th century at Bristol, and in the 14th at Lyne, co. Dorset, migrated to Ireland in the reign of Charles II., and became seated at Gardenhill, in the county of Fermanagh. The present representative is ALEXANDER HASSARD, of Gardenhill, Esq.

Robert Hassard, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis, 1614 and 1620. = Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Clarke, Esq., of Suffolk.

John Hassard, ancestor of the Hassards, who assumed the name of Short, and arc of Edlington Grove, co. Lincoln.

Jason Hassard, of Gardenhill and Toam, co. Fermanagh, M.P. for Lyme Regis, will dated 21st October, 1690.

George Hassard, ancestor of the Hassards of Skea, co. Fermanagh.

Richard Hassard of Gardenhill, b. in 1671, m. 1706. = Mary, dau. of John Enery, Esq. of Ballyconnell, co. Cavan.

John Hassard, of ancestor of the late Major-Gen. Hassard, of the R.E.

Richard Hassard, Esq., of Gardenhill, b. 1709. = Jane, dau. of James Little, Esq., m. 1733.

Jason Hassard, Esq., of Gardenhill, b. 1734, d. about 1812. = Anne, dau. of Alexander Moutgomery, Esq.

John Hassard (see Hassard of Waterford.)

William Hassard.

Five daus., of whom Catharine m. A. Young, Esq. Anne m. Tho. Stewart, M.D. and Frances, m. Beresford, Esq., K.C.

1. Richard, Cap. 74th, d. unm.

2. Jason, d. unm. Two daus., Mrs. Cottingham, Nov. 1847. Decy.

3. William, Treasur-er of the co. of Fermanagh, assassinated at Gardenhill, 13 Nov. 1847.

4. Alexander, Esq., Cap. 6th Dragoon, b. 1785, d. 1845.

Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Bolton, Esq., b. 1793, m. 1818, Charlotte, dau. of Robt. Deey, Esq., d. 1830.

5. John Hassard, Esq., of Bawnboy, co. Cavan, b. 1793, m. 1818, Charlotte, dau. of Robt. Deey, Esq., d. 1830.

6. Francis Hassard, Esq., of Rockwood, co. Cavan, b. 1795.

ALEXANDER HASSARD, Esq., of Gardenhill, b. in 1837.

Francis William, b. 1841.

Anne, Elizabeth.

1. Richard, Esq., E.I.C.S.

2. Robert, Esq., E.I.C.S.

3. William, b. 1825.

4. John, b. in 1830.

1. Maria, d. 1830.

2. Eliza.

Arms. Gu., two bars arg., on a chief or. three escallops of the first.

Crest. An escallop, or.

Mottos. Vive en espoir (over the Crest), and Fortuna viam ducit (beneath the shield).

"Vive en espoir" is the Motto of the old English family; and "Fortuna viam ducit" was adopted by Jason and George Hassard, the ancestors of the Gardenhill and Skea branches, on landing in Ireland, with troops, in the reign of Charles II.

HASSARD, of Waterford, a branch of the preceding family, now represented by MICHAEL DOBBYN HASSARD, Esq.

John Hassard, b. in 1736, second son of Richard Hassard, Esq., of Gardenhill and Toam.

1st. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelius Bolton, Esq.

2nd. Samuella, dau. and co-heir of Samuel Barker, Esq.

Richard, Lieut. Royal Irish Artillery, b. 1768.

Frances Marguerette, dau. of Michael Dobbyn, Esq., of Waterford, m. in 1812.

Two daus.

1. Sir Francis John Hassard, Knt., Recorder of Waterford, d. 1822, aged 42.

Anne, dau. of Charles Hudson, Esq., and widow of James Johnston, Esq.

2. John, Captain 74th, d. unm., 1825.

3. James, Cpt. 74th, m. Eliza, dau. of Hugh Marshall, Esq., and d. in 1842, leaving issue.

4. William Henry, Recorder of Waterford, m. Catharine Jane, widow of Captain Sheely, and has a dau.

5. Samia m. James Burckett, Esq., M.P.

MICHAEL DOBBYN HASSARD, Esq., b. in 1817, m. 1846.

Anne, dau. of Sir F. J. Hassard.

Francis Charles Hassard, Esq., m. Marguerette Frances, dau. of Richard Hudson, Esq., and d. in 1850, leaving issue.

John Hassard, Esq., of Belfield, co. Wicklow, m. Charlotte Augusta, dau. of Cap. Charles Quintin Dick, and has issue.

Anna Maria. Jane.

Arms, &c., same as Hassard of Gardenhill.

MORLEY: as granted to JOHN MORLEY, Esq., of Hackney, co. Middlesex, and all the descendants of his father, the late Samuel Morley, Esq., of Houghton, co. Notts.

Arms. Arg. a leopard's head jessant de lis sa., between three gryphons' heads erased gu.

Crest. A demi gryphon arg., wings elevated erm., holding between the claws a leopard's head, jessant de lis, as in the arms.

Motto. Tenax propositi.

BOULTON, as borne by THOMAS BOULTON, Esq., of Forebridge Villa, near Stafford.

Arms. Per fesse or. and vert, two hawks in pale counterchanged.

Crest. On a fer de Moulin, a hawk pierced with an arrow.

Motto. Mens conscia recti.

GORDON, of Culvennan, co. Wigton, a branch of the noble house of Kennure and Lochinvar, descended from William Gordon, of Craichlaw, second son of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, who died in 1517, fifth in descent from Sir Adam de Gordon, of Lochinvar, in the Glankens of Galloway, the companion-in-arms of Wallace. The present representative is WILLIAM GORDON, Esq., of Culvennan, seated at Greenlaw House, co. Kirkcudbright, eldest son of the late David Gordon, Esq., and Agnes, his wife, daughter of William Hyslop, Esq., of Lochend, and grandson of Sir Alexander Gordon, Knt., of Culvennan, and Grace, his wife, only sister of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Glenluce. (See BURKE's *Landed Gentry*.) Mr. Gordon succeeded to the representation, and to the ancient family estate of Greenlaw, on the decease of his uncle, the late Colonel James Gordon, of Culvennan, without issue, in 1843, and assumed the surname and designation of Gordon of Culvennan, in accordance with the entail and the Act of Parliament of 1776, which declares it imperative that the representative of this family take no other surname and designation than the original and ancient one of "Gordon of Culvennan."

Arms. Az. a bezant between three boars' heads erased, or., langued gu.

Crest. A dexter naked arm, issuing out of a cloud, and grasping a flaming sword, all ppr.

Motto. Above the Crest, "Dread God."

HOOPER, as borne by JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, Esq., of Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London, an Alderman of the City of London.

Arms. Gyronny of eight erm. and az., over all a castle or.

Crest. A hooper, or wild swan, wings elevated, ppr.

Motto. Turris prudentia custos.

IREMONGER, of The Priory, Wherwell, Hants. The family of Iremonger was of considerable antiquity in the counties of Salop, Lancaster, and afterwards in Berkshire. William Iremonger, of Goldingsfield or Golden Acre, near Binfield, co. Berks, son of James Iremonger, of Rudge, co. Salop, was a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire in 1601, and Mayor of Reading in 1617 and 1625; his will is dated 1637, 4 May. He was twice married—his son by his first wife, Juliana Butler, was John Iremonger, Esq., of London; of his numerous issue by his second wife, Alice, dau. of Thomas Davis, of Maidenhead, Samuel Iremonger, of London, and of Donnington, co. Berks, was sixteen years old at the Visitation in 1623; another son, Edward Iremonger, was of Westwoodhay, co. Berks, and had a son Edward; a third son, Alphonso Iremonger, m. Dorothy, dau. of John Greene, of London, and had a son and heir, John Iremonger.

The Iremongers of Wherwell derive from Joshua Iremonger, Esq. (son of Joshua Iremonger of London, and grandson of another Joshua Iremonger, of London, whose will, dated 26th Feb. 1711, was proved 12 Nov., 1713), who m. 1st, in 1742, Delicia, dau. of Sir John Fryer, Bart., and by her had a son, Joshua Iremonger, Esq., of Wherwell, an officer in the Guards, who m. in 1765 Anne, dau. and eventual heiress of Colonel Joseph Dussaux, and d. 6th July, 1817, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the late Colonel William Iremonger, who served with distinction at Toulon, Buenos Ayres, Egypt, and Walcheren, and commanded the 2nd (or Queen's Own) Foot throughout the Peninsular War, for which he received a gold and silver medal, clasp, and other decorations. He also had a gold medal from the Turkish Government, and was made a Knight of the Crescent. Colonel Iremonger m. in 1808 Pennant, youngest dau. of Rice Thomas, Esq., of Coed Helen, co. Carnarvon, and left at his decease the following issue:—

WILLIAM IREMONGER, Esq., now of the Priory, Wherwell, his successor and present representative, b. 18 Nov., 1808, who m. in 1844, Mary Anne Widmore, only dau. of W. H. Kilpin, Esq., of Long-parish and King's Clere, and has issue,

William Henry, b. at Florence, 20 April, 1845.

Lascelles Thomas, b. in 1846, d. same year.

Mary Delicia; Elfrida Harriet; Mildred Helen.

Thomas Lascelles, b. 1815.

Frederick Assheton, b. 1816.

Pennant Athelwold, b. 1821.

Henry Edward, b. 1826.

Margaret Sophia; Helen Frances.

Elfrida Susannah Harriet, m. in 1844 to Sir William Eden, Bart.

Arms. Sa. on a chev. or. between three boars passant, arg. as many falcons' heads erased of the field.

Crest. A phoenix or, issuant from flames of fire, ppr. Also the *Crest* of FRYER.

DAYRELL, of Lillingston Dayrell, co. Bucks. This family derives from a common ancestor with the Dayrells of Calehill, and have been in uninterrupted possession of their broad lands since the Conquest.

Ralph Dairell, of Lillingston Dairell and Hanworth, living 10th Henry II., descended from Richard Dayrell, who was scised in fee of a messuage in Lillingston Dayrell, temp. Richard I. He m. Juliana, de Barré, an heiress, and was father of Henry Dairell, of Lillingston and Hanworth, who m. 1st, Johanna, dau. and co-heir of Roger de Samford, and first cousin of Alicia de Samford, wife of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford—and 2ndly, Alicia, whose mother, Christian, was dau. and heiress of Alexander Hampden. By

the former he was father of Sir Ralph Dairell, of Lillingston Dairell, living in 1282. Eighth in descent from Sir Ralph, was Paul Dayrell, Esq., of Lillingston Dayrell, Sheriff of Bucks in the 5th and 22nd Elizabeth, whose second son, Francis, was ancestor of the Dayrells of Shudy Camps Park, co. Cambridge; while from his eldest son, directly descends the present EDMUND FRANCIS DAYRELL, Esq., of Lillingston Dayrell. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. a lion ramp. or., crowned arg. 2nd and 3rd, arg. three bars sa., charged with six cinquefoils of the first.

Crests. A goat's head erased ppr., and a saracen's head, wreathed.

Motto. Seure vivere mors est.

COOKE, as borne by the late CHRISTOPHER COOKE, Esq. of Eastend House, Hants, Sheriff of Kent in 1803, and formerly a Magistrate for that county, who *d.* 2 Nov., 1833.

Francis Cooke, of Kenbury, near Exeter, Devon, where the family had been long previously settled (Registrar of Exeter cir. the middle of the seventeenth century).

John, a merchant, *d.* 1669. Francis Cooke. Elizabeth, *m.* — Webber.

John Cooke, a merchant, eldest son, *b.* 1650, *d.* 1695. Philippa Thomas (a dau. of the Thomas family, m. Cholwich, of Oldstone).

The Rev. John Cooke, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and Prebendary of Winchester, *b.* in 1671; accompanied Bishop Tre-lawny (whose secretary he was) to Winchester; *d.* in 1744, and was buried in the Cathedral there. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of the Ven. Dr. Sayer, Archdeacon of Surrey. Samuel Cooke, *b.* 1677, second son, *m.* Elizabeth Beresford. Mary, *m.* — Carwithen, Esq.

A dau., *m.* — Short, Esq. John, *m.* Elizabeth -tone. Samuel, *m.* Jane Lowdham.

George, *m.* Catherine Moore. Philippa, *m.* Theophilus Blackall.

Thomas, *d.* s. p. Francis Cooke, of Kent, *m.* Margaret, dau. and heir of — Baker, Esq. John Cooke, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; *d.* s. p. 1823. Several daus.: Dorothy, *m.* Rev. Owen Davies. Elizabeth, *m.* Justitian Nutt. Ann, *m.* Rev. — Williams. Mary, *m.* John Dixon.

A

B

C

A
Christopher Cooke, late of Eastend House, Hants, and of 41, Norfolk Street, Strand, Sheriff of Kent in 1803, and formerly a Magistrate for that co.; *d.* 2 Nov., 1833.
1st. Miss Charlotte Dixon, who *d.* s. p.
2nd, in 1810, to Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Skyring, R.A. (who *d.* 12 Sept., 1806), and dau. of Motley Austen, Esq., of Kipping-ton, Kent, descended from John Austen (who *d.* in 1620), of Horse-monden, grandfather of John Austen, Esq., of Grove-hurst, Kent.
B
2. John, Captain R.N., killed at Trafalgar in command of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, 21 Oct., 1805, *m.* a dau. of — Hardy, Esq., and has issue.
C
1. Margaret, *m.* Rev. Wm. Lipscomb. 2. Mary, *m.* Rev. J. Maule. 3. Frances, *m.* — Stow, Esq.

Rev. FRANCIS COOKE, *b.* 20 Sept., 1813, *m.* in 1841, Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of Admiral Down. 2. John George Cooke, *b.* 15 Nov., 1819. 3. Christopher Cooke, *b.* 26th June, 1821. 1. Charlotte, *m.* T. L. Phillips, deceased (see *Landed Gentry*, Phillips of Dumble-dale). 2. Margaretta, *m.* Rev. Edward Payne, Vicar of Swallecliffe, Oxon. 3. Louisa, *m.* Rev. G. B. Boraston, Vicar of Helston.

Arms. Gu. three crescents or. a chief of the last, quartering SAYER, viz.: gu. a chev. between three scapies arg. a chief erm.; and BAKER, viz.: arg. a castle between three keys sa.

Crest. A dexter arm erect ppr., encircled with a wreath of laurel vert, the hand holding an estoile arg.

Motto. Sortem meam protegit Deus.

HOULTON, of Farley Castle, co. Somerset, a family of antiquity in the Isle of Wight, which settled in Wiltshire in the reign of James I. Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, High Sheriff of the county in 1696, son of Joseph Houlton, Esq., of Trowbridge, purchased the estate of Farleigh Hungerford, co. Somerset, from the Hungerford family in 1708. The present representative is JOHN TORRIANO HOULTON, Esq., of Farley Castle, eldest son and heir of the late John Houlton, Esq., Colonel 1st Regiment Somerset Militia, Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Wilts in 1808, by Mary Anne, his wife, only dau. and heir of Thomas Ellis, Esq., of Rolleston, co. Devon. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

Arms. Arg. on a fesse wavy, between three talbots' heads erased az., as many bezants.

Crest. A talbot's head erased az., gorged with a collar wavy or., charged with three torteaux.

Motto. Semper fidelis.

SCHANK, of Barton House, parish of Dawlish, co. Devon. The Schanks are an ancient family in Mid Lothian, a branch of which settled in Fifeshire, and got lands there, *temp.* Robert Bruce, 1319.

JOHN MACKELLAR SKEENE GRIEVE SCHANK, Esq., of Barton House, eldest surviving son of the present Vice-Admiral John Wight, of Minabab Cottage, in Dawlish, co. Devon, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Admiral John Schank, F.R.S., of Barton House, son of Alexander Schank, Esq., of Castlerig, co. Fife, assumed, by royal license, dated 10th June, 1843, the surname and Arms of SCHANK only, instead of Wight, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Admiral Schank.

Alexander Schank, Esq., of Castlerig, co. Fife, descended from a very ancient family in Mid Lothian, a branch of which settled in Kinghorn, co. Fife, and got lands there, in the reign of Robert Bruce, anno 1319.

Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Burnet, minister at Moniemusk, co. Aberdeen, of the ancient and honourable family of Burnet.

George Wight, Esq., Purser and Paymaster, R.N., 1793.

Miss Grieve, of the well-known and respectable Berwickshire family of that name.

Margaret, sister of Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, 2nd wife, died 1843.

John Schank, Esq., of Barton House, in Dawlish, co. Devon, F.R.S., Admiral of the Blue, died in 1823.

Mrs. Fitz Gerald, widow of Gen. Fitz Gerald, 1st wife.

Margaret Schank, only daughter of Admiral John Schank, of Barton House. She died at Teignmouth, Devon, in 1812.

John Wight, Esq., of Minabab Cottage, Dawlish, &c., Vice-Admiral of the Red, born about 1776, at Eyemouth, co. Berwick, entered the Navy, April, 1789, and received a war medal for his gallant services.

Alexander, Lieut. R.N., served as Midshipman on board the *Liffey*, 50, in the Burmese War, died in 1843.

Algeruon, drowned in the River Teigu, aged 12.

John Mackellar Skeene Grieve, who assumed, by royal license, 10th June, 1843, the surname and Arms of SCHANK only, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, and is the present JOHN MACKELLAR SKEENE GRIEVE SCHANK, Esq., of Barton House.

Mather Byles, Esq., of Dawlish, Somerset, Lieut. died 1851.

Eliza Helen Margaret, died 1851.

George Byles. Mather Byles. Eliza Frances Byles. Alexander Byles.

Arms. Gu. on a fess between a cinquefoil in chief, and VOL. 11.

a falcon's leg erased, jessed and belled, in base arg. a hawk's lure of the field.

Crest. An eagle rising, ppr.

Motto. Spero.

STANSFELD, of Burley Wood, represented by THOMAS WOLRICH STANSFELD, Esq., who has sold the estate of Burley Wood, and now resides at Savile House, in the island of Jersey. He is the eldest of ten sons (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*) of the late David Stansfeld, of Leeds, Esq., by Sarah, only child and heir of Thomas Wolrich, of Armley House, near that place, Esq., and is married to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rawdon Briggs, of Halifax, Esq., maternally descended from the ancient family of Rawdon, of Rawdon in Yorkshire, of which the Marquis of Hastings is the representative. Mrs. Stansfeld's brother, Rawdon Briggs, Esq., formerly represented the borough of Halifax in Parliament. Mr. Stansfeld was in 1809 Lieut.-Colonel of the Leeds Local Militia; his eldest son, Thomas Wolrich, is an officer in the 51st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, in the Hon. E.I.C.S.

The family of Stansfeld of Stansfeld, derives in a direct male line through the families of Townley and Entwisle, of Lancashire; of Tonstal, de Midgley, Copley, Thornhill, Burton, Lascelles, Fleming (of kin to the Conqueror), and Savile, of Yorkshire; and Duckenfield of Cheshire, from Wyon Maryon, a Breton, and a companion in arms of William the Conqueror, Lord of Stansfeld, now Stansfeld, in the West Riding of the county of York, who received a grant of that extensive township.

The family of Wolrich traces in an uninterrupted male line through the ancient Earls of Chester and Southampton, and King Ethelred, elder brother of King Alfred (to the descendants of the latter of whom their father, King Ethelwolph, limited the succession to the English crown), from Egbert, first King of all England. The particular branch of the Wolrich family, of which Mr. Stansfeld is the representative, derives also, through Sir Richard Wingfield, of Kimbolton Castle, K.G. (whose dau. *m.* Thomas Wolrich, of Alconbury, in the county of Huntingdon, Esq.), from the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel; and the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; from Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales; the Plantagenets, Kings of England; William the Conqueror, Charlemagne, and Alfred the Great.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa. three goats trippant ar., for STANSFELD; 2nd and 3rd, az. a chev. between three swans, wings elevated, ar., for WOLRICH.

Crests. 1st. A demi-lion rampant. ar., for STANSFELD; 2nd, on a wreath of laurel, vert., a dexter cubit arm in armour ppr., garnished or. and gu., enureted with a bracelet, sa., holding a Danish battle axe ppr., shafted gu. garnished or., for WOLRICH.

Motto. Virtus post funera vivit.

ROWLEY, of Maperath, co. Meath, a branch of an English family, which settled in the north of Ireland in the reign of James I. Henry Rowley, the son of the settler in Ireland, purchased the estate of Warrenstown, co. Meath, in 1630, and was father of Henry Rowley, settled at Maperath, near Kells. He *m.* the dau. of Dr. Moorecroft, Archdeacon of Meath, and by her had no male issue. The estate of Warrenstown was sold; his other estates descended to his eldest daughter—(his second dau. *m.* Ker of co. Monaghan, and was mother of the late Col. Ker, of Mountain Lodge). The eldest dau. *m.* Geo. Fisher, Esq., of Galtrim (he had been previously *m.* to Miss Rose Toler, of the Beechwood family), and was mother of Henry Fisher, who succeeded to the Rowley estates and assumed the surname and arms of Rowley. He *m.* Sarah, only dau. and heiress of James Johnston, Esq., of Cordoolough, co. Monaghan, and by her (who *d.* in 1839), left at his decease, in 1807, an only son and heir, the present **THOMAS TAYLOR ROWLEY**, Esq., of Maperath, who *m.* 1st Eliza, dau. and co-heir of Daniel Toler, Esq., of Beechwood, co. Tipperary, M.P. for that county, and elder brother of the first Earl of Norbury, and has by her, with other issue, an elder son, Henry, who *m.* Mary, dau. of the Rev. H. Lucas St. George, of Dromore, co. Tyrone. Mr. Rowley *m.* 2ndly, Georgina, dau. of Standish Grady, Esq., of Elton, co. Limerick, and by her has a son, Standish Grady, *b.* in 1834.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or., on a bend cottised gu., three crescents of the first, for ROWLEY; 2nd and 3rd. Arg. a saltire sable, on a chief gu., three cushions, or., for JOHNSTON.

Crest. A wolf's head erased, sable, collared and langued, gu.

Motto. La vertue surmonte tout obstacle.

BEACH, of Oakley Hall, co. Hants, and Keevil House, co. Wilts, as borne by WM. BEACH, Esq., of those places, J.P. and D.L. for Hants, second son by Henrietta Maria, his wife, only dau. and heiress of William Beach, Esq., of Fittleton, and afterwards of Netheravon, co. Wilts, of the late Michael Hicks, Esq., of Beverstone Castle and Williamstrip Park, co. Gloucester (2nd son of Sir Howe Hicks, 6th Bart. of Whitcombe—see BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*), who assumed, on his marriage, the additional surname and arms of Beach, by royal licence, 23rd June, 1790. The family of Beach was settled in Wiltshire at an early period, and derived directly from Thomas Beach, of Warminster, in that county, who *d.* in 1576. The present Mr. Beach, who is uncle to Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, Bart., of Beverstone, dropped by sign manual in 1838 the surname of Hicks retaining that of Beach only. He *m.* 1st Feb., 1826, Jane Henrietta, dau. of John Browne, Esq., of Salperton, co.

Gloucester, and by her (who *d.* in 1831) has a son, William Wilther Bramston, *b.* 25th Dec. 1826, and two daughters, Mary Jane and Henrietta Maria.—See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vair arg. and gu., a canton az., charged with a pile or., for BEACH; 2nd, gu., a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or., for HICKS; 3rd, arg. a chev. gu., between three crescents sa., for WITHER.

Crest. A demi-lion ramp. couped, ducally gorged or., holding in the paws an escutcheon az., charged with a pile or.

Motto. Tout en bon heure.

OWEN, of Garthyngghared, co. Merioneth, a very ancient family, derived from Meurig, King of Dyfed, and now represented by EDWARD OWEN, Esq., of Garthyngghared, eldest son and heir of the late Edward Owen, Esq., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1819, who died in 1850. One of the ancestors of the family, Lewis Owen, Esq., a Baron of the Welsh Exchequer, and Vice-Chamberlain of Wales, was murdered, by a lawless banditti, near Dinas Mowddwy, on Christmas Eve, 1554.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Az. a chev. between three cocks, arg. armed, crested, and jelliped or.; 2nd. Gu. three snakes, nowed az.; 3rd. Erm. a saltire gu., charged with a crescent.

Crest. A cock's head erased arg., holding in its mouth a snake, az.

LATHAM, of Bradwall Hall, co. Chester, descended from Lathom of Lathom, co. Lancaster.

Arms. Ermine, on a chief indented azure, three bezants, over all a bend gules.

Crest. On a rock ppr. an eagle, with wings elevated ermine, preying on a child ppr., swaddled az., banded arg.

HALDANE, of Gleneagles, co. Perth, a family of great antiquity in North Britain, originally of Halden, near Kelso. In 1296, Aylmer de Haldane, of Gleneagles, in Strathearn, was one of the Barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England; and Nisbet, in his "Remarks on the Ragman Roll," asserts that "the Haldanes were even then Barons of considerable consequence," and "had vouchers for instructing their antiquity beyond most families in Perthshire." In the fifteenth century, Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles, Lord Justice-General of Scotland beyond the Forth, *m.* (A. D. 1460) Agnes Menteith, of Ruskie, one of the two coheiresses of her maternal great-grandfather, Duncan, last of the ancient Saxon Earls of Lennox. From this marriage lineally descends the present ALEXANDER HALDANE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a magistrate for the county of Essex.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., a saltire engrailed sa., for HALDANE, of Gleneagles; 2nd, arg. a saltire between four roses gu., for LENNOX; 3rd, or. a bend chequy, arg. and sa., for MENTEITH, or STUART.

Crest. An eagle's head erased, ppr.

Motto. Suffer.

Sir John Haldane, Knt., of Gleneagles, co. Perth, representative of the ancient family of Haldane, in the 17th century.

Mungo Haldane, of Gleneagles, Member of the Scottish Parliament, had a charter of his lands from King Charles II. He is mentioned by Nisbet as having, at the funeral of the Duke of Rothes, borne the banner of his relative, the Earl of Tullibardine. He died in 1685.

Patriek Haldane, of Lanriek, *m.* Miss Dundas, of Newliston, and left three sons. Johu Haldane of Lanriek, the eldest, died in 1765, aged 85, having had two sons, who died *v.p.*, and six daughters, five of whom were married. James Oswald, Esq., of Aucheneruive, represents the eldest daughter.

Mary, 3rd daughter of David Drummond, Lord Maderty, 1st wife.

John Haldane, of Gleneagles, member for Perthshire in the last Scottish Parliament, and in the first British House of Commons.

Helen, only daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, 2nd wife.

Daughters:
Margaret *m.* Sir Patriek Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre; and Janet *m.*, in 1682, Patriek Smythe, Esq., of Methven.

Mungo Haldane, of Gleneagles, successively M.P. for the counties of Perth and Stirling, died unmarried in 1757, aged 73.

Patriek Haldane, of Gleneagles, Professor of History at St. Andrews, afterwards M.P. for the St. Andrews' Boronghs, and Solicitor-General.

Col. James Haldane, of the Royal Horse Guards, died at sea, on the Carthagen expedition of Dec., 1742.

Margaret Pye, of a well-connected Durham family.

Capt. Robert Haldane, of Gleneagles and Airthrey, M.P., died *s.p.* 1st Jan., 1768.

Margaret, *m.* — Coekburn, of the Ormiston family.

Helen, *m.* Alexander Dundean, of Lundie.

George Coekburn, afterwards Haldane, of Gleneagles, died in 1799.

Brigadier-Gen. George Haldane, M.P., died, Governor of Jamaica in 1759.

Captain James Haldane, of Airthrey, co. Stirling, died 30th June, 1768.

Katherine, eldest daughter, died in 1774.

Margaret, *m.* William Tait, Esq.

Alexander Dundean, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, of Lundie, died *s.p.*

ADAM DUNDEAN, the famous Admiral, created EARL of CAMPERDOWN. His son, R. D. Dundean Haldane, Earl of Camperdown, is the present proprietor of Gleneagles.

Robert Haldane, of Airthrey, born 28th Feb., 1764, afterwards of Auchingray, died 12th Dec., 1842.

Katherine Coehrane, 2nd dau. of the late George Oswald, Esq., of Scotland, died 19th June, 1843.

Helen Haldane, only daughter, born in 1765, died young, 1776.

James Haldane, 2nd and youngest son, born 14th July, 1768, died 8th Feb., 1851.

Alexander Haldane, 2nd and youngest son, born 14th July, 1768, died 8th Feb., 1851.

1st wife.
Mary, daughter and heir of Major Alexander Joass, of Culleondale, Banffshire, (great-grandson and heir of line of Geo., 2nd Lord Banff), by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. She died 27th February, 1819.

2nd wife.
Margaret, dau. of Dr. Daniel Rutherford, maternal uncle of Sir Walter Scott, *m.* 23rd April, 1822.

Margaret Haldane, only child, died 29th September, 1849.

James Gordon, Esq.

James, died unmarried.

ALEXANDER HALDANE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, present male representative of the ancient family of Haldane, of Gleneagles.

Emma, youngest child of the late Joseph Hardeastle, Esq., of Hatcham House, Surrey.

Robert, *m.* Jane, dau. of the late John Makgill, Esq., of Kembaek, co. Fife

Four surviving daus., of whom Mary *m.* Col. Jas. Eekford, C.B., and Catherine *m.* George Eekford, Esq.

Daniel Rutherford Haldane. James Haldane, and three daus., of whom the eldest is *m.* to Richard Burdon Sanderson, Esq., of West Jesmond, Northumberland.

Major John Gordon, and Robert Haldane Gordon, died unmar. The Rev. James Gordon, and three daughters.

James Robert Alexander, born 14th August, 1842.

Five daughters.

Two sons and three daughters.

GORHAM: The Gorhams came into England immediately after the Conquest; for "W. FILIUS GORHAM," occurs in 1086, in Domesday Survey (II. 441.), at Cippenhall, near Fressingfield, Suffolk.

Their foreign settlement was at, or in the vicinity of, the town of Gorram* (now Goron), in Maine, 15 miles N.W. of Mayenne; a fortified place attached to the fief of Normandy by Duke William, shortly before his invasion of England.

GEOFFREY DE GORRAM occurs as early as 922, as witness to a grant to the Monks of Notre Dame de Mars-sur-la-Futaye, at Villarenton (or Villa-Aruntion), afterwards called L'Abbeyette (La Bayette, by error, in Cassini's map of France); a small Priory, of which a trace still remains, between Goron and Savigny: but Menage (Histoire de Sablé) considers the charter as doubtful.

Another **GEOFFREY DE GORRAM** (probably the father of Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Alban's, of whom more hereafter) occurs in a grant of undoubted authenticity, at the end of Century XI., or early in Century XII., as being father of

RUELLO or ROLLO or RALPH DE GORRAM, who, before 1112, gave the perpetual advowson of Brece, four miles from Gorram, to the Priory

* The history of the Châtellenie of Gorram, on the frontiers of Maine and Normandy, being little known, and being closely connected with English history, may be briefly noticed here, from materials supplied by the Norman Roll and other records. It was held by the great family of Mayenne, from the Counts of Maine, as their Suzerain. In 1054, after the victory of Mortimer, William, Duke of Normandy seized this and the neighbouring possessions of Geoffrey Martel, the invader of Maine, and annexed them to the fief of Normandy. In 1082 Gorram Castle belonged to Robert, Count of Mortain. Henry I. possessed himself of this Châtellenie, on the Colmont, and of the neighbouring Castle of Ambrières, on the Mayenne, by granting in exchange Black Torrington and Ninet, in Devonshire, to Geoffrey III., Duke of Mayenne. In 1135 it belonged to Geoffrey Plantagenet, who restored it to Juhel II., Duke of Mayenne, on condition that he would assist him in obtaining possession of the dower of his wife, Matilda. In 1162 Geoffrey IV., Duke of Mayenne, restored it to King Henry II. Gorram Castle was remarkable in 1172 as being the place where Henry II. first met the Pope's Legates, after the murder of Becket. The king, having previously remained forty days in penitence and sorrow at Argentan, proceeded to Gorram on the Tuesday before Rogation Days, where he "exchanged the kiss of peace with the Legates; and the next day went on to Savigny Abbey, where they were joined by the Archbishop of Rouen, and many bishops and noblemen." (Epist. Sci. Thomæ, 94, in MSS. Cott. Claudius B. II., f. 350; a beautiful and nearly contemporary MS.). William de Bennevers was Warden of Gorram Castle in 1180, Hugh de Cardonville in 1195—1197. In 1196 the warden had £80 salary; and £42 3s. was paid as wages to one of the king's wolf-hunters at Gorram, and £6 8s. for carriage of the king's venison from Gorram to Argentan. In 1198 Hamelin de Torto Campo was Warden. In 1199 Arthur, Duke of Brittany, re-granted it to Juhel III., Duke of Mayenne. In 1202 King John issued a writ for seizing Gorham Castle (it was always spelt thus in English records). The barony of Gorram passed, in 1297, from Verger to Goué. In 1451 John de Bailleul did homage for it. In 1500 John de Gripel, in right of his wife, Madelaine de Bailleul, was the owner. The writer of this note visited the site of Gorram Castle October 1st, 1842; only a few yards of its massive walls remain on the N. bank of the Colmont, W. of the bridge, but many terraces, which mark its site, are visible in the neighbouring gardens.

of Fountain-Gehard, near Mayerne, a Cell to Marmontier Abbey, at Tours. He married Hersendis, daughter of Walter, Lord of Mayenne. He was a benefactor to Savigny Abbey, and was living in 1120. He was probably the father of Robert, Abbot of St. Alban's. His eldest son,

WILLIAM DE GORRAM, shortly before, or in 1128, built a new castle on his demesne at La Tannière (10 miles W. of Gorram), in the parish of St. Berthevin. He gave both his parish Church, and the Chapel of his Castle, to the Monastery of Mount St. Michael, near Avranches, with a plot of ground for the settlement of some monks, one of whom was to perform divine offices at La Tannière. He married Matilda, by whom he inherited Livarè, La Dorée, and (probably) La Tannière. He and his wife granted lands in Livarè to the Abbot and Monks of Savigny. He died about 1155; and was succeeded by his son,

GILES DE GORRAM, Lord of La Tannière, who occurs 1162. His seal (attached to a grant made about 1175 to Savigny Abbey,) represents a crusader in a coat of mail, kneeling, surrounded by the legend, SIGILLVM EGI-DII DE GORRAM. His shield has no charge, but only a conical umbo. He married Osanne, and died about 1180. His eldest son,

WILLIAM DE GORRAM, Lord of La Tannière, was taken prisoner, with 17 knights, in the tower of Dol, in Brittany, by Henry II., on Sunday, August 26, 1173. He was a benefactor to the Abbeyes of Savigny and of Mount St. Michael in Normandy. He gave hostages of fidelity to King John in 1199. His seal represents an equestrian knight, the shield being *without charge*, but exhibiting a radiated umbo; SIGILLVM GWILL'I DE GORAM. He died circa 1200, leaving by his wife, Oliva, two sons, Sir Ralph, and Sir Robert; of whom the elder,

SIR RALPH DE GORRAM, was the first who assumed armorial bearings. He discharged the Abbot of St. Michael's Mount from his obligation to provide a monk as Chaplain to the Castle of La Tannière, on account of "the insufficiency of his means." Of the two types of his seal, the earlier (to a Mount St. Michael Charter, circa 1200, just named,) has an equestrian knight, his shield being in profile; the later (to a Savigny deed, circa 1210) exhibits his shield, in face, charged with three lions rampant—SIGILLVM RADVLFI DE GORAM. He married Aaliz D'Averton, and died about 1226, being succeeded by his brother,

SIR ROBERT, or ROBIN DE GORRAM; three types of whose seal remain, which are worthy of notice as illustrating the uncertainty of armorial bearings at the origin of heraldry. The first, attached to a grant to Mount St. Michael, in 1227, exhibits his shield charged

with two lions passant in pale, SIGILL' ROBINI DE GORRAN. The second, attached to a grant, in 1236, to the Norman Abbey of Mount St. Michael, has a shield charged with three lions rampant 2 and 1 (as is the seal of his brother in 1210), s. ROBERTI DE GORAN. The third, a small Secretum, attached to a petition to the Bishop of Mans, in 1236, has (without a shield) a lion passant to the sinister side, s. s. ROB. DE GORAN. We have thus the singular anomaly of two variations in the surname, and of three in the armorial charge, of the same person. He was a benefactor to the religious houses of Mount St. Michael, Savigny, and Fontain-Daniel near Mayenne. He died at the close of 1239, without issue, and thus the Norman family of Gorram became extinct, the ancient demesne of La Tannière passing by two co-heiresses to the houses of St. Loup and of De Orta.

From the Gorrams of La Tannière seem to have been derived at least three English families of distinction:—

I. The principal branch of the English family of this name, was that settled at Westwick, in Hertfordshire, afterwards called Westwick-Gorham, and ultimately Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

GEOFFREY DE GORHAM, 15th Abbot of St. Alban's, 1120, came from "the illustrious family in Maine"* of that name, early in the 12th century. He was, probably, son of Geoffrey, the second of that name in the above account. His good fame is damaged by Matthew Paris, who affirms that he alienated to the Gorhams the fine manor and estate of Westwick, adjoining St. Alban's; probably by converting a beneficial lease into a fee simple. This estate had been held of the Abbey by Hugh son of Humbald, who married a Gorham, sister of Abbot Geoffrey. He died in 1146. This abbot built the "Hall," or Manor House, of Gorham-Westwick.

ROBERT DE GORHAM, eighteenth abbot of St. Alban's, was nephew of Abbot Geoffrey. He came from a foreign religious house, probably Fontain-Gehard, or Savigny, to which his relatives were benefactors; was made Prior of St. Alban's in 1148, abbot in 1151, and *d.* in 1166, and was buried in the Chapter House, at the foot of the grave of Abbot Paul. He set the abbey seal to a renewed grant of Westwick-Gorham, to indulge a relative then in possession.

* So Matthew Paris, the learned historian, himself a monk of St. Alban's, informs us: "ex illustri Cœnomanensium et Normannorum progenie." By a singular mis-translation of Cœnomanensium, Newcome (Hist. of St. Alban's, p. 53) has stated that the Gorhams came from Cœn (Cadomum). Clutterbuck adopted this mistake (Hist. Herts, i. 88). Misled by these writers, we have unwittingly transferred the error to this work (Vol. I., 149, col. 1), in our account of Gorhambury, and we now correct it.

The successive possessors of Gorhambury, till the extinction of the family from which it obtained its name, being hitherto totally unknown to topographical and genealogical writers, are here subjoined.

IVE DE GORHAM, about 1145, was the heir of the sister of Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham, to whom he had granted Westwick-Gorham as her portion on her marriage with Hugh Fitz-Humbald. He was probably son of Rollo or Ralph de Gorram, of Maine.

GEOFFREY DE GORHAM was in possession in 1166 and in 1182.

SIR HENRY DE GORHAM occurs 1199, and about 1220.

SIR WILLIAM DE GORHAM occurs in 1229, and *d.* about 1230. He *m.* Cecilia de Sandford. About 1232 she was appointed governess to Eleanor, sister of Henry III.; she *d.* 23rd July, 1251, and was buried in St. Alban's Abbey, in front of the altar of St. Andrew.

SIR WILLIAM DE GORHAM, son of the above, occurs in 1240 as owner of Westwick-Gorham. He *d.* 16th April, 1278, leaving issue William, who survived but a few months, and John, a minor of ten years of age.

JOHN DE GORHAM was born in 1268. He and his wife, Isabella, sold the reversion of Westwick-Gorham to his cousin, Alicia de Veer, widow of the 5th Earl of Oxford, in 1307. He probably *d. s.p.* (for the family is not traced any lower), and before 1320, for the reversion of Westwick-Gorham had then fallen in to Alphonsus de Veer.

The manor of Westwick-Gorham escheated to the Crown in 1388, by the attainder of Robert de Veer, 9th Earl of Oxford. In 1395 it again became the property of St. Alban's Abbey, by purchase. The abbey once more, and finally, lost it, by the dissolution in 1536; when the Crown again possessed it, and granted it out to parties, from whom it descended to the present noble owner of Gorhambury, the Earl of Verulam.

The manor-house of Westwick-Gorham, built about 1130 by Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham, remained till it was pulled down in 1563 by Sir Nicholas Bacon, to make room for his new mansion at Gorhambury. Having described this Elizabethan house (vol. i., p. 149), which itself was replaced by the modern seat in 1778, we take this opportunity of presenting our readers with a retrospective notice of the venerable Anglo-Norman Hall (which stood to the east of the present mansion, near the row of chesnut trees, celebrated by Evelyn), as it existed in 1307. A very detailed survey of the manor and of the house is still preserved in a fragment of one of the burnt Cotton MSS. (Tiber. E. vi. ff. 218 b, 219, 219 b.) It then consisted

of "a hall, with chambers; a chapel, with a chamber; a storied edifice beyond the gate, with a chamber; a kitchen, a bake-house, a dairy, a larder, with a certain chamber; a granary, with a chamber for the bailiff; a dwelling for the servants of the manor; two cow-houses, two sheep-houses, a pig-stye, and gardens."

II. Another branch of the Gorhams, was settled in Leicestershire.

WILLIAM DE GORHAM, *d. s.p.*, in 1199, seized of land at Stapleford, near Melton Mowbray. He was succeeded by his nephew,

WILLIAM (son of Ogger) DE GORHAM, who had a suit with his aunt, Wimarch, for this property. His descendant,

WILLIAM DE GORHAM, of Stapleford, was murdered in 1264, by Peter de Montford, and others. His wife Christiana, occurs in 1262. His relative Amicia de Gorham, had property in Brighthurst and Medburn, Leicestershire, and Gretton, Northamptonshire. She died in 1278. Her heir was John de Kirkby, Bishop of Ely; son of Sir William de Kirkby, of Melton Mowbray, who *m.* Emma de Gorham, brother of Gerin de Gorham, Vicar of Lobenham.

JOHN DE GORHAM, was possessed of a manor in Stapleford, in 1264.

REGINALD DE GORHAM, and ROBERT DE GORHAM, were living in Stapleford in 1336; about which period, probably, this family became extinct.

III. The third branch was established in Northamptonshire, in the middle of the twelfth century; and was perhaps derived from the Gorhambury family.

HENRY DE GORHAM, had lands in Cransley, and Flore, Northamptonshire, and in Wingrave and Rolvesham, Bucks, in 1202 and 1208.

WILLIAM DE GORHAM, occurs as possessor of the same lands in 1233; when he rendered service for three Knights' fees and a half, for all his lands, to William de l'Isle. His heirs were seized of them in 1296.

SIR HUGH DE GORHAM, was probably descended from this family. He inherited Churchfield, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and lands in Benefield and Wermington; also estates in Whaplode, Lincolnshire, all in right of his wife Margery, (sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Angevin) who was a minor in 1276, and *m.* about 1280. Sir Hugh was called to Parliament in 1324, and *d.* in 1325. Margery *d.* in 1331, leaving three sons, William, Thomas, and Nicholas. Of these, the youngest,

NICHOLAS DE GORHAM, had land in Whaplode, and was living in 1338.

THOMAS DE GORHAM, the second son of Sir Hugh and Margery, inherited their principal estates in Whaplode, and was

living in 1338. His descendant and probably grandson,

THOMAS DE GORHAM, had but one child, a daughter, namely,

MARGARET DE GORHAM, an heiress, who *m. temp.* Richard II., Sir John Littlebury, Knight, and brought him the manor of Gorham, in Whaplode.

WILLIAM DE GORHAM, the eldest son of Sir Hugh and Margery, in 1332, inherited the Churchfield estate, of the reversion of which he had a grant from his father and mother, in 1312, they holding it for their several lives, by the payment of one rose annually. In 1332, with the consent of Isabella his wife, he sold it to Robert Wyvill, (possessor of the neighbouring manor of Lieveden) Bishop of Salisbury. He was living in 1338. From that time the Northamptonshire family fell into obscurity, and no traces of it are found till it re-appears in the adjacent villages, of Benefield, in 1572, and of Glapthorne, in 1584.

IV. The still surviving branch of this family which was settled at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, first occurs in the middle of the seventeenth century.

JOHN GORHAM, of St. Neot's, *b.* in 1635, is supposed to be identical with the person of that name, born at Glapthorne, in that year; being the fourth of the same Christian name, in successive descent, at Glapthorne, from the year 1588, when John Gorham the elder, was buried there. He first occurs at St. Neot's in 1571, when his eldest son John was born. He had nine children, four of whom survived him at his death in 1725; namely, Henry, Samuel, *b.* 1688; Elizabeth, *d.* 1760, and Jonathan. Of these,

JONATHAN GORHAM was *b.* in 1687. He *m.* about 1712, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Stephen Baynton, Esq., of the Priory, St. Neot's. He *d.* in 1753, having had issue thirteen children.

Of these five survived him:—

1. Jonathan, *b.* 1714, a Surgeon, *d.* 1794.
2. Rebecca, *b.* 1716, *d.* cir. 1770 in London.
3. Stephen, *b.* 1721, of whom below.
4. Anne, *b.* 1724, *d.* 1798 at Lincoln.
5. John, *b.* 1727, emigrated to America, 1774.

STEPHEN GORHAM, second son of Jonathan and Elizabeth, was *b.* in 1721; and *m.* Martha Wye, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of William Wye, Esq., of St. Neot's. He was a merchant, and *d.* in 1789, leaving issue only one son,

GEORGE JAMES GORHAM, *b.* 1752, at St. Neot's, where he was a merchant and banker, till 1826, when he retired to Eaton Ford House, adjoining that town, on a pro-

perty which had been given him by George Cornelius Swan, Esq., on his marriage, in 1783, with Mary, daughter of Thomas Greame, Esq., of Towthorpe, Yorkshire, (see BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*, "Greame of Sewerby,") who *d.* 29th May, 1837. He *d.* 12th November, 1840, at the advanced age of 88, having had issue twelve children; namely—

1. Mary, still living.
2. Anne, *m.* J. M. Pierson, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts; she *d.* 1837.
3. Charlotte Christiana, *m.* Rev. G. Howard, now Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, and of Stanton-by-Dale-Abbey. She is still living.
4. George Cornelius, of whom hereafter,
5. Christiana Elizabeth, *m.* Rev. Dr. Holmes, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, now Master of the Grammar School, Leeds. She is living.
6. Martha, still living.
7. Sarah, *m.* Rev. Francis Upjohn, M.A., Vicar of Gorleston, Suffolk. She is still living.
8. Alicia Greame, *d.* a minor in 1803.
9. Elizabeth, *d.* a spinster, 1824.
10. Stephen Edmund, a twin, *d.* an infant, 1797.
11. Jemima, a twin, *d.* an infant, 1797.
12. Stephen Edmund, *d.* young, 1806.

GEORGE CORNELIUS GORHAM, B.D., the eldest and only surviving son of George James, and Mary, was for seventeen years a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, being third Wrangler, and dividing the second Smith's Natural Philosophy Prize. In 1827, he *m.* Jane, second surviving daughter of the Rev. John King Martyn, M.A., of the Hill House, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D., Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge. In 1846, he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, by the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst; and in 1847, by the Lord Chancellor Cottenham, to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke cum Cowley, Devon. A suit of Duplex Querela, in the Arches Court of Canterbury, ensuing (occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter refusing to institute on the allegation of unsound doctrine, which terminated adversely to the plaintiff, by the judgment of Sir H. J. Fust, in 1849), an Appeal was made by Mr. Gorham to the Queen in Council, and a reversal of the Arches judgment was obtained on the 8th of March, 1851,

from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, assisted by the two Archbishops, who both concurred in the decision. The Appeal Judgment was sanctioned by the sign-manual of the Queen in Council, on the following day; and Mr. Gorham was instituted to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke, by Sir H. J. Fust, as Official Principal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 6th of August, 1851. He has issue, all living,—

1. George Martyn, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1851, being tenth Wrangler: he is now a Scholar of Trinity College, Crosse University Scholar, and Burney prize Essayist for 1852.
2. Jane Eulalia.
3. Ellen Elizabeth, a minor.
4. Mary Dorothea, a minor.
5. Charles Alfred, a minor, now at Rugby School.
6. Henry Stephen, a minor, also at Rugby School.

Arms. Gu., three shack-bolts, conjoined in fess point or.; (as borne* by the descendants of Sir Hugh de Gorham, in the reign of Richard II.)

Crest. A griffin's head couped, wings displayed, or.

Motto. Ready and Faithful.

MARTYN. The Rev. THOMAS MARTYN, M.A., of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, eldest son of the late Rev. John King Martyn, of the Hill House, Pertenhall.

The Martyn family is of very ancient establishment in England. The first branch (whose christian rather than his surname was *Martin*) came over with the Conqueror. He has been called *Martin de Tours* by Dugdale and later genealogists; which designation has been erroneously understood by modern writers to imply that he came from Tours on the Loire. This, however, is a palpable mistake, originating in a notice by the antiquary Leland (Itin. iv. 28, and Coll. i. 96) about 1528 (who was the first that gave *Martin* a surname), stating he was told by Fludus the Precentor of St. David's that *Martin de Turribus* was founder of St. Dogmael's Abbey—both assertions being incorrect. The original charter of St. Dogmael's has no such name or founder; it merely says that his son, Robertus Filius *Martini*, founded that abbey (Cart. Hen. I., in Cart. 5 Ed. III. n. 80, m. 30, per Inspeximus). His descendants, for eight generations, are also called simply Fitz-Martin.

The head of this family, *Martin de Tour*, came from Tour, near Baieux, in Normandy. The fifth in descent from *Martin de Tour*, namely, Sir Nicholas Martyn, of Ilfracombe, became possessed of the Baronies of Barnstaple and South Moulton, Devonshire, by marriage with the heiress of Tracey in the

* See Cook's Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562, MSS., Harl. 1190, f. 78.

reign of Henry III. From him descended two principal branches; of which one became possessed, by marriage, of Athelhampton, Dorsetshire, *temp.* Edward III., and was extinct at the death of Nicholas Martyn, who *d.* there in 1595, *s. p.* (An offset, from a younger son of Sir William Martyn, of Athelhampton, who *d.* 1504, became extinct in the Martyns of Seaborough, Somersetshire, about 1830). The other, which was the eldest branch of Sir Nicholas Martyn's family, was resident at Dartington, near Totness, *temp.* Edward I., and became extinct, in the second generation, at the death of Sir William Martyn, who *d.* 1325, seized of Dartington, Ilfracombe, Combe-Martyn, and, on the Exe, of lands at Raddon, Rewe, Nether-Exe, Brampford-Speke, and Cowley, besides other large possessions (detailed in the *Inquis. p. m.* 19 Edward II., n. 100), which descended by a sister and co-heiress to Lord Audley, and ultimately escheated to the crown.

It is supposed that the male line of Martyn was "continued in younger branches," derived from Sir Nicholas Martyn, of Ilfracombe. (Lyson's *Mag. Brit. Devon, p. C.*) From one of these branches, it has been conjectured that the family of Sir Roger Martin, Bart., of Long Melford, in Suffolk, has sprung. The family of Martyn, of Pertenhall, of which we now treat, has also been referred to a similar origin, by a long and invariable family tradition, which, however probable, does not rest on documentary evidence. We have, however, given the preceding sketch of the principal branches of the Norman stock, as being useful and interesting to genealogical enquirers. We now return to the family of which we treat.

JOHN MARTYN is the first person of this family of whom there is any certain record. He was *b.* early in the reign of Henry VIII., and *m.* Margaret, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Ruiding, Esq., of Droitwich, Worcestershire. It is conjectured that he was of the family of Martyn of Feckenham, near Droitwich (see Nash's *Worcestershire, i.* 440.), "an honourable family, descended from the Throckmortons of Coughton," in Warwickshire. He had two sons; of whom one *m.* into the family of Hunt, in Bedfordshire; the other son,

GILBERT MARTYN, *m.* 1st, Katherine, daughter of Sir George Boteler, of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, by a daughter of Richard, younger brother of Sir Robert Throckmorton; by whom he had issue, George, Clement, Robert, a son who *d.* an infant, and JOHN, of whom hereafter. He *m.* 2nd, Susan Collison, *d.* 1613, *s. p.* He *d.* 1584.

JOHN MARTYN, fifth son of Gilbert, was *b.* 1588. He was parson of Swindon, (Gloucestershire?) 1581, and *d.* 1626. He *m.* 1st,

Margaret Holland, widow, (sister to Sir Thomas Lee,) by whom he had no issue. He *m.* 2nd, Mary, widow of Balthazar Coppley, Esq., by whom he had issue,

1. THOMAS, *b.* 1601, of whom below.

2. John, *m.* 1st, 1633, Mary Tribe, of Oakingham, Berks, who *d.* 1643. He *m.* 2nd, 1650, Alice Venour. He *d.* 1680.

3. Hannah.

4. Susan.

5. Samuel, *b.* 1609, *d.* 1667.

THOMAS MARTYN, the eldest son of John, was *b.* 1601. He graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1621. He was Vicar of Little Houghton, Northamptonshire, in the register of which place his name occurs in 1641. Having taken the covenant in 1648, he was ejected from his living at the Restoration, when he came to London, and ended his days in privacy. He *d.* in 1692, aged 91. A portrait of him, taken in his 62nd year, existed some years ago at Houghton Vicarage, painted on a panel. He was buried at Chigwell in Essex, near the pulpit. He *m.* 1627, Sarah,* daughter of Richard Proud, citizen and goldsmith of London, who *d.* 1662, ætät 59; by her he had issue,

1. Sarah.

2. Elizabeth.

3. JOHN, *b.* 1635, of whom presently.

4. Joseph.

5. Benjamin, *d.* 1701.

6, 7, 8. Three others, who *d.* young.

JOHN MARTYN, son of Thomas and Sarah, was *b.* 1635. He was a citizen of London, but resided at the time of his death, 1704, at Waltham, in Essex. He *m.*, 1660, Rhoda, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hodges, Vicar of Kensington, one of the Assembly of Divines, and, after the Restoration, Dean of Hereford, and Rector of St Peter's, Cornhill. By her (who *d.* 1704) he had issue,

1. THOMAS, *b.* 1662, of whom below.

2. JOHN, *b.* 1665, *d.* 1726.

3. Rhoda, *b.* 1671, *d.* 1719.

4. Elizabeth, *b.* 1673, *d.* 1758.

THOMAS MARTYN, son of John and Rhoda, *b.* 1662, was a Hamburg merchant, residing in Queen Street, London. He *d.* 1743. He *m.*, 1698, Katharine Weedon, who *d.* 1700, by whom he had issue an only son,

JOHN MARTYN, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at Cambridge, *b.* Sept. 12, 1699, in Queen Street, Cheapside. He added him-

* Her grandmother, Rose Nottingham (afterwards wife of Richard Proud, parson of Bourton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, 1561), was persecuted in Queen Mary's reign for kissing and encouraging a martyr on his way to the stake, 1555; but she escaped the flames by concealing herself in Ipswich, of which place her father was bailiff (see Foxe's *Martyrs*, vii. 373, 374, edit. 1849). In 1556 she was included in a list of "Names of such as fled out of the town and lurked in secret places in Ipswich":—"St. Mary Tower, Rose Nottingham, daughter of William Nottingham the elder" (*ibid.* viii. 598).

self very early to the study of botany, and formed, when only twenty years old, intimate acquaintance with Dr. Patrick Blair and Dr. Sherard, and afterwards with Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Dillenius, and other scientific men. He was, in 1721, the secretary of the first Botanical Society in London, which met at the Rainbow coffee-house in Watling Street. In 1731, his friend Houston, having discovered at Vera Cruz a new genus of plants, complimented Mr. John Martyn by calling the species he had met with, *Martynia diandra* (figured in Martyn's Hist. Pl. rar. p. 42, and Andrews' Repository, t. 575), to which four other species have since been added. In 1727, he commenced, by invitation, a course of botanical lectures at Cambridge, as deputy to Professor Bradley. In 1730 he was admitted of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but he never proceeded to a degree, being too much occupied with medical practice, first in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, and from 1731 at Chelsea. In 1733 he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge; which office he resigned in 1762. He retired in 1752 to the Hill House, Streatham Common; returned to Chelsea in 1768, and *d.* there in that year. His English translation of, and notes on, the Georgics of Virgil (published in 1741), and the Bucolics (published in 1749), are works still in repute. An account of his twenty-seven published works or papers, chiefly scientific, and nineteen unpublished MSS., is given in his Life originally written by his son, Professor Thomas Martyn, with considerable additions, in 1830, by the Rev. G. C. Gorham, who married his great grand-daughter.

Mr. John Martyn *m.*, 1732, first Eulalia, daughter of Dr. King, Rector of Pertenhall, afterwards Rector of Chelsea; she *d.* in 1749, from the effects of a violent blow on her chest, which she received in London, while walking; by her he had issue:—

1. Eulalia, *d.* an infant.
2. THOMAS, *b.* Sept. 23, 1735, at Chelsea, of whom below.
3. John, a twin, *b.* 1737, *d.* at Annapolis, in Maryland; he was *m.* and had a son, who *d.* a minor.
4. Eulalia, a twin, *b.* 1737, *d.* 1738.
5. Elizabeth, *b.* 1738, at Chelsea, *d.* 1825, at Kimbolton, buried at Pertenhall. She *m.* 1778 the Rev. Daniel Longmire, Rector of Newton, Suffolk, and Vicar of Linton, Cambridgeshire; by whom she had issue, 1. Eulalia Maria, *b.* 1779, at Linton (who *m.* 1800 her cousin, the Rev. JOHN KING MARTYN, of whom hereafter); 2. John Martyn Longmire, *b.* 1781, now residing at Winkfield, Wilts, formerly Rector of Hargrave,

Northamp., (who *m.* 1804, Mary, daughter of John Fox, Esq., Dean, Beds., by whom he has issue living, besides many sons deceased, Joseph Leopold, Incumbent of Sandiacre, Notts., Mary Eulalia, and Elizabeth.

6. George Nathaniel, *b.* 1740, *d.* 1767, in the East Indies.
7. Katherine Eulalia, *b.* 1743, *d.* 1748.
8. Mary Frances, *b.* 1745, *d.* 1746.

He *m.* 2nd, in 1750, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Claude Fonnereau, a London merchant, by whom he had issue one son, Claudius, *b.* 1751, *d.* 1828, Rector of Luggershall, Bucks.; who *m.* 1789, Mary Stalley, leaving issue, Thomas, *b.* 1792, now Rector of Luggershall. Thomas *m.* 1814, Catharine Horner Strangeways Pearson, by whom he has issue Claudius Robert, now living, in Holy Orders, and other children.

THOMAS MARTYN, B.D., F.R.S., F. and V.P.L.S., Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge, son of John and Eulalia, was *b.* at Chelsea, in Church Street, 23rd Sept. (O.S.) 1735. He graduated B.A. at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1756; was elected to a Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, 1758; appointed one of the Tutors in 1760: and elected to the Professorship of Botany on his father's resignation in 1762, for which he obtained an endowment from the Crown in 1793, when he became the first *Regius* Professor of that science. He held, successively, the Rectory of Ludgershall 1774, the Vicarage of Little Marlow 1776, the donative of Edgware 1778, and the Rectory of Pertenhall 1804, to which place he had retired in 1798, and where he ended his days in 1825. A list of thirty of his Scientific Papers, and other publications, is given in his Life by the Rev. G. C. Gorham, B.D.; but his great (and all but original) work, was an enlarged edition of Miller's Botanist's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio, 1807. He *m.* 1773, Martha Elliston, sister to the Rev. Dr. Elliston, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge; she *d.* at Pertenhall, in 1829, *ætat.* 87; by her he had issue only one child,

JOHN KING MARTYN, M.A., *b.* August 27th, 1774, at Triplow, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Westminster School, 1785—1791; was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Parr, 1791-2; graduated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1796; was appointed Mathematical Lecturer there, 1797; and elected Fellow, 1799. He was Rector of Pertenhall, Beds., 1800—1804. In 1823 he joined the Church of the Moravians, or United Brethren, of which he was appointed a Bishop in 1836; in that year he quitted his residence at Pertenhall Hill House, and took up his residence at the Brethren's Set-

tlement at Ockbrook, Derbyshire. In 1848 he retired to Bristol, where he *d.* August 18th, 1849, possessed of landed estates in Kimbolton, Stowe, and Catworth, Hunts; and in Pertenhall, Keysoe, Bolnhurst, and Dean, Beds.; and the Knollis estate in Buckinghamshire, mentioned hereinafter.

He *m.* 1st, in 1800, his cousin Eulalia Maria, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Longmire (grand-daughter of Professor John and Eulalia Martyn; see ante), through whom he became possessed of estates at Winchendon, Chearsley, Shabington, and Oakley, Bucks, which she inherited in pursuance of a successful suit at law,* in 1793, for determining the true heirs of Sir Francis Knollis, Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. By her he had issue,

1. THOMAS, of whom we treat.
2. Mary, *d.* 1815.
3. Rhoda, *m.* 1824, the Rev. W. Mudge, M.A., presented to the Rectory of Pertenhall, 1842, which he now holds. She *d.* 1839, leaving issue three daughters, now living.
4. Jane, *m.* Rev. G. C. Gorham, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, now Vicar of Brampford Speke; and has issue three sons and three daughters, all living. (See pedigree of Gorham in the present volume, p. 20).

He *m.* 2nd, in 1809, Sarah Theed, of Bedford; she *d.* 1812. By her he had issue one child, John, who now resides at the Hill House, Pertenhall; and *m.* 1842, Ellen Louisa Harke, of Grace Hill, by whom he has issue five children.

He *m.* 3rd, in 1813, Emma, fourth daughter of George M. Macaulay, Esq., Alderman of London; she *d.* 1820. By her he had issue one child, Emma, *b.* 1820, *d.* 1838.

He *m.* 4th, 1826, Sarah Elizabeth Birtill, of Ockbrook. By her, who survives, he had issue one child, Samuel, now residing at Bristol.

THOMAS MARTYN, eldest son of the late Rev. John King Martyn, and Eulalia Maria,

was presented to the Rectory of Pertenhall, Beds., in 1825, which he resigned in 1842. He *m.* 1829, Elizabeth Sturgess, who *d.* 1831, *s.p.*

Arms. Arg. two bars gu.

Crest. A leopard's head coupé ppr.

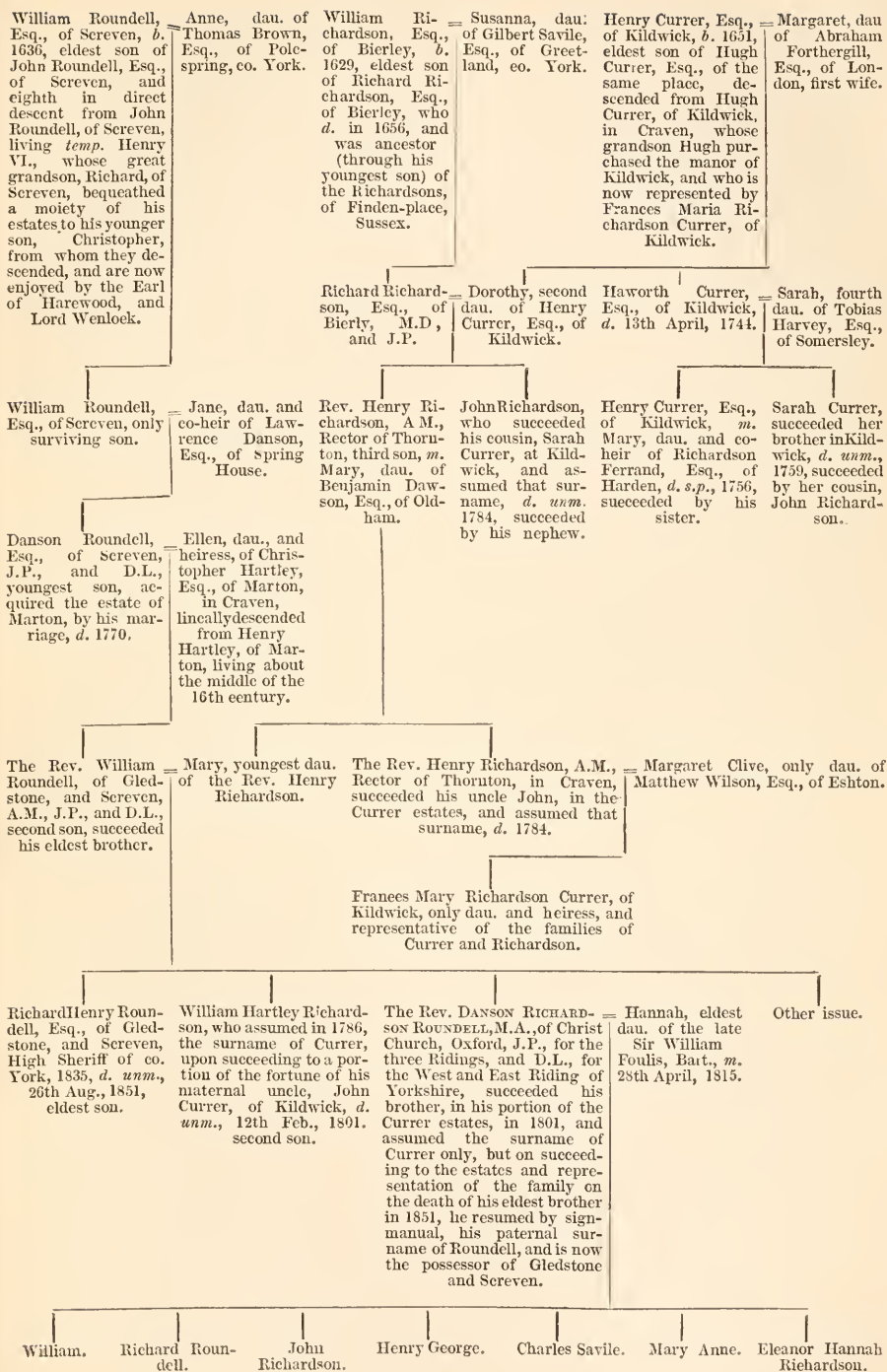
ROUNDELL, of Gledstone and Screven, co. York, a family of remote antiquity, derived in unbroken descent from JOHN ROUNDELL, Esq., of Screven, near Knaresborough, living 3rd Henry VI., 1425. The present representative is the Rev. DANSON RICHARDSON ROUNDELL, of Gledstone, co. York, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, a Justice of the Peace for the three ridings of Yorkshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the East and West Ridings, third, but now eldest, surviving son, by Mary, his wife, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton (third son of Richard Richardson, Esq., M.D., of Bierley, by Dorothy, his wife, second dau. of Henry Currer, Esq., of Kildwick), of the Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone and Screven, M.A., J.P., and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, who was son of Danson Roundell, Esq., of Screven, J.P. and D.L., by Ellen, his wife, dau. and heir of Christopher Hartley, Esq., of Marton, in Craven, and grandson of William Roundell, Esq., of Screven, by Jane, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Laurence Danson, Esq., of Spring House. Mr. Danson Richardson Roundell had, in compliance with the will of his maternal grand-uncle, John Currer, Esq., of Kildwick, assumed, by royal license, in 1801, the surname of Currer, in lieu of his patronymic, on the decease of his next elder brother, William-Hartley, who had assumed that surname on succeeding to a portion of the fortune, and in compliance with the will of his maternal grand-uncle, John Currer, Esq., of Kildwick (4th son of Richard Richardson, Esq., of Bierley, and Dorothy Currer, his wife), who had formerly assumed his mother's name on inheriting his paternal estate at Kildwick. Succeeding, however, to the representation of his family on the death of his eldest brother, Richard Henry Roundell, Esq., of Gledstone and Screven, 26th Aug., 1851, he resumed his paternal surname of Roundell, by sign manual dated 24th Oct. following. (For full details of pedigree, see BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, or, a fess gu. between three laurel branches, ppr. for ROUNDELL, 2nd and 3rd, erm three bars gemelles, sa., on a chief az. a lion passant guardant arg. for CURRER.

Crest. A short sword in pale arg., pommel and hilt, or, gripe gu., for ROUNDELL. A lion's head erased arg., gorged with a collar sa., charged with three bezants for CURRER.

Motto. Tenax propositi.

* This was a very remarkable suit. In 1791 deceased, at Fern Hill, near Windsor, Lady Mary, relict of Sir Francis Knollis, of Reading, whose estates were about to escheat to the crown by supposed failure of an heir. The nearest of kin was found to have been Mrs. Letitia Battison (daughter of John Durham, by Frances Aris), who died 1788, *s.p.*, and who by her will had bequeathed to her god-daughter and connexion, Eulalia Maria Longmire, in reversion, all her estates at "Laundon or elsewhere in the county of Buckingham," she not being aware that she had a contingent interest in the Knollis estates in other counties. This bequest carried to Miss Longmire the reversion of Winchendon, &c., being in Buckinghamshire, but the other large property of Knollis, to which Mrs. Battison was entitled in contingent reversion, passed, as undisposed of, to other parties as her heirs at law. Mrs. Battison was descended from Treasurer Sir Francis Knollis, by the families of Trew and Durham, through female heirs.



JACOB, as granted and confirmed by the Herald's College, 3rd March, 1852, to EDWARD JACOB, Esq., of Tonbridge Wells, co. Kent, eldest son and heir, by Anna Maria, his wife, only daughter of George Le Grand, Esq., of Canterbury, of John Jacob, Esq., some time of Sextrees, near Canterbury, and late of the Island of Guernsey, third son of Edward Jacob, Esq., of Faversham, co. Kent, F.S.A., Surgeon, &c., and Mary, his wife, only child and heiress of Captain Stephen Long, of Sandwich, to be borne by him and all the other descendants of his grandfather, Edward Jacob, Esq., F.S.A.

Arms. Or, gutté de sang., a bordure gu., on a canton of the last an eagle displayed of the field. Quarterly, with Long, viz., Per fesse arg. and sa., a lion rampant, within an orle of crosses patée and cross crosslets, alternately, all counterchanged.

Crest. On a mount vert, a lion rampant, per fesse, or, and gu, supporting a cross crosslet, botony fitchée, also gu.

Motto. Non nobis solum.

EDWARD JACOB, Esq., of Canterbury, Surgeon, Chamberlain and Mayor in 1727, *b.* 9 April, 1680, son of AMOS JACOB, Esq., M.D., of Barrow Hill, Ashford, co. Kent, whose will was proved at Canterbury in 1688, *m.* 1st, Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Strangford Viol, Rector of Upminster, co. Essex, and Jane, his wife, dau. of Richard Fogge, Esq., eighth in descent from Sir Robert Chichele, brother of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, the founder of All Souls College, Oxford; and by her (who *d.* in 1719) had,

EDWARD, of whom presently.

Richard, in Holy Orders, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, on founder's kin, 1737, Vicar of New Romney and Upchurch, 1749, and Vicar of East Mallington, 1757; *m.* Anne, eldest dau. of David Papillon, Esq., of Aerise and Lee, Kent, Commissioner of Exchequer, and *d.* in Dec., 1762, having had issue, Richard Philip, and Mary, all *d.* young.

Sarah, *m.* to the Rev. Richard Savage, and *d. s. p.*

Anne, *d. unm.* 23 Dec. 1800.

He *m.* secondly, Mary, only child and heir of Robert Chalker, Esq., of New Romney, Kent, and Anne Cobb, his wife; and by her had an only dau.,

Mary, *m.* to the Rev. Stephen Barrett, M.A., many years Master of Ashford Grammar School, and afterwards Rector of Hothfield, co. Kent, in 1773; and was mother of an only dau.,

Mary, *m.* to Edward J. Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill, Sussex, M.P.

Mr. Jacob *d.* 9 Feb., 1756. His eldest son,

EDWARD JACOB, Esq., of Faversham, Surgeon, F.S.A., author of the *History of Faversham*, and several works on history and antiquities; *b.* 9 May, 1713, *m.* 1st, Miss

Regden, who *d. s. p.*; and 2ndly, 16 Aug., 1750, Mary, sole dau. and heir of Stephen Long, Esq., of Sandwich, co. Kent, and Mary, his wife, dau. of Richard Solly and Anne Cricket, his wife; and by her (who *d.* 7 March, 1803) had issue (Mr. Jacob *d.* 26th Nov., 1788),

I. Edward, of Faversham, Surgeon, *b.* 22 Oct., 1756, *d. unm.* 27 Jan., 1839. On his decease, Cades, the last estate possessed by his father in co. Kent, passed from the family.

II. Stephen Long, in Holy Orders, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Vicar of Woollavington and Pureton, co. Somerset, and Incumbent of Waddeshare, Kent; *b.* 7 July, 1764, *m.* Eliza Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Bond, M.A., Vicar of Ashford, in Kent, and by her (who *d.* 20 Aug., 1832) had issue,

1. Edward Thomas, in the Royal Navy, *b.* 29 Jan., 1800, *d. unm.* 11 Feb., 1824.

2. Philip Whittington, of Rochester, Surgeon, *b.* 11 Jan., 1804, *m.* 11 Jan., 1838, Sarah Anne Maclean.

3. Herbert, Major 19 Reg. Bombay Native Infantry, *b.* 2 May, 1806, *m.* 23 July, 1840, Mary Dunster-ville, dau. of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, Madras Army, dec., and has issue:—Herbert Bruce, baptised at Bombay, 30 July, 1841; Sidney Long, baptised 19 July, 1845, at Ahmednuggur; Leslie McNeil, *b.* 17 Dec., 1850; Rose Emily; and Alice Mary.

4. George Andrew, in Holy Orders, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, *b.* 16 Dec., 1807, *m.* 18 July, 1832, Susanna, dau. of the Rev. Simon Pidsley, M.A., of Crediton, co. Devon, and has issue:—Edward Long, *b.* 8 Oct., 1833; George Herbert, *b.* 1837, *d.* young; George Adolphus, *b.* 21 Aug., 1840; Henry Priestley, *b.* 4 July, 1844; Susan Mary; Eliza; Henrietta; Fanny; Ann Mary.

5. John, Major Bombay Artillery, C.B., Commandant of the Seinde Irregular Horse, commanding a brigade at Sukkur in 1852, *b.* 11 Jan., 1812. Major Jacob was named by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier in his despatches as a gallant and distinguished officer, after the battles of Meancee, Hyderabad, &c., during the conquest of Seinde, and for his services in which he was made a Companion of the Bath.

6. William Stephen, late Captain Bombay Engineers, now Head As-

tronomer at the Madras Observatory, *b.* 19 Nov., 1813, *m.* 17 Sept., 1844, Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Matthew Coats, Esq., merchant, late of Gainsborough, and has issue:—Philip, *b.* at Poona, Bombay, 27 Jan., 1849; Stephen, *b.* at Madras, 31 Oct., 1850; Mary; Anna.

7. Charles James, *b.* 2 Aug., 1815, *d.* 1 July, 1825.

8. Henry Long, of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, Surgeon, *b.* 21st Nov., 1817, *m.*, 5 July, 1852, Jane, dau. of Lieut. Thompson, R.N.

1. Mary. 2. Sophia Frances.

Mr. Stephen Long Jacob *d.* 4 Feb., 1851.

III. John Jacob, Esq., of Sextrees, near Canterbury, some time of Roath Court, co. Glamorgan, and of Somerton Court, co. Somerset, and late of the island of Guernsey, *b.* 27 Dec., 1765, *m.* 4 June, 1789, Anna Maria, sister of Edwin Le Grand, Esq., of Canterbury (who *m.* Sarah Anne Clarke), and only dau., by Anne, his wife, only dau. of Peter Hayward, Esq., of Canterbury, of George Le Grand, Esq., of Canterbury, Surgeon, who was tenth in descent from Philippa Chichele, eldest dau. of Sir Robert and niece of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of All Souls' College Oxford. By this lady (who *d.* 31st Jan., 1832) had issue,

1. EDWARD JACOB, Esq., of Tonbridge Wells, *b.* 14 Feb., 1796, *m.* 26 Aug., 1826, Sarah Anne, only surviving dau. and heir of Edwin Le Grand, of Canterbury, by Sarah Anne, his wife, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Clarke, M.A., Rector of Hartley, co. Kent, and grand-dau. of George Le Grand, Esq., of Canterbury, Surgeon, before mentioned. Mr. Edward Jacob served many years in the Navy, and had the grant of arms from the Heralds' College, 3 March, 1852.

2. John, *d.* an infant.

3. John, R.N., *b.* 28 March, 1799, perished in H.M.S. *Hero*, 74, when she struck on the sands off the Coast of Holland, 24 Dec., 1811.

4. William, Lieut.-Colonel Bombay Artillery, *b.* 21 Sept., 1800, *m.* 4 Jan., 1835, Jane, dau. of Richard Swinton, Captain Bengal Army, and has issue:—John, *b.* at Bombay, 14 June, 1836; William, *b.* same place, 14 Dec., 1837; Samuel, *b.* 1839, *d.* young at Cape of Good Hope; Samuel Swinton, *b.* at the

Cape of Good Hope, 14 Jan., 1841; Edward, *b.* 1844, *d.* an infant; Amelia Jane, *d.* an infant, 1843.

5. Philip, in Holy Orders, M.A., Canon of Winchester, Rector of Crawley, Hants, and Rural Dean, *b.* 28 Oct., 1803, *m.* 10 Oct., 1832, Anna Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerard Thomas Noel, Vicar of Romsey, Hants, and Canon of Winchester, and has issue, Charles Summer Noel, *b.* 1833, *d.* 1836; Eustace Wilberforce, *b.* 17 Feb. 1835; Augustus, *b.* 20 August, 1839; Alfred Noel, *b.* 1842, *d.* same year; Edgar, *b.* 16 Nov., 1844; Ernest Henry, *b.* 5 April, 1849; Cecil, *b.* 29 August, 1851; Edith Sophia; Gertrude Louisa; Isabel Margaret.

6. George Le Grand, Major 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, now Political Agent in Kutch, *b.* 24 April, 1805, *m.*, 18th June, 1835, Emily, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Utterton, of Heath Lodge, Croydon, co. Surrey, which lady died 12 Nov. following, from sea-sickness, in her passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

1. Mary Anne, *m.*, 9th September, 1809, to the Rev. Henry Boyce, M.A., and has issue.

2. Caroline.

3. Jane.

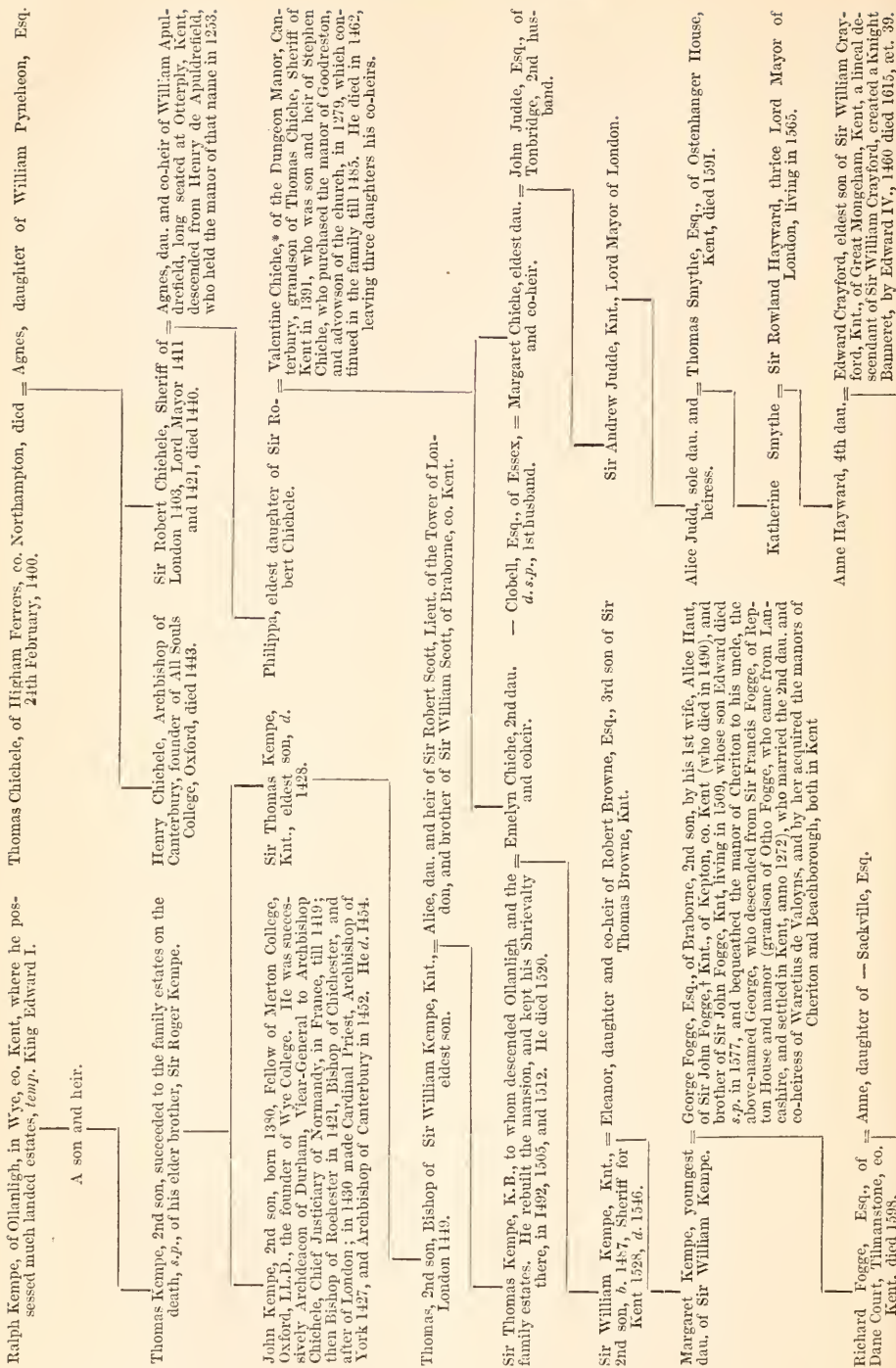
4. Elizabeth.

I. Anne, *m.* 3 April, 1780, to Thomas Bridges, Esq., of St. Nicholas Court, Thanet, co. Kent, and *d.* 12 Dec., 1846, aged 91, having had by him (who *d.* at St. Omers, in France, 5 Aug., 1821), three sons and two daughters, viz.:—Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who *d.* 3rd September, 1843. He *m.* twice, and one dau. (by his first wife) only survives Philip Henry Bridges, Capt. R.N., *d.* at Bath, in 1850, leaving a widow and issue. Edward Jacob Bridges, Major Royal Artillery, *d.* in London, 16 April, 1850, leaving issue. Marianne Elizabeth Bridges, *m.* to the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., of Heppington, Kent, and *d.* in 1819, leaving two sons and two daughters. Caroline Bridges.

II. Jane, *d.* in infancy.

III. Mary, *d.* unmarried, 3 Sept., 1840.

V. and VI. Charlotte and Sarah twins, *d.* in infancy 1742.



* The Chiches were of some note and antiquity: Ernaldus de Chiche, living in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John¹, possessed the manor and mansion of the Dington (now called the Duncion), with the Aldermarries of Northgate, Canterbury, held in fee. His descendant, Thomas Chiche, was Ballif of Canterbury in 1239 and 1271, and was principal benefactor to the church of St. Mary, Bredin. He was father of Thomas Chiche, Alderman in 1303.

¹ Sir John Fogge married, secondly, Alice, youngest daughter and co-heir with her sister, the wife of John Bourcheier, Esq., of Sir Thomas Kertel, who was slain in the second battle of St. Albans, fighting for the House of York, and her was father of Thomas Fogge, who was Sergeant-Porter at Calais (*comp.* Henry VII. and VIII.).

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TAUNTON, of Freeland Lodge, co. Oxford, formerly of Somerton, co. Somerset, Hilfield, co. Dorset, and Liskeard and Truro, co. Cornwall, a very ancient family in the West of England, supposed to derive its name from

Richard de Tantone, son of John de Tantone, and elder brother of the Abbot of Glastonbury, *temp.* Edw. I. = A dau. of Thornhull, of Thornhull, co. Somerset.

John de Tantone. = A dau. of Hawle, of Bradford. His great grandson.

Robert Taunton. = Mary Popham. Their grandson.

Richard Taunton. = Jane, dau. of Henry Smith, of Somerton.

John Taunton, of Somerton. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Calleton, of Milverton. His grandson.

Richard Taunton, of Somerton. = Gertrude, dau. of John Gibbon, Esq., of Wells.

William Taunton, Esq., of Somerton.

William Taunton, Esq., Governor of Portland Castle, co. Dorset. = Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Willoughby, Esq., of Pehembrie, co. Devon, a lineal descendant of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who d. 13 Richard II.

William Taunton, Esq., of Totnell, co. Dorset. His grandson.

The Rev. Joseph Taunton, Vicar of Quethioek, co. Cornwall, living 1710. = Mary Guavas.

Nathaniel Taunton, Esq., M.D., of Liskeard, eldest son. = Juliana, dau. and coheir of Anthony Tanner, Esq., of Carrywick, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Thomas Carthew, Esq., of Cannaliggy.

The Rev. Elias Taunton, Rector of Sowton, co. Devon, Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford, eldest son. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Leaver, Esq., of Oxford, by Catherine, his wife, dau. of John Hawkins, Esq.

the town of Taunton, in Somerset; now represented by WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON, Esq., of Freeland Lodge, co. Oxford, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire.

Sir Thomas Le Grosvenor, Lord of Hulme. = A dau. of Sir William Phesant, Knt.

Robert, eldest son, Lord of Hulme. = Ralph second son, m. Joan, dau. of John Eaton, Esq., of Eaton, and was ancestor of the Marquess of Westminster. Thomas Grosvenor third son. = A dau. of Richard Peshall, Esq., of Chetwynd.

Randolph Grosvenor. = A dau. of Randolph Mainwaring, of Carringham.

Randolph Grosvenor, Esq., of Bellaport. = Anne, dau. of William Charlton, Esq., of Appley.

Henry Grosvenor, Esq., second son. = A dau. of Sir William Greaves, Knt., of Burton. Their great grandson.

William Grosvenor, Esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wood, Esq., of the Old Hall, Salop.

Robert Grosvenor, Esq., of Ongar's Heath, co. Stafford. = Hannah Stubbs, of Gouseley Green, co. Chester.

Stephen Grosvenor, Esq., b. in 1707, Sub-Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford. = Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Tottie, Vicar of Eccles-hall.

A

Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt., Clerk of the Peace for the county, and Town Clerk of the city of Oxford, third son, *d.* in 1825.

Frances, second dau. of Sub-Treasurer Stephen Grosvenor, eventually in her issue his heir.

Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt., M.A., F.R.S., &c., of Freeland Lodge, co. Oxford, a King's Counsel, constituted a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1830, eldest son, *d.* 11 Jan., 1835.

Maria, youngest dau. of Henry William Atkinson, Esq., Provost of the Company of Moneyers, Royal Mint.

WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON, Esq., now of Freeland Lodge, eldest son, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Oxford, *m.* 18th Oct., 1848.

Sarah Percival, youngest dau. of Percival Walsh, Esq., of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford.

Alice-Percival.

Blanche-Grosvenor.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. gu. between three Cornish choughs ppr., as many lozenges or. Quartering the arms of TANNER, and GROSVENOR.

Crest. A Cornish chough ppr.

COPE, of Bramsbill, Hants, as borne by the Rev. Sir WILLIAM HENRY COPE, Bart.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. az. between three roses gu. slipped ppr., as many fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest. A fleur-de-lis or. a dragon's head issuing from the top thereof, gu.

Motto. Equo adeste animo.

MORRIS, as granted to Captain Richard Morris, 10 April, 1677 (*St. George's Grants*, p. 4); and now borne by THOMAS SCHUMAN MORRIS, Esq., of The Cottage, Stoke, near Coventry, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Warwick.

Arms. Gu. a saltire engrailed arg. gutté de sang.

Crest. A lion's head arg. gutté de sang.

Motto. Virtute et fortitudine.

HILTON, as borne by the Rev. HENRY HILTON, Rector of Milstead, Kent, eldest surviving son of the third son of the Faversham branch of the Hiltons, now represented by his uncle, GILES HILTON, Esq., of Preston House, near Faversham, the second son, which branch claims descent from the baronial family of Hilton, of Hilton, co. Durham.

Arms. Arg. two bars az.

Crest. Moses' head affronté adorned with a rich draped mantle, all ppr., with two horns issuing therefrom. On the east front of Hilton Castle the crest appears in profile; but Sir William Hilton, in 1503, used it affronté, and radiated or glorified, instead of the horns.

Motto. Tanq. ie pvis.

USTICKE, of Botallack and Penwarne, The family of Usticke was long seated at Botallack, in the parish of St. Just, Penwith. The late William Usticke *m.* a sister of Sir Michael Nowell, Knt., and by her had issue two sons and several daus. Of the former, Stephen Usticke became heir to his uncle, Sir Michael Nowell, and resided at Penwarne. Robert Michael Nowell Usticke, M.A., second son of William, entered into Holy Orders, and was Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and one of His Majesty's Justices of

the Peace; he became heir to his brother, and resided at Penwarne. Both *d.* without issue. Of the daus., Anne Usticke *m.* the Rev. George Allen, of Coleridge House, in the county of Devon, and had issue, an only dau., Georgiana Ann, who *m.* Theophilus Samuel Beauchant, R.M.A., and had issue nine children; the eldest son of whom Stephen, the present representative, became heir to his uncle the Rev. R. M. N. Usticke, M.A., and resides at Bosahan, in the county of Cornwall.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. on a bend embattled, counter-embattled between two plain cottises or., three eagles displayed of the field for USTICKE. 2nd and 3rd, per fesse arg. and sa. a fesse engrailed counterchanged between a sword in chief point upwards, and another in base point downwards ppr. for NOWELL. 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, per bend sinister dovetail or. and sa. six martlets within a bordure all counterchanged for BEAUCHANT.

Crests. 1st, USTICKE, a demi-eagle displayed gu. gorged with a plain collar, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon or., charged with a water bouget sa. 2nd, NOWELL, a dexter arm embowed in armour grasping a sword ppr., between the antlers of a stag sa. 3rd, BEAUCHANT, on a mount vert, in front of rays of the sun ppr. a martlet sa. holding in its beak an acorn slipped also ppr.

Motto. Semper paratus.

CLARE, as borne by WILLIAM CLARE, Esq., of Hindlay House, Walton Brook, Walton-on-the-Hill.

Arms. Arg. a chevronel gu. between two others az., on a chief dancetté, of the last, a goat's head erased between two crosses patonce or.

Crest. On a millrind or. a cock, wings elevated gu.

Motto. Vigilante.

NICHOLL, of Essex and Hadham, co. Herts, as borne by the present representative of that family, JOHN NICHOLL, Esq., F.S.A., of Islington, co. Middlesex, and Theydon-Gernon, co. Essex, only son of John Nicholl, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Matthias Miller, of Epping, and grandson of Joseph Nicholl, of Hadham, aforesaid.

Arms. Quarterly, sa. and gu. a pheon arg. in the first quarter a falcon belled, also arg. IMPALING (or on an Escutcheon of Pretence). Or., a dexter arm issuing out of clouds on the sinister side, sustaining a sprig of three

F

acorns leaved, growing out of a stem fesswise in base and couped, all ppr., for VON RAHN. Mr. Nicholl having m. Elizabeth Sarah, only dau. and heir of John Rahn, Esq., whose ancestor, August Caspar Von Rahn, came into England with George I.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant guardant arg. gutté de poix, holding in the dexter paw a lily ppr.

Motto. Fort fahren und verharren.

Coll. of Arms and Records of the Court of Piefs, Hanover.

BEDFORD, as borne by the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK RILAND BEDFORD, M.A., Rector of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. three bears' paws erect and erased within a bordure engr. sa., for BEDFORD; 2nd, sa. a chev. between three martlets arg., for RILAND; 3rd, quarterly, erm. and gu. three lozenges conjoined in fess or., for FREEMAN.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant sa. murally crowned or., holding in his paws a bezant.

Motto. Animum fortuna sequatur.

MERRIMAN, as borne by the late SAMUEL MERRIMAN, M.D., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, and of Rodborne Cheney, Wilts, and duly registered in H. M. College of Arms to all the descendants of his grandfather, the late Nathaniel Merriman, Esq., of Marlborough, Wilts.

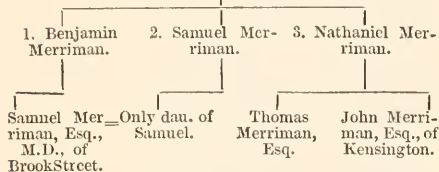
Arms. Arg. on a chev. cottised sa. between three Cornish choughs ppr. as many crescents of the field.

AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, in right of his wife, the only surviving dau. of the late Dr. Merriman, of Queen-street, Mayfair, by Ann, his wife, one of the coheirs of her grandfather, William Dance, Esq., of Marlborough, viz.: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, MERRIMAN, with a crescent for difference; 2nd and 3rd, DANCE, gu. a chev. chequy arg. and az.

Crest. A serpent nowed, therefrom issuant a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or., the hand grasping a short sword, all ppr., pommel and hilt gold.

Motto. Terar dum prosim.

Nathaniel Merriman, Esq., of Marlborough, co. Wilts, d. in 1780, aged eighty.



MERRIMAN, as borne by JOHN MERRIMAN, Esq., of Kensington Square, Middlesex, and The Priory, Marlborough, Wilts.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. cottised sa. between three Cornish choughs ppr. as many crescents of the field.

Crest. A serpent nowed, therefrom issuant a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or., the hand grasping a short sword, also ppr., pommel and hilt gold.

Motto. Terar dum prosim.

TOMPSON, of Witchingham, Norfolk.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. a lion passant guardant or.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a lion rampant gu., langued az.

Crest. On a mount vert a demi-lion, rampant guardant or.

HIVES, as borne by CHARLES HIVES, Esq., of Gledhow Grove, co. York.

Arms. Arg. two chevronels sable, between in chief as many blackamoors' heads in profile, couped at the shoulders ppr., wreathed about the temples of the first and gu., and in base a bee volant, all ppr.

Crest. A blackamoors' head in profile, couped at the shoulders ppr., wreathed about the temples arg. and gu., pendant from the neck by a riband az. an escutcheon arg. charged with a bee volant, ppr.

Motto. Indústria et probitate.

HAGGARD, of Bradenham Hall, co. Norfolk, as borne by WILLIAM MEYBOHM RIDER HAGGARD, Esq., of that place, Barrister-at-Law, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county, son and heir of the late William Haggard, Esq., of Bradenham Hall, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of James Meybohm, Esq., of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, az. a mullet of six points arg., for HAGGARD; 2nd, erm. on a chief indented az. three martlets or., each holding in his beak a trefoil slipped arg., for RIDER; 3rd, vert. a chev. between three garbs or., for AMYAND; 4th, arg. a man in half armour, and tree ppr., for MEYBOHM.

AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE in right of his wife, Ella, eldest dau. and co-heir of Bazett Doveton, Esq., late of the E.L.C. Civil Service, only son of the late John Doveton, Esq., of St. Helena, viz.: Az. on a chev. or. three roses gu. barbed vert, in chief two doves, and in base an anchor and cable arg.

Crest. A mullet of six points arg.

HAGGARD, of Amyand House, Twickenham, as borne by JAMES HAGGARD, Esq., of that place, a magistrate for Middlesex, second son of the late William Haggard, Esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.

Arms and Crest. same as the preceding, with the proper mark of cadency. James Haggard, Esq., having married the youngest sister of the present Mrs. Haggard, of Bradenham, also bears an Escutcheon of Pretence for DOVETON.

HUNTSMAN, as borne by FRANCIS HUNTSMAN, Esq., of Attercliffe, and Loversall Hall, co. York, and duly registered in H.M. College of Arms.

Arms. Gu. three escallops arg. each charged with a bugle horn sa., garnished or. and stringed of the field.

Crest. A mount vert., thereon a fern brake in front of two spears, in saltire ppr., therefrom pendent, a bugle horn garnished and stringed as in the arms.

Motto. Esto vigilans.

JAMIESON, as borne by JAMES YOUNG JAMIESON, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Newton Villa, Northumberland.

Arms. Arg. a fesse engrailed az. between in chief, two eagles displayed sa., and in base, upon waves of the sea, a ship under sail ppr.

Crest. A demi antelope gu., semée of cinquefoils or., supporting a flag staff ppr., therefrom flowing to the sinister a pennon gu.

Motto. Ad littora tendit.

HUSSEY, as borne by the Rev. THOMAS JOHN HUSSEY, Rector of Hayes, co. Kent, only son (by his wife Miss Jennings, an heiress) of the Rev. John Hussey, who was second son, by Anne, his wife, only child of Maurice Berkeley, Esq., and Anne his wife, only daughter and eventually heiress of the Rev. Robert Calow, of Warbleton, in Sussex, of Thomas Hussey, Esq., of

Burwash, and Ashford, both in Kent, who is now represented by Edward Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle, co. Kent (see BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*).

Arms. Or. a cross vert., quartering Lake, Lucas, Berkeley, Calow, Bridge, Jemmett, Jennings, &c. &c.

Crest. A hind ducally gorged and chained, at lodge, under an oak tree ppr.

Motto. Vix ea nostra voco.

KENDALL of Austrey, co. Warwick: EDWARD KENDALL, Esq., of that place, a magistrate of the counties of Gloucester and Brecon, and High Sheriff of the latter in 1818, represents the ancient family of Kendall, which was seated at a very early period at Smythesbye, in Derbyshire, and is recorded in the Visitation of that county, made in the year 1611. By an original Deed, dated 10th May, 1495, it appears that John Kendall, of Smythesbye, became entitled, in right of Margaret his wife, to a third share of the estates (which share was Austrey, co. Warwick) of Henry Alstrie, gent., and Edyth his wife, one of the three daughters of Henry Alstre the younger. Among the earlier alliances of the Kendalls of Smythesbye, may be mentioned, Fitzherbert, Shepey, and Sacheverell.

HENRY KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey, a lineal descendant of Kendall of Smythesbye, as shown in the Visitation of 1611, *m.* in 1573, Margaret, daughter of George Kendall, Esq., and by her (who *m.* secondly—Orton, Esq.) had twelve children viz.:—Nathaniel, *b.* 1574, *d.* in the following year; HENRY, of whom presently; William, *b.* 1580; George, *b.* 1584; Robert, *b.* 1586; Christopher, *b.* 1590; Mary; Margaret; Ruth; Elizabeth; Joan and Dorothy. The second but eldest surviving son,

HENRY KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey, *b.* in 1578, *m.* about 1600, Lucy, daughter of Robert Brooke, Esq., of Hasleover, co. Stafford, and sister of William Brooke, Esq., of the same place (the lineage of whose family, intermarried with the Huddlestons of Elford, and related through them to Sir William Smith, and Sir John Stanley, of Elford, is set forth in Shaw's Staffordshire). He *d.* about 1658, leaving a son HENRY, his heir, and four daughters, viz.: Hester; Rebecca; Lucy, and Blanche *m.* to Thomas Austrey, Esq., of London. The son,

HENRY KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey, *b.* in Sept. 1608, *m.* in 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Dowley, of Elford, and by her had,

JONATHAN, his heir.

Rebecca, *m.* to William Brian, Esq., of Shardlow, co. Derby.

Elizabeth, *m.* to the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Feckenham, co. Worcester.

Lucy, *m.* to Crawshaw, Esq., of London.

Mary, *m.* to Bromley, Esq., of London.

Mr. Kendall, *m.* secondly, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hucksop, of Yorkshire, and by her had a daughter Sarah, *m.* to — Whyte, Esq., of co. Stafford. Mr. Kendall *d.* in 1673. His son and heir,

JONATHAN KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey, *m.* in 1675, Jane, daughter, of Dyson, Esq., of Hollow Fields, parish of Inkberrow, co. Worcester, and *d.* about 1717, having had issue,

Jonathan, *b.* 1676, *d.* *unm.*, aged 32.

Nathaniel and Henry, both *d.* in infancy.

EDWARD, of whom presently.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Samuel Ballard, of Austrey.

Mary, *m.* to William Wright, Esq., of Doddlespool.

The eldest surviving son,

EDWARD KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey, *b.* in 1684, *m.* in 1712, Anna, daughter of William Cotton, Esq., of Haigh, co. York, and had issue,

I. Jonathan, *b.* 1714, *m.* in 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., of Birmingham, which lady *d.* 5th March, 1764. He *d.*, *s. p.*, 7th March, 1791.

II. Edward, *b.* 19th Sept, 1714, *d.* *s. p.*, in his 26th year.

III. William, *b.* 1717, *d.* an infant.

IV. HENRY, of whom we treat.

V. John, *b.* 14th Feb., 1723, *d.* an infant.

VI. George, *b.* 10th Feb., 1724, *m.* about 1755, Martha Hyde, and had issue.

1. Edward Jonathan, *m.* Lucy Gill, and *d. s. p.*

2. Henry, *m.* Ann Belton, and *d.* leaving issue.

Henry.

William, *m.* Miss Greenhill, and has issue,

Thomas, *d. un-m.*

3. George, *m.* Sarah Hill, and *d.* leaving issue.

Edward.

George, *m.* Theresa Glass, and *d.* leaving three sons, George Henry, Edmund and Charles and one daughter, Sarah, deceased.

William, *m.* Eliza Clayton, and has a son Percy.

Henry, *m.* Eliza Anne Jackson, and has issue, Henry

John Broughton, Edward,
Arthur George, Eliza Margaret,
Lucy, Caroline Jane Ross,
Alice Mary, Agnes, and Emily Blyth.

4. William Jones, *m.* Jane Campbell
Kettle, and *d.* leaving issue.

James.

John, *m.* the widow of Harrop,
and has issue.

Martha, *m.* to John T. Smith,
Esq.

Lucy Lumb.

1. Mary, *m.* 1st Judgson, Esq., and
2nd to Atchison, Esq.

2. Lucy, *m.* to Thomas Lumb, Esq.,
of Silcoates, co York, and *d.*
s. p.

- VII. Thomas, *b.* 18th May, 1730, *d. s. p.*
aged 33.

- I. Anna, *d.* an infant.

- II. Jane, *m.* to William Jones, Esq., of
London.

- III. Elizabeth, *m.* to Samuel Noton,
Esq., of London, and *d.* at Nottingham,
leaving issue.

- IV. Mary, *d.* an infant

The fourth son.

HENRY KENDALL, Esq., *b.* 25th Dec.,
1718, *m.* Ellen Jacques, and *d.* in 1787,
having had issue,

EDWARD, his heir.

Jonathan, *m.* Mercy West, and *d.* in
1810, *s. p.*

Henry, *d.* in London, *un-m.*

George, drowned at Lancaster, aged
18.

Anna, *m.* to Edward Kendall Jones,
Esq., son of William Jones, Esq.,
of London, and has issue, Ellen
Jane, *m.* to Charles Mauby, Esq.,
and *d. s. p.* Edward Henry, *m.*
Mary Collier, and William West.

The eldest son,

EDWARD KENDALL, Esq., of Austrey,
b. in 1750, *m.* Elizabeth, second daughter
of Samuel Irton, Esq., of Irton Hall,
Cumberland, by Frances his wife, daughter
and heiress of Robert Tubman, Esq.,
of Cockermouth, and had issue, an only
son, the present

EDWARD KENDALL, of Austrey, Esq., *b.*
8th Sept., 1789, who *m.* first, 20th Nov.,
1810, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of
Christopher Darling, Esq., of the 45th
Regiment, and by her (who *d.* in April,
1831) had surviving issue,

Georgiana, *m.* to the Chevalier
John Sobieski Stuart.

Rosa Julianna Harriet, *m.* to
William Nurse, Esq., of Barba-
does.

Angelina, *m.* to Jelinger Cookson

Symons, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,
and has issue, two sons, Jelinger
Edward, and Edward Warwick.

He *m.* secondly, Eliza Lee, daughter of
Thomas Lane Thompson, Esq., of Black-
heath, and widow of Watkin Homfray,
Esq.

Arms. Gu. fesse chequy or. and az. between three
eagles, displayed of the second.

Crest. An eagle displayed as in the Arms.

Motto. Aquila petit solem.

GRAY, of Carntyne, representative of the
families of Gray of Dalmarnock and
Hamilton of Newton. This branch of the
ancient family of Gray has been possessed
of considerable estates in the immediate
vicinity of Glasgow, and county of Lanark,
for upwards of three centuries. They
originally enjoyed the estate of Tolcross.
The Laird of Tolcross in the middle of the
16th century, had two sons John and James.
Disputes ending in litigation between the
brothers, caused the sale of the paternal
property.

JOHN GRAY acquired the estate of Carn-
tyne, about the year 1580. The name of
his wife is unknown.

His son WILLIAM GRAY of Carntyne,
m. 1st, Margaret Craig, by whom he had a
son Archibald; and 2nd, Marion Hill, daughter
of Ninian Hill of Lambhill, a family of
great consideration near Glasgow, by his
wife, Marion Hutchison, sister and heiress of
the munificent founders of the charity, in
the city of Glasgow, which bears their name.

William Gray was succeeded by his eldest
son ARCHIBALD GRAY of Carntyne, who *m.*
Elizabeth, daughter of Colquhoun of Ken-
mure, a cadet of the ancient house of Colqu-
houn of Luss. He had no issue, and was
succeeded in 1628, by his brother.

JOHN GRAY of Carntyne, and of Dal-
marnock, a distinguished Covenanter, the
friend and protector of the persecuted
ministers, many of whom he sheltered in his
house of Carntyne. He acquired the estate
of Dalmarnock, which for some generations
became the principal designation of the
family. He began in the year 1630, to work
coal at Carntyne, which has continued,
during two hundred and twenty years, to be
one of the principal collieries in the west
of Scotland. He *m.* Janet, daughter of
John Anderson of Dowhill, a family which
during the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-
turies held the first place in Glasgow, and
often gave provosts to that city. It was
one of this family who during his chief
magistracy, saved Glasgow Cathedral from
being destroyed by puritanical fanaticism.
John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne,
lived to a great age, and was succeeded by
his son,

JOHN GRAY of Dalmarnock and Carn-

tyne. He *m.* Anabella, daughter of Walter Gibson, of Hillhead, an ancient and wealthy family near Glasgow. The brother of Anabella was one of the principal and most enterprising merchants in Scotland of his day, and has been styled the father of Glasgow commerce. He was Lord Provost of that city. John Gray was succeeded by his son,

JOHN GRAY of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, a staunch Jacobite in 1715. He *m.* Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, of Newton, a cadet of Hamilton, Baronet of Silverton Hill, by a daughter of Hamilton of Westburn, the representative of the family of Torrance. The Hamiltons, Baronets of Silverton Hill, and the Hamiltons of Newton, are descended from Alexander Hamilton, son of Sir J. Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow, by a daughter of the Lord of Livingstone, and next brother to James Hamilton, first Lord Hamilton, who *m.* the Princess Mary of Scotland. John Gray and Elizabeth Hamilton had issue James, John, Gabriel of Eastfield, father to the late John Gray of Eastfield; Andrew, who had issue two sons, who died *unn.*, and two daughters. Of the daughters one was *m.* to Henry Woddrop of West Thorn, another to J. Spens of Stonelaw; and was mother of General J. Spens of Stonelaw. Another *m.* William Ross, heir male of the Lord Ross; and another *m.* Thomas Buchanan, of Ardoch. John Gray, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES GRAY, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who *m.* first his cousin Miss Gray of Wellhouse, whose mother was a daughter of Hamilton of Newton; and second Jean Corbett, daughter of Corbett of Tolercross, by a daughter of Porterfield of Duchal, and niece to the Earl of Kilmarnock. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his next brother,

JOHN GRAY of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, b. 1715; he *m.* Isabella Chapman, daughter of John Chapman, Commissary of Glasgow, by a daughter of Pollock of Balgray (an immediate cadet of Pollock, Bart., of Pollock) by a daughter of Boyd of Trochrig, son of the Lord Boyd. Their issue, besides sons and daughters who died *unn.*, were Robert, and Helen, wife of William Woddrop of Dalmarnock, by whom she had a son, the late John Allan Woddrop, of Dalmarnock and Elsrickle. Mr. Gray, in 1784, sold his valuable estates of Dalmarnock Newlands, and other properties near Glasgow, and was succeeded in Carntyne by his son,

ROBERT GRAY of Carntyne, for many years an active Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and a man of rare worth and benevolence. He *m.* Mary

Anne, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn, representative of the house of Torrance, by Agnes Dundas, heiress of Dudington, grand-daughter of the Earl of Crawford, and grand-niece of the Duke of Hamilton. Mr. Gray became representative of the ancient branch of the house of Hamilton, Hamilton of Newton, on the extinction both of the male line of that family, and of its last heiress Mrs. Montgomery. He had an only son, who succeeded him in 1833,

The Rev. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, of Carntyne, vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliff, in the county of Derby, Deputy-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire. He *m.* Elizabeth Caroline, eldest dau. of James Raymond Johnstone of Alva, by Mary Cholmeley, sister of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, by whom he has an only daughter Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, born 1833, and *m.* 1852, to John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., within a bordure engrailed arg., a lion ramp., between three cinquefoils pierced of the second, for Gray of Dalmarnock; 2nd and 3rd, gu., within a bordure ermine, three cinquefoils pierced of the second, and in the middle a crescent surmounted by a mullet argent, for Hamilton of Newton.

Crests. An anchor arg. stuck in the sea, ppr. for Gray. A tree coming out of a ducal coronet, and transversed by a handsaw, ppr. for Hamilton.

Mottos. Fast for Gray, Through for Hamilton.

WARREN, originally of Norfolk, and now of Mespil, co. Dublin; Colonel RICHARD WRIGHT, of Mespil, co. Dublin, who took the name of WARREN, by Royal letters patent, is descended in Ireland from James Wright, Esq., of Gowlea, co. Monaghan, a captain in the army, claiming descent from the Wrights of Kilverstone, co. Norfolk, one of the most ancient houses in England, possessing large estates in that county since the time of the Saxons; one of this family was Lord Keeper *temp.* Charles II.

Through his grandmother Dame Catherine Dowdall, Colonel Warren descends also from the ancient and noble families of Dowdall and Ruthven, Dame Katherine Dowdall the wife of his grandfather, Richard Wright, Esq., of co. Down, having been the daughter and heiress of George Dowdall, Esq., of Glas-pistal by Dame Margaret Ruthven, daughter of John Trotter Ruthven, a descendant of the celebrated Earl of Ruthven, of the peerage of Scotland. The family of Dowdall is of great antiquity.

Colonel Warren served with high distinction throughout the war of independence in Colombia, under the immediate orders of Bolivar. Upon the termination of that fierce and protracted struggle he was appointed Governor of the Province of Loxa, which office he held seven years. He was subsequently named Commandant General of

Quito, and finally Consul General Charge d'Affaires at Her Majesty's Court.

Col. Warren received for his conduct in action nine different decorations, together with the hereditary collar and insignia decreed in honour of Bolivar and the liberators of Peru, by the Council of Government of that State. The titular distinction prefixed to his name "Bonemerito" was likewise awarded him by the Congress of Colombia for his conduct in the battle of Maracaybo, June, 1823, which victory sealed the independence of Colombia as a sovereign power, together with a gold shield to be worn on his left arm, bearing the following motto,

"To valor and constancy,"
"The Congresses of Colombia."
"1824."

Col. Warren is also a Chevalier of the noble and distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain.

Arms. Chequy or. and gu. on a canton per pale of the second and az. a saltire of the first.

Crest. An arm embowed in armour ppr. grasping a dart sa. feathered arg. barbed or.

Motto. Fortuna sequatur.

ABERCROMBY, Birkenbog, eo. Banff, as borne by SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, Bart., Chief of the Clan Abereromby.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ABERCROMBY: Arg., a chev. gu., between three boars' heads coupé, az., langued of the second. 2nd and 3rd, OGILVIE, [Sir Robert Abereromby's mother having been the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, sister and heir of William, 8th Lord Banff] viz., 1st and 4th, arg. a lion passant guardant gu., crowned with an imperial crown; 2nd and 3rd, arg. three papingoes vert., beaked and membered gu., for Home of Fast Castle.

Crest. A falcon rising, ppr.

Supporters. Two greyhounds az., collared gu.

Motto. Petit alta.

An ancient rhyme, allusive to the heraldic bearings, is traditionally recorded to have been made by the Scottish monarch, when the estate of Birkenbog was granted to the family. It runs in these words:

"If ye'll gie me ane Falcon and ane Dogge;
I'se gie to ye the lands of Birkenbogge,
And to make this bargain mair soothe,
This white wax I bite with my toothe."

The lands of Forglen, which the present baronet inherits from his mother's family, the noble house of Banff, were originally given to the abbots and monastery of Aberborthwick, by William the Lion, and were held of them by the tenure of carrying the sacred banner, called the Braebannoch, in the Royal Army, and there are various charters to the different holders of the estate containing the same terms.

BYTHESEA, of the Hill, Freshford, eo. Somerset, as borne by SAMUEL WILLIAM BYTHESEA, Esq., of that place, a descendant of the ancient Wiltshire family of Bythsea, of Week House.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. engr. between three crabs, the claws towards the dexter, gu., the Roman fasces erect, surmounting two swords in saltire, and encircled by a chaplet, or.

QUARTERING:

II. CHIVERS, arg., a chev. engr. gu.

III. BROMLEY, quarterly, per fesse dancettée, gu. and or.

IV. CHITTLETON, arg. on a chev. gu. five bezants, all within a bordure engr. of the second.

V. CLIFTON, arg. on a fesse sa. between six fleurs-de-lis, gu., three cross crosslets or.

VI. BROCK, gu. on a chev. arg. three roses gu.

VII. VISOTTE, arg. a bend or., on a chief arg. a saltire engr. gu., between two Cornish choughs ppr.

VIII. LONG, sa. a lion rampt., between six cross crosslets arg., all between two flanches erm.

Crest. An eagle displayed arg., on the breast the Roman fasces erect, surmounting two swords in saltire, and encircled by a chaplet ppr., each wing charged with a cross crosslet fitchée gu.

Motto. Mutare vel timere sperno.

In right of his wife, Mary Agnes Bythessea, younger daughter of the late Charles Brome, Esq., of Malling House, West Malling, co. Kent, Mr. Bythessea IMPALES a quartered coat: Quarterly, 1st and 6th, az. a sinister hand erect, in pale, coupé at the wrist arg., Brome. II. Or. three crescents sa., on a canton of the last a ducal crown of the first, Hodges. III. Arg. a bend sa., between three Cornish choughs, ppr. Quilter. IV. Per chevron sa. and erm. in chief, two boars' heads erased or., Sandford. V. Gu. a saltire between twelve cross crosslets or. Denny.

BURTON, borne by LAUNCELOT ARCHER BURTON, of Woodlands, near Emsworth, eo. Hants, Esq.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per fesse sa. and ar. a pale counterchanged, three owls, two and one, of the second, ducally crowned or., and as many ermine spots, one and two, of the first, for BURTON. 2nd and 3rd. Per pale az. and gu., two chevrons ar., between three arrows, the pheons downwards, or., for ARCHER.

Crests. 1st, on a mount vert., thereon an owl, ducally crowned, as in the arms, holding in the dexter claw a rose gu., slipped of the first, for BURTON. 2nd. A dragon's head erased gu., gorged with a crown vair, and in the mouth an arrow, pheon downwards, or.

Motto. Amicus vitæ solatium.

DAWSON, of Wray Castle, Windermere, as borne by JAMES DAWSON, Esq., of that place, a Justice of the Peace for North Lancashire, descended from Dawson of Sutterby, eo. Lincoln.

Arms. Arg. two pales sa. a chev. gu., on a canton of the last a battle-axe, or.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, ppr., garnished or., holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe of the last.

Motto. Decdes, not wordes.

Mr. Dawson IMPALES, in right of his wife, Margaret, dau. of the late Robert Preston, Esq., of West Derby Lower House, co. Lancaster, on which lady that estate devolved, the quartered coat of Preston, viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. two bars gu., on a canton of the last a cinquefoil or. 2nd and 3rd, arg. a maunch sa., a crescent for difference.

FARNCOMB, as borne by THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., of Forest Hill, Sydenham, co. Surrey, Alderman of the City of London, and at one time, Lord Mayor.

Arms. Vert. on a chev. engrailed between three cinquefoils or. as many gryphons' heads erased sa.

Crest. A cockatrice's head coupé sa., combed and wattled or. between two wings of the first, each charged with a cinquefoil of the second.

Motto. Leges ac jura servare.

EGERTON, of Tatton, co. Chester, derived from the Hon. Thomas Egerton, third son

of John, second Earl of Bridgewater; the eventual heiress, Hester, sister of Samuel Egerton, Esq., of Tatton, M.P., *m.*, in 1747, William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, co. Chester, and was grandmother of the present WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq., of Tatton Park, who, in right of his descent from the Princess Mary Tudor, younger dau. and eventual co-heir of King Henry VII., by his consort, the Princess Elizabeth of York, heiress of the Plantagenets, is entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of England.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, arg. a lion rampant gu. between three pheons sa.; 2nd, arg. on a bend az. three bucks' heads cabossed or., for STANLEY; 3rd, gu. two lions passant arg., for STRANGE, of Knockyn; 4th, Barry of ten arg. and gu. over all a lion rampant or. crowned per pale of the 1st and 2nd, for BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk; on a canton chequy or. and arg. a fesse gu., for CLIFFORD, Earl of Cumberland. 5th, Royal Arms, quarterly 1st and 4th, France, az. three fleurs-de-lis or.; 2nd and 3rd, England, gu. three lions passant, guardant or.

Crest. On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion rampant of the first, supporting an arrow erect or. headed and feathered arg.

Motto. Sic donec.

TATTON, of Withenshaw, co. Chester, originally of Tatton. The representative in the seventeenth century, William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, *m.* Hester, dau. and eventual heiress of John Egerton, Esq., of Tatton, and thus, by a curious coincidence, the old family estate of Tatton returned to the male descendant of the original possessor, Sir Alan de Tatton. Of the marriage with the heiress of Egerton, there was issue, an only son, William Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Withenshaw and Tatton, M.P., father of the present Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, and of the late Thomas William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, whose son of the same name is now proprietor of that estate, and is entitled to quarter the Royal Arms.

Arms. Quarterly :

I. Quarterly, arg. and gu. four crescents counterchanged.

II. EGERTON.

III. STANLEY.

IV. STRANGE.

V. BRANDON.

VI. FRANCE AND ENGLAND, quarterly.

Crest. A greyhound sejant arg. collared and tied to a tree ppr.

Motto. Crescent.

The present T. W. Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, impales the quartered Coat of PARKER and TOWNLEY, in right of his wife, a dau. of Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall.

CROSTHWAITE, of Woolton Hill, co. Lancaster, as borne by JOHN CROSTHWAITE, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Gu. a lion rampant between six crosses patée or.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant per fesse ppr. and or.

Motto. Finis coronat opus.

HALIFAX of Chadacre Hall, co. Suffolk, descended from the Waterhouses, through a younger branch which took the name of "de Halifax" from the place of their abode. The present representative is THOMAS HALIFAX,

Esq., of Chadacre Hall, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1837, who is only surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Halifax, Lord Mayor of London in 1777, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Savile, Esq., of Clay Hill, Middlesex.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. on a pile engr. sa. between two fountains ppr. three cross crosslets of the 1st, for HALIFAX; 2nd and 3rd, arg. on a bend sa. three owls of the field, for SAVILE.

Crest. A moor cock, with wings expanded, combed and wattled ppr. ducally gorged and charged on the breast with a cross crosslet or.

SALE, of Barrow-upon-Trent, co. Derby, as borne by WILLIAM SALE, Esq., of Barrow. Mr. Sale, who was *b.* in 1772, *m.* in 1799, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thorpe, Esq., of Twyford, and grand-daughter maternally of Josiah Holmes, Esq., of Twyford, by a daughter of Mr. Kirkman, of Ingress Park, co. Kent, M.P. for Coventry, and has issue,

I. Richard, of Barrow-upon-Trent, *m.* first in 1824, Mary, dau. of William Flint, Esq., of Hemington, co. Leicestershire, and has an only son, Richard.

By his second marriage with Emma, youngest daughter of William Leedham, Esq., of Kennington, in Surrey, there is no issue.

II. William, *m.* to Miss Gamble, and has issue.

III. Joseph, *m.* to Ellen, youngest daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq., of the Grange, co. Derby, and has issue a son, William Henry, and one daughter.

IV. George, *m.* to Miss Porter, and has issue.

V. Thomas, *m.* and has issue.

I. Caroline, *m.* to Mr. Cox, and has issue.

II. Mary Ann, deceased *unn.*

Barnes, in his Visitation in 1662, records several descents of the Sales, of Barrow, who were seated on the banks of the Trent, from a very early period, and have formed alliances with the principal county families.

Arms. Ar. on a bend engr. sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the first.

Crest. A pheon sa.

It may be remarked, as one of the curiosities of English heraldry, that the arms of the Sales of Barrow, are also borne by the Holts of Lancashire, a rare instance of two families being entitled to the same heraldic bearings.

BARNARD, as borne by JOSEPH BARNARD, Esq., of Notcliffe House, Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester.

Arms. Or. a bear ramp. sa. within two flaunches vair.

Crest. A demi bear ramp. sa. semé of annulets or. and holding between the paws a buckle of the last.

Motto. Ex concordia victorie spes.

NICHOLSON, as granted to PATRICK CHARLES NICHOLSON, of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, Esq.

Arms. Sa. two bars chequy or. and az. in chief a stag's head embossed between two suns in splendour of the second.

Crest. A lion's head erased erm. charged on the neck with a burning heart gu. within two branches of palm ppr.

BYAM of Antigua, originally of Somersetshire, described as "Antiquissima Familia Byamorum." The family of Byam consists of two branches descended from two brothers, the sons of William Byam, a distinguished Royalist, who was engaged on the King's side throughout the whole of the Civil Wars in the West of England, and afterwards became Governor of Surinam, viz., Colonel Willoughby Byam, who commanded the body guard at the capture of St. Christopher in 1690, and died of his wounds received there; and Edward Byam, Governor of the Leeward Isles, who surviving to an advanced age, died in 1741: the former is now represented by the Hon. WILLIAM BYAM, President of H. M. Council for Antigua, of Cedar Hill in that island, and of Westwood, Hants, recently appointed by the Legislature of the same island chief of a delegation to represent its interests with the home government; the latter branch is represented by the Rev. RICHARD BURGH BYAM, Vicar of Kew and Petersham.

Arms. 1st and 6th Quarter: Ar., three dragons' heads erased vert., each holding in its mouth a dexter hand couped, ppr., dropping blood, for BYAM. 2nd. Sa., a chev. betw. three spears' heads erect, arg., pointed gu. 3rd. Gu., a lion ramp., regardant, or. 4th. Gu., a tower triple turretted arg. 5th. Vert., a chev. between three wolves' heads, erased or.

Crests. 1st. A squirrel passant, or., collared and chained vert. 2nd. A dragon's head erased vert., langued gu., holding in its mouth a hand ppr., dropping blood.

Motto. Claris dextera factis.

Edward Samuel Byam, Esq., brother of the Reverend Richard Burgh Byam, bears for *Motto*, Y Gwir yn erbyn y Byd.

With reference to the armorial bearings of the Byams, the following interesting details occur in a curious, privately printed "Retrospect of the Literary Avocations of Edward S. Byam, Esq."

Having taken a view of his ancestry as a Somersetshire family separately considered, the writer in describing the quartered coat entered in the Somersetshire Visitation for A.D. 1623, says, the first are the arms "*Antiquissima Familiæ Byamorum*," as it has most emphatically been called, or collectively as follows.

"Quarterly, argent, 1st and 4th, three dragons (or wyverns') heads, erased vert, each holding in its mouth a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, gules.

"2nd and 3rd, vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads, erased or., with two crests—one, a squirrel passant or., collared and lined vert; the other, a dragon's head, erased vert, with a dexter hand in the mouth dropping blood.

"And, next, those of a Cambrian family,

from which this of Somersetshire was derived: viz., the arms of Caradoc Vreich-vras,* chieftain, who lived in the earlier portion of the sixth century, and was ancestor to and founder of a dynasty of princes who swayed the sceptre of the country between the Severn and the Wye for considerably more than five hundred years, from 520 to 1092, when Blethin, at latter date representative of the line, being slain, the remnant of his territory, which consisted of the present counties of Brecknockshire and Radnorshire, was taken possession of by Bernard Newmarch, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to our William Rufus, who either appropriated the same to himself, or parcelled it out amongst his marauding followers, Normans, whom the conquest of England, and a five-and-twenty years' possession of the larger and fairer portion of the isle, had still left unprovided for, and the arms of which Cambrian prince, real or attributed (for with many others of an associated kind and kindred sort I have traced them as far back as the unprovoked invasion of Wales above alluded to), were sable, a chevron between three spear heads imbued argent.

"The arms of Elistan Glodrydd, godson of the Saxon monarch of like appellation (Athelstan), from whom he received his name in baptism, and through whose instrumentality he was enabled to consolidate his power, and become founder of the fifth royal tribe of Wales, and which, as likewise borne by his descendant, the Earl of Cadogan, are gules, a lion rampant, regardant, or.

"The arms of Howell, Prince of Caerleon, whom Henry the Second condescended to secure in the possession of a territory of twelve miles in circumference around that once famous city, the seat of the Augustan legion, and which are gules, three towers triple turretted, as also now borne by his descendants, the Marquises of Salisbury and Exeter.

"The quartering in the Somersetshire coat already alluded to, being that of Blaith ap Elvareh, Lord of Penrose, in Monmouthshire, and Brighthlyn, in Glamorgan, was first acquired by marriage of an heiress of the latter with an ancestor of the Byam family,† through which they obtained the estate of Penrose, the mansion of which is still standing, and in tolerable preservation.‡ The Byam paternal coat, as borne by the Somerset family, was found on investigation in the more simple form of argent, a dragon's head erased vert, holding in its mouth a dexter hand gu., borne by Rhys Goch (or Rees the Red) before the close of the eleventh century, and resolves itself

* Caradoc, mighty in the arm.

† In the reign of Henry III., 1216—1272.

‡ Near Caerleon.

into a prophecy of Merlin of a much earlier date concerning a deliverer of his country, whom he predicted should yet appear, and being thus symbolised, continued, says Theophilus Jones in his History of Brecon, to be a sign for public houses in that county as late as the setting in of the present century."

BEDFORD, of Pendrea, Cornwall. JOHN SARGENT BEDFORD, Esq., of Pendrea, in the parish of Gulval, in the county of Cornwall, is the eldest son of the late John Bedford, Esq., a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, by Sarah, his wife, dau. of Robert Sargent, Esq., M.D., of Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock. He was born 19th May, 1803, and married, 14th August, 1828, Catharine Johns, only dau. of William Bolitho, Esq., of Ponsandane, by Philippa, his wife, dau. of Richard Foster, Esq., of Castel, near Lostwithiel, in the county of Cornwall.

JOHN BEDFORD, who died in 1815, entered the naval service about the year 1787, was Second Lieutenant of the *Phoebe*, under the command of Sir Robert Barlow, at the capture of *L'Africaine*, into which ship he was sent as Prize Master, and conducted her safe to Gibraltar. At the Battle of Trafalgar he was First Lieutenant of the *Tonnant*, and from the circumstance of his Captain (the late Sir Charles Tyler) being wounded, and carried below, early in the action, the command of the *Tonnant* devolved on Lieutenant Bedford. He was shortly after promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the command of three or four corvettes, in one of which he was severely wounded, and lost one of his legs. He received his Post Rank in 1814. Captain Bedford had issue,

JOHN SARGENT, now of Pendrea.

Del-bœuf Baker, born 12th October, 1805. Sarah, born 14th January, 1813, died 13th March, 1832.

Robert Trench, a Commander in the Royal Navy, born 14th December, 1814.

Arms. Arg., three lions' gambes, coupé, within a bordure engrailed sable.

Crest. An eagle rising from an anchor, arg.

Motto. Vérité sans peur.

DIXON, of Littleton, co. Chester, as borne by THOMAS DIXON, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate for the County and City of Chester, son of the late Thomas Dixon, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy.

Arms. Per chev. or. and gu., on a chev. fimbriated per chev. between three lions' heads erased and counter-charged five fleurs-de-lis, reversed alternately.

Crest. A lion's head erased, per fess arg. and gu., charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis of the last, and pierced through the mouth by an arrow, point coming out at the back, ppr., feathered arg.

Motto. Maete virtute esto.

WILCOXON, as borne by ARTHUR WILCOXON, Esq., of St. German's Place, Blackheath, and duly registered in the Heralds' College.

Arms. Quarterly, or. and az., four fleurs-de-lis counter-charged; a chief bendy arg. and sa.

Crest. A lion's gamb erect, bendy arg. and sa., holding in the paw a fleur-de-lis or., encircled by a wreath of oak, ppr.

Motto. Semper fidelis.

MOUSLEY, of Haunton Hall, Tamworth, co. Stafford, seated there for several centuries, and now represented by CHARLES EDWARD MOUSLEY, Esq., of Haunton Hall, son of the late John Mousley, Esq., of the same place.

Arms. Sa. a chev. between three mill-picks arg.

Crest. Out of a mural crown, chequy arg. and sa., a demi-lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a mill-pick of the first.

Motto. Par sit fortuna labori.

HOLFORD, as borne by JAMES HOLFORD, Esq., of Holford House, Regent's Park, and by JOHN HOLFORD, Esq., of Rushall, Manchester, sons of the late James Holford, Esq., by Sarah, his wife, dau. of the Rev. Humphrey Owen, Chaplain of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and grandsons of Thomas Holford, of Manchester.

Arms. Quarterly, ermine and ermineois, upon a mount in base vert., a greyhound passant sable, collared or.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours a mount vert., therefrom, in front of a greyhound's head sable, gorged with a collar gemel, and holding in the mouth a fleur-de-lis, or., the sun rising in splendour, ppr.

Motto. Toujours fidele.

CROSLEY, as borne by CHARLES DECIMUS CROSLEY, Esq., of North Terrace, Camberwell, Surrey.

Arms. Sa., a cross between four martlets, or.

Crest. A dragon's head sa., gorged with a collar or., charged with a cinquefoil, gu.

Motto. Per crucem confido.

HEALD, as borne by GEORGE TRAFFORD HEALD, Esq., of Berry Mead Priory, Middlesex.

Arms. Arg. two bars engrailed, and in chief as many eschecons, gu., each charged with a mullet of the field.

Crest. An eagle, wings elevated, arg., each charged with two bars engrailed gu., gorged with a plain collar, and pendant therefrom an eschecon, also gu., charged with a mullet, arg.

Motto. Nemo sibi nascitur.

GRIFFIN, as borne by ALFRED GRIFFIN, Esq., of Oxford Square, London, whose ancestors possessed property both in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, and were descended from a common progenitor with the ennobled family of that name.

Arms. Sa. a griffin segreant arg., beaked and forelegged, or.

Crest. A talbot's head erased sa.

Motto. Vineam.

RICHARDSON, as borne by HENRY FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq., F.L.S. and F.S.A., of Nantle Hall, Carnarvonshire, son of the late Daniel Higley Richardson, Esq., of Rose Hall, and Essex Lodge, co. Surrey, descended from a family which for generations has been distinguished in naval prowess and professional legal eminence; it flourished in the former, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Richardson impales the Arms of DICKINSON, in right of his wife, Harriet, youngest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, Middlesex, formerly a merchant of eminence in the City of London, who bequeathed a princely fortune amongst his relative, and numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis.

Daniel Higley Richardson, Esq., of Rose Hall and Essex Lodge, Surrey, deceased, and Mary, his wife.	=	Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, Middlesex, an eminent and benevolent merchant of London, deceased.
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2. Mary Sarah, m. William Guest Carpenter, F.R.C.S., and has issue four daughters.	1. HENRY FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq., F.L.S. and F.S.A., of Nantle Hall, b. 22nd August, 1810.	Harriet, youngest surviving dan. of T. Dickinson, Esq., m. in 1834.

Arms. Sa. on a chief arg. three lions' heads erased ermine, langued, gu.
Impaling. Or. a bend engr. between two lions rampant, gu., for DICKINSON.

Crest. On a mural crown or., a lion's head erased ermine, langued, gu., crowned with an Earl's coronet of the first.

Motto. Trust in God.

WALMESLEY, as granted to Sir JOSHUA WALMESLEY, Knt., of Wavertree Hall, co. Lancaster, and of Westbourne Terrace, London, a merchant of Liverpool, and Mayor of that borough in 1839, who was knighted, 11th July, 1840, on presenting an address after the Queen's marriage. He is son of John Walmesley, Esq., and Elizabeth Perry, his wife, and married, in 1815, Miss Adeline Mulleneux, by whom he has issue.

Arms. Gu. on a chief dancetté erm., a bee volant, ppr., between two harts.

Crest. A lion passant erm., on the head a crown vallery or., and his dexter forepaw resting on a knight's helmet, ppr.

Motto. Labore.

MEREWETHER. HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, Esq., of Castlefield, Cahic, co. Wilts, and York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, Sergeant-at-Law, impales with his paternal coat, the arms of HADOW of Freretton, or Friarton.

Arms. Or. three martlets sa., on a chief az., the sun in splendour. ppr., quartering ALWORTH; viz., Or. a saltire engr. between twelve billets sa., and IMPALING, Arg. a saltire engrailed sa., within a bordure az., for HADOW.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, garnished or., holding in the hand ppr. a sword of the last, hilt and pomel or., entwined round the blade with a snake, also ppr.

Motto. Vi et consilio.

WOODMASS, as borne by CHARLES WOODMASS, Esq., of Avonlurst, co. Warwick.

Arms. Az. an oak tree, ppr., between two cross crosslets fitchée arg.

Crest. An oak tree eradicated, ppr.

Motto. Pro Deo et patria.

ARMITAGE. JOSEPH TAYLOR ARMITAGE, Esq., of Birkby, near Huddersfield, co. York, is second son of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Milnsbridge, in the same county, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Blackley Hall, co. Lancaster, and grandson of George Armitage, Esq., of Highroyd House.

Arms. Gu. a lion's head erased between three cross crosslets, arg.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping by the blade a broken sword, point downwards.

Motto. Semper paratus.

COLERIDGE. THE HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Knt., of Heath's Court, co. Devon, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, second son of the late James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, by his wife, Frances Duke Taylor, and grandson of John Coleridge, Esq., by Sarah, his wife, impales with his own arms the coat of Buchanan, in right of his wife, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Rector of Woodmansterne, co. Surrey, by whom he has two surviving sons, John Duke, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., and Henry James, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, and two surviving daughters, Mary Frances Keble, and Alatheia-Buchanan, wife of the Rev. John Fielder Machaness, M.A., Vicar of Tardebigge. The illustrious poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was a cousin of Mr. Justice Coleridge, and his only daughter, Sarah, m. the Judge's brother, Henry Nelson Coleridge, M.A.

Arms. Arg. on a mount in base vert. an otter statant, ppr., a chief gu., charged with a dove close, ppr., between two crosses patee fitchée, or.

Crest. A mount vert., thereon, amidst bullrushes, ppr., an otter as in the arms, in front of a cross Calvary, gu.

Motto. Time Deum, eole regem.

WHATMAN, Vinter's, Kent, a Saxon family, which in early times flourished amongst the independent yeomen of Kent, in Romney Marsh and Hawkhurst, where they had considerable possessions, and left much of their lands to Monasteries; the present representative is JAMES WHATMAN, Esq., of Vinter's, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, F.R.S., and F.S.A., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent, M.P. for Maidstone, eldest son of the late James Whatman, Esq., of Vinter's, by Eliza-Susannah, his wife, eldest daughter of Samuel Richard Gausson, Esq., of Brookman's Park, Herts, M.P. for Warwick.

Arms. Per pale or. and sa., a pheon counterchanged.
Crest. A demi lion ramp. ppr. holding in his paws a pheon.

James Whatman, Esq., married on 23rd April, 1850, Louisa Isabella, eldest daughter of Charles Ross, Esq., and Lady Mary Ross, (4th daughter and co-heiress of Charles 2nd and last Marquess Cornwallis) and now, consequently, impales the arms of Ross and Cornwallis quarterly.

GERMAN, of Preston, co. Lancaster.

Arms. Arg. a cross vaire gu. and or.; in the 1st and 4th quarters, an eagle displayed sable.

Crest. A demi-lamb ppr. supporting a flag staff or. therefrom flowing a pennon arg., the ends gu., and charged with a rose also gu.

SMITH, of Ryhope, co. Durham, and Carrowbrough, Northumberland, as borne by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAM SMITH, of Overdinsdale Hall, who was authorized by Royal Licence to change his patronymic Grey for the name of SMITH.

Arms. Arg. on a bend gu. between two unicorns' heads erased, az., armed, maned and crined or. three cross crosslets of the last.

Crest. On a mount vert., a stork, wings elevated arg. charged on the breast and on either wing with a cross crosslet gu., in the beak a snake, ppr.

Motto. Tenax et Fidelis.

PEACOCK-YATE, as borne by WILLIAM MICHAEL PEACOCK, of Hackney, co. Middlesex, and of Arlington, co. Gloucester, who assumed, pursuant to the will of Dame Dorothy Mill of Arlington Court, co. Gloucester, widow of Sir Richard Mill, of Mottisfront, Hants, Bart., the surname of Yate in addition to and after Peacock, and the arms of Yate quarterly with those of Peacock.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Yate, az. a fesse, in chief two mullets or. the fesse charged for distinction with a cross crosslet of the first; 2nd and 3rd, Peacock, per chevron or. and vert. a chevron between three peacocks' heads erased counterchanged.

Crests. YATE, an elephant's head erased arg. tusks and ear or. charged for distinction with a cross crosslet az.: PEACOCK, on a millrind fesseways sable a peacock's head erased or.

Motto. Quo virtus vocat.

TANQUERAY-WILLAUME: by Royal Warrant, 10th March, 1848, THOMAS BUTT TANQUERAY, Esq., of New Broad Street, City of London, pursuant to the will of Rev. Charles Dymoke Willaume of Chilton Condonover, co. Southampton, took the surname of Willaume in addition to and after Tanqueray and the arms of Willaume quarterly with Tanqueray.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, WILLAUME, erm. a fesse embattled gu. guttée d'or, between three roses of the second; 2nd and 3rd, TANQUERAY, per pale or. and erm. on a fess. embattled vert. between three roses, gu. barbed and seeded ppr. four ermine spots arg.

Crest. Upon a mount vert., in front of two tilting spears, in saltire, a pine apple ppr.

PERRY-WATLINGTON, of Moor Hall, co. Essex: JOHN WATLINGTON PERRY, Esq., of Moor Hall, J.P., only son of Thomas Perry of same place, Esq., by Maria Jane,

his wife, daughter of George Watlington of the Inner Temple and of Caldecot House, in parish of Aldenham, co. Herts, Esq., pursuant to the will of his maternal grandfather, took the surname of Watlington, in addition to, and after Perry, and the arms of Watlington quarterly with Perry, by Royal Licence, dated 10th April, 1849.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, WATLINGTON, Barry of six, arg. and sa. guttée d'eau, on a chief, of the second, a saltire double parted and fretty of the first; 2nd and 3rd, PERRY, gyronny of eight or. and gu. on a bend arg. two lions passant ppr.

Crest. WATLINGTON, a demi lion ppr., semé of spears' heads sa., holding in the dexter paw also ppr. and resting the sinister paw on an escocheon sa., charged with a saltire double parted and fretty arg. PERRY, a lion's head erased or semé of saltires and ducally crowned gu. in the mouth a pear slipped ppr.

GIBSON, as borne by FRANCIS GIBSON, Esq., of Saffron Walden, co. Essex, and of Balder Grange, co. York, N.R.

Arms. 1st and 4th, GIBSON, Paly of six arg. and az' on a chief ermine a fret gu. between two torteaux; 2nd and 3rd, WYATT, gu. on a fesse or. between three boars' heads couped arg. as many lions rampant sa. Impaling for PEARSE, per pale, vert and purpure three lambs passant ppr. a fesse indented erm.

Crest. On a mount vert, a stork rrg., beaked membered and gorged with a collar, gu., pendant therefrom an escocheon az., charged with a barnacle or.

Motto. Recte et fideliter.

TUPPER of Guernsey.

Arms. Az. on a fess engrailed between three boars passant or. as many escallops gu., a canton erm. thereon pendant from a chain a medal bearing the profiles of William and Mary, gold, the said medal and chain being intended to represent that struck to commemorate the battle fought off La Hogue, May, 1692, and presented by their said Majesties to John Tupper, Esq., for his services on that occasion.

Crest. A mound vert, thereon a greyhound passant, erm. charged on the shoulder with a slip of oak fructed ppr. the dexter fore-paw resting on an inescoscheon az. charged with a medal pendant from a chain, as in the arms.

Motto. L'espoir est ma force.

TUPPER, also of Guernsey.

The same *Arms*, *Crest*, and *Motto*, with the addition of the word "Canada" on an esrol above the crest; this branch of the Tupper of Guernsey being the descendants of Elizabeth Brock, wife of JOHN TUPPER, Esq., and eldest sister of Major-General SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B., slain in Upper Canada, 13th October, 1812, to whom the Prince Regent granted certain armorial ensigns with the *Motto* Canada; and after his fall His Royal Highness was further pleased to grant and ordain in the London Gazette (Whitehall, January 16th, 1813) that the said ensigns, &c., should be borne by the descendants of the late father of Sir Isaac Brock, of whom there is no surviving male descendant of his name.

BROCK, of Guernsey, as granted to Major General SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B., and the descendants of his father.

Arms. Gu. an eagle displayed or. on a chief embattled arg. a lion passant guardant of the field.

Crest. Out of a mural crown arg. a demi-Canadian Indian, the dexter hand supporting a tomabawk erect proper.

Motto. Canada.

MAINGAY or MAINGY, Guernsey.

Arms. Erm three eagles' legs, erased sa.

Crest. A wolf's head erased, ermineo.

SMYTHIES, of Colchester, Essex, settled there full 200 years, and connected with the families of Affleck, Gwyne, Gardiner, Travers, Gordon, Tompson, Hawkins, &c. The great-grandfather and the great great-grandfather of the present FRANCIS SMYTHIES, Esq., of the Casina, held the living of St. Michael Mile-end, Colchester, for 100 years, half a century each.

Arms. Arg. a chev. az. between three oak leaves vert, on each an acorn or.

Crest. A demi arm az. and hand ppr., holding a branch of oak leaves with acorns or. This crest was granted and the arms confirmed by William Dethick, Garter, and William Camden, Clarenceux, the 9th March, 45 Elizabeth A.D. 1602, as appears by the original patent still in the possession of Francis Smythies, Esq.

EWBANK, of Everton, eo. Lancashire and Kirton Drove, eo. Lincoln:

ANDREW EWBANK, Esq., descended from the ancient family of that name in Durham and the North of Yorkshire, left issue a son,

GEORGE EWBANK, Esq., of York, who *d.* 1787, leaving two sons, George and Andrew.

George the eldest son, *d.* 1795, leaving no male issue. His daughter Elizabeth, *m.* Richard Lodge, Esq., whose only daughter, Elizabeth, *m.* John Dalton, Esq., of Slensingford Hall and the Grange, co. York, and *d.* 1824, leaving a numerous family. (See DALTON, in *Burke's Landed Gentry*).

ANDREW EWBANK, M.A., Rector of Londesborough and Burghwallis, co. York, the second son *m.* Jane Withers, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Withers, D.D., Rector of Tankersley, eo. York, and Vicar of Higham-Ferrers, eo. Northampton; (descended from the ancient Lancashire family of that name), and *d.* 1822, leaving issue.

George, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, *d.* *unn.*

William, of whom presently.

Henry, who *m.* Lydia Ball, daughter of Jonathan Lucas Esq. of the Grove, co. Surrey, and has issue, Henry, in holy orders, George William Withers, and several other children.

Dorothy Cordelia, who *m.* the Rev. Edward William Stillingfleet, B.D. of Hotham, Vicar of South Cave, co. York, and *d.* without issue.

Frances, who *m.* the Rev. George Briggs, of York, and *d.* leaving an only son, George, Captain in the First Dragoon Guards, who *m.* Letitia, daughter of Smith Eggington, Esq., and has issue.

WILLIAM EWBANK, M.A., Rector of North Witham, eo. Lincoln (the second son of Andrew), *m.* Theodosia, eldest dau. of Benjamin Cooper, Esq., of New Sleaford, eo. Lincoln, sister to Sir John Hutton Cooper, Bart. (see *Burke's Extinct Baronetage*), and a descendant, through her grandmother, Harriet

Lawrence, of the ancient family of that name of Ashton Hall, eo. Lancaster; and, through her great grandmother, Elizabeth Cartwright, from the sister of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Rev. Wm. Ewbank, *d.* 1840, leaving issue by Theodosia, his wife,

WILLIAM, of whom presently.

George, M.A. in holy orders, of Guildford, co. Surrey, who *m.* Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Jonathan Lucas, Esq., of the Grove, and has issue, George Henry Withers, Christopher Cooper, William Andrew, Thomas Cranmer, and other children.

Cooper, of Brompton, eo. Middlesex, who *m.* Louis Caroline Maria Lloyd, second daughter of the Hon. Sir George Cooper Kt. (see below), and has issue, George Cooper Lawrence, Alfred Lloyd Vandyke, Withers Stillingfleet, and other children.

Henry, of Charleston, South Car., U.S. who *m.* Annie, daughter of Jonathan Lucas, Esq., of the Grove, and has issue, Harry Hutton and other children.

Harriet and Jane Theodosia, *unn.*

Agnes, who *m.* the Rev. Henry Lister, M.A. and *d.* *s. p.*

The eldest son,

WILLIAM WITHERS EWBANK, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's Church, Everton, co. Lancashire and of Kirton Drove, co. Lincoln, *m.* 1834, Justina Elinor, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir George Cooper, Kt., one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, by his wife Mary Justina Martha, daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of Foes-y-Bleddiad and Mabws, co. Cardigan and Dale Castle, co. Pembroke (see LLOYD-PHILIPPS in *Landed Gentry*), descended, on her mother's side, from Justina, only daughter of Sir Anthony Vandyke, Kt., by his wife, Maria, daughter of John, third Earl of Gowrie and sixth Lord Ruthven. (See STEPNEY of PRENDERGAST, *Extinct Baronetage*).

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, sable, three chevrons interlaced in base or., on a chief of the last three pellets, for EWBANK; 2nd, Arg. a chevron gu. between three crescents sable, for WITHERS; 3rd Or. a bend az. between two lions' heads erased gn. for COOPER.

Crest. EWBANK, Out of a ducal coronet gu. a dragon's head or. WITHERS, a demi hare couped pr. holding in its mouth three ears of bigg. COOPER, On a mount vert an unicorn sejant arg. armed and crined or, supporting a broken tilting spear of the last.

Motto. Vincit veritas.

MOUNTAIN, of the Heath, eo. Herts, derived from the ancient house of Montaigne, of which was the celebrated Michel de Montaigne, and which became established in England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The present Rev. JACOB HENRY BROOKE MOUNTAIN, D.D., of the Heath, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Blunham, Bedfordshire, is eldest son of the late Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., Bishop of

Quebec, and brother of the Right Rev. Jehosaphat Mountain, D.D., now Bishop of Montreal, and great-grandson of Jacob de Montaigne, who established himself in England.

Arms. Quarterly—

- I. and IV. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Erm. on a chev. az. between three lions ramp. guardant sa. each supporting between the fore paws an escallop erect gu. a mitre or. on each side, a cross crosslet fitchéé arg., for MOUNTAIN; 2nd and 3rd, a lion's paw erased within an orle of trefoils slipped or., for MONTAIGNE.
- II. Gu. a pair of wings conjoined arg. debruised by a bend az., for KENTISH.

- III. Arg. on a cross sa. five lions ramp. or., for WALE.
- The quarterings Dr. Mountain inherits from his mother, Elizabeth Mildred Wale Kentish, co-heiress of Bardfield Hall, Essex, the descendant of one of the oldest families in England, possessed of the same estate above six hundred years.

AN ESCOCHEON OF PRETENCE for BROOKE, viz.: Gu. on a chev. arg. a lion ramp. guardant sa. crowned or. armed and langued of the first; Dr. Mountain having *m.* Frances Mingay, dau. and co-heir of the Rev. William Brooke, of Swanthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

Crest. A demi-lion ramp. guardant per fesse wavy arg. and sa. supporting between the paws an escallop gu.; on the breast a cross crosslet fitchéé, of the second.

Motto. In cruce salus.

PILKINGTON, originally of Rivington, co. Lancaster, and now of Carrick, Queen's County, represented by GEORGE PILKINGTON, Esq., of Carrick, who is seised in fee of Halliwell Hill, situated between Rivington and Rimworth, in the parish of Deane, co. Lancaster, two ancient townships, part of the former possessions of the family. (*See Testa de Neville, Henry III. and Edward I.*)

Arms. Arg. a cross patonce voided gu.

Crest. A mower of party colours gu. and arg.

Motto. Now thus! now thus!

Fuller styles the Pilkingtons "a right ancient family," and relates that they were gentlemen of repute in the shire of Lancaster, before the Conquest, at which period the chief of the house being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thrasher in a barn; from this circumstance, partly alluding to the head of the flail falling sometimes on the one, and sometimes on the other side, and occasionally on himself, he took for motto, "Now thus! Now thus!" and his descendants have since carried as their crest, "A mower."

THE EARLS OF ORKNEY.

The history of this princely race is to be found in the *Orkneyinga Saga*; while that of their Norwegian progenitors, the Earls of Möre, is recorded by Torfæus, the great Scandinavian historian. In ancient Scandinavian history a heroic race stands pre-eminent, which boasted of a descent from the God Thor; while the sovereign family of Norway, like most of the royal houses of the north, traced its origin to Woden. As might naturally be expected, the descendants of Thor were generally opposed to the ruling dynasty of the sons of Woden; and the historical notices which we have of the struggles carried on between them, are most probably the continuation of the prehistoric and heroic Sagas, which record the contests of early races of ancient Scandinavian mythology. The chief of this great house, Rogenwald, Earl or Jarl

of Möre, in Norway, obtained from Harold, the Norwegian sovereign, investiture of the Earldom or Jarldom of the Orkney Isles, over which he reigned, with sovereign power under the supremacy of the Norwegian crown. Of the sons of Earl Rogenwald, two were pre-eminently illustrious, Rollo and Sigurd. Rollo carried his conquests into Neustria, which he permanently subdued, and where he erected an independent duchy for himself, under the name of Normandy. From him descended a great line of Dukes of Normandy, of whom the most celebrated, William, conquered England, and was the founder of the present royal line of Great Britain.

It is remarkable that the struggle between the lines of Thor and Woden, which had been carried on for ages, in the north, back to the pre-historic heroic period, was continued in the conquest of England by the Normans. William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, in common with his kinsmen, the Earls of Orkney, being sprung from Thor, whereas all the monarchs of the Heptarchy, together with the line of Egbert, and many of the highest families of the Anglo-Saxons, boasted of a descent from Woden.

Sigurd, the brother of Rollo, reigned in the Orkneys, and extended his conquests in the mainland of Scotland. Under Torfin, the son of Sigurd, the Norwegian power in Scotland appears to have attained its culminating point, and extended over the whole of the northern portion of the island, as far as Aberdeen. The Norwegian Jarl allied himself with the Scottish royal family by marrying the daughter of King Malcolm I. And, at one time, it seemed probable that the Scotch-Pictish crown might permanently be worn by the great Scandinavian sea-king. It would appear that this great dynasty reigned in the Orkneys, and ruled over the opposite mainland for several hundred years from the beginning of the tenth century, if not from an earlier period; and under their sway, the northern isles enjoyed a prosperity which has never since been their lot. The Norwegian Jarls were beneficent and paternal sovereigns to their people, whom they enriched by the gains of commerce and the spoils of war. And their subjects of Orkney and Shetland had reason to bless their memory, and lament the extinction of their male line.

The last of these great Norwegian Jarls married the heiress of the Earl of Caithness, probably also of Scandinavian descent, and by her had a daughter and heiress, who married Malise, seventh Earl of Strathern, one of the most powerful and high-born of the nobles of Scotland. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, who gave her hand and carried her pretensions to a great Norman noble, St. Clair, Lord of Rosslyn,

in Midlothian. The St. Clairs, or De Sancto Claro, were a Norman race of illustrious birth, who had held large possessions in Scotland from the time of Malcolm Canmore, and were distinguished by great alliances.

The next Lord of Rosslyn, son of the heiress of Orkney—already powerful as one of the greatest of the Scottish feudal nobles, subjects of King Robert II.—was invested by the King of Norway with his maternal Earldom, and from henceforth for three generations, the St. Clairs held the double position of great Scottish lords and Norwegian Earls, with their allegiance divided between the sovereigns of Scotland and Norway. The second Earl of Orkney of the race of St. Clair added Nithesdale to his other possessions, by marrying the fair Egidia Douglas, grand-daughter of King Robert II.

The third Earl married a daughter of the Duke of Torraine, Earl of Douglas, and grand-daughter of King Robert III., while his daughter married the Duke of Albany, son of King James II. The extent of his possessions, his princely power in Orkney, and the splendour of his alliances, made this great Jarl too formidable a subject; and it was the most anxious wish of King James III. to humble him. By his marriage with Princess Margaret of Denmark, who had the Orkney isles as her dower, the King became Lord Paramount of all the Earl's possessions. And he lost no time in compelling him to exchange his fairest lordships for inferior ones; so that under the name of an exchange, he may rather be said to have been forced to a surrender. Instead of the princely Earldom of Orkney and the great territory of Nithesdale, he received the subordinate Earldom of Caithness and the estates of Dysart and Ravensheugh, in the county of Fife.

The last Earl of Orkney had three sons—William, whom he disinherited; Oliver, to whom he gave his lordship of Rosslyn; and William, to whom he gave his Earldom of Caithness. The disinherited William was acknowledged by his brothers as the head of their house, and he received from them the Fifeshire estates of Dysart and Ravensheugh, and his son was summoned as a Lord to Parliament, with the title of Lord Sinclair. The Lords Sinclair continued to hold a high rank among the Scottish nobles for many generations, and as a proof of the dignity of their alliances, it may be said that in seven generations they matched five times with the daughters of Earls. Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, the husband of Queen Mary, was the son of a daughter of this family. And it was in reference to his illustrious maternal descent that he was created Duke of Orkney.

John, seventh Lord Sinclair, by his wife,

a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, had an only child, Catherine, the heiress of his title and estate, who married John St. Clair, of Hermandston, a gentleman of very ancient family, but in no way descended from the house of Rosslyn. The only son of this marriage, in right of his mother, was the 8th Lord Sinclair, who, without surrendering his peerage to the crown, got a fresh patent of the Sinclair peerage from King Charles II., in 1677, by which his heirs female were excluded, and the heirs male of his father's family (aliens to the ancient Sinclair blood) were called in to the succession. It is in virtue of this patent of 1677 that the present Lord Sinclair claimed and obtained the title, he being unconnected with the house of Rosslyn and Orkney.

The eighth lord had two sons, who lived to be distinguished men, and married, but without issue. His eldest daughter, the Hon. Grizel St. Clair, then became heir of line of the Earls of Orkney; and by her husband, John Paterson, of Prestonhall, son of the last Archbishop of Glasgow, she had a son, Colonel Paterson St. Clair, the heir of all Lord Sinclair's estates, and also of Rosslyn Castle, which had been left to the elder branch of the family.

As Colonel Paterson St. Clair had no family, the representation of the Earls of Orkney devolved on his only sister Margaret, wife of John Thomson of Charleton, and was carried by her daughter and heiress Grizel Maria, into the family of Anstruther; she having married Colonel John Anstruther, second son of Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie. Her grandson John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, is heir of line of the great Scandinavian dynasty of Earls of Orkney, and of their successors, the Earls of the house of St. Clair.

Failing, the family of Anstruther Thomson, the honour of representing these illustrious Earls would belong to the Earl of Rosslyn (to whom the Dysart and Rosslyn estates were destined by special entail), in virtue of his descent from the Hon. Lady Erskine of Alva, younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Paterson, of Preston Hall, and younger daughter of the eighth Lord Sinclair.

Arms. 1st and 4th, az. an antique galley with its sails furled or.; 2nd and 3rd, az. a ship in full sail, within a double tressure of fleur-de-lis, or. Over all on an escutcheon arg. the engrailed cross sable of St. Clair.

Crest. A swan gorged with a dual coronet, ppr.

Supporters. Two griffins, arg., winged or.

Motto. Fight.

To these armorial bearings Mr. Anstruther Thomson is entitled as heir of line of the Earls of Orkney.

SAVILL-ONLEY of Stisted Hall, co. Essex, as borne by the present ONLEY SAVILL-ONLEY, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per pale-or. and gu., three piles meeting in the centre base point. counter-changed; on a canton arg., a mullet sable, pierced of the third for ONLEY. 2nd, arg., on a bend sable, cottised gu., three owls of the field for SAVILL. 3rd, erm. on a chief indented gu. three crescents arg. for HARVEY.

Crests. 1st, for Onley, on a crown valley, or. flames issuing therefrom, ppr. an eagle's head crested, in the beak a sprig of olive also ppr.; 2nd, for Savill, a mount vert, thereon an owl, as in the arms, charged on the body, with three mullets in bend gu.; 3rd, for Harvey, a dexter cubit arm erect, ppr. charged with a pile issuing from the wrist, gu., a crescent reversed arg.

Motto. Alteri si tibi.

CRADOCK, of Knighton, near Leicester. The Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Worcester, and Rector of Tidstone, Delamere, co. Hereford, eldest son of Edward Grove, Esq., of Shensstone Park, co. Stafford, by Emilia, his second wife, sister of the late Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., assumed by Royal Licence 8th May, 1849, the surname and arms of CRADOCK, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, the said Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart.

Arms. Per saltire gu. and arg. three boars' heads coupé, and semée of cross crosslets counterchanged.

FEARNLEY. This family came out of Cheshire, and were settled during the 17th, 18th, and early part of the 19th centuries at Gomersall and Oakwell Hall, in the parish of Birstall, Yorkshire. Thomas Fearnley, of Oakwell Hall, Esq., married Susanna, one of the coheiresses of Colonel John Beckwith, of the county of York (who had married Miss Fairfax, of the same county), and had issue two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, FAIRFAX, a Barrister on the Northern Circuit, died unmarried, and was buried in Harewood Church, Yorkshire. BENJAMIN, the second son, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of John Heron, Esq., of Sutton Hall, in the county of Nottingham, and of Stubton, and Bescathorpe, in the county of Lincoln, eldest brother of the late Sir Richard Heron, Bart., and uncle of the present baronet, and died in 1810, being buried in Oakwell choir, in Birstall Church. He left three sons, Thomas, Benjamin, and Robert. Thomas, a Barrister, died unmarried in 1825, and is buried in Clapham Church, in the county of Surrey. Benjamin died unmarried in 1851, at Mattersea, in the county of Nottingham, and is buried in Sutton cum Lound Church. ROBERT married Eleanor Milner, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Milner, M.A., of the parish of Leeds, in the county of York, and left one son and four daughters. He was buried at Hunslet, Leeds. His son and heir, FAIRFAX FEARNLEY, Esq., a Barrister-at-Law, and a magistrate for the county of Nottingham, has a considerable estate at Hetton, in Northumberland, and at Sutton, in Notts. He married Mary Ann, daughter

of the late Joseph Barton, of London, merchant, and has issue three sons, Fairfax, Charles Joseph, and John Milner, and two daughters.

Arms. Or. on a bend vert. three bucks' heads cabossed arg., attired of the first, quartering BECKWITH and HERON.

Crest. A talbot passant arg. through fenne vert., collared and lined or.

HARRIES, of Priskilly, co. Pembroke, an ancient family, a junior branch of the Harrieses of Tregwint, and resident from a remote era in Pembrokeshire, where, as well as in Carmarthenshire, they have long possessed considerable estates. The name was originally Brown, and the founder of the family, who settled in Pembrokeshire, was an Anglo-Norman, a follower of Martin de Tours in his conquest of Kemmaes, temp. Henry II. The name of Brown continued from Fromond Brown, the first of the family on record, who married Nest, daughter and coheir of Adam Stanton, for several generations, until Philip, son of Perkin Brown, adopted, according to Welsh custom, the Christian name of his father as surname, and became Philip Perkin. His great-grandson, Harry ap Thomas, was father of Lewis ap Harry, or Harries, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Phillips, of Woodstock, and since his time the name became fixed as HARRIES.

The Priskilly branch derives from James Harries, Esq. (2nd son of John Harries, Esq., of Tregwint), who married, in 1640, Ellen, daughter and heiress of Eynon Griffith, Esq., of Tresissilt, and was father of John Harries, Esq., who married Letitia, daughter of John Owen, Esq., of Priskilly, and in her issue heiress of her brother, Thomas Owen, Esq., Through this marriage, their son, George Harris, Esq., acquired the estate of Priskilly, which has descended to his great-grandson and representative, the present JOHN HILL HARRIES, Esq., of Priskilly, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Pembroke, late major of its militia, and High Sheriff in 1806, eldest son and heir of the late George Harries, Esq., of Priskilly, and grandson of John Harries, Esq., of Priskilly, and Harriot Mountjoy, his wife, only child and heir of the Rev. Joseph Hill, D.D., of Colebrook, co. Carmarthen, Precentor of St. David's. (See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Sa. three mullets, arg., quartering OWEN, SYMMONS, HILL, and JORDAN.

Crest. A mullet pierced or.


Motto. Integritas semper tutamen.

Mr. Harries is entitled to bear on an Escutcheon of Pretence the arms of JORDAN, in right of his wife, Frances, fourth daughter and coheir of the late Barret Bowen Jordan,

Esq., of Neeston, co. Pembroke, by Martha, his wife, youngest daughter of John Adams, Esq., of Whitland, co. Carmarthen, and his wife, Elizabeth, eldest sister of the late Sir Herbert Lloyd, Bart., of Peterwell, co. Cardigan.

HORNBY: As borne by the Rev. WILLIAM HORNBY, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, on Wyre, co. Lancaster, only surviving son—by Ann, his wife, dau. and coheir of Joseph Starky, Esq., M.D., of Redvales—of the late Rev. Hugh Hornby, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, who was youngest brother of the late Joseph Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall, of the late Thomas Hornby, Esq., of Kirkham (father of Hugh, of Sandown), and of the late John Hornby, Esq., of Blackburn and Raikes Hall; all of whom were sons of Hugh Hornby, Esq., of Kirkham, by Margaret, his wife, dau. and eventually sole heiress of Joseph Hankinson, Esq., of Kirkham, and descended from Richard Hornby, Esq., of Newton, in the parish of Kirkham. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry, Supplement*.)

Mr. Hornby, of St. Michael's, *m.* first, Ellen, dau. of William Cross, of Redsear, and by her, who *d.* in 1840, has a son surviving, Starky. He *m.*, secondly, in 1844, Susan Charlotte, dau. of Admiral Phipps Hornby, C.B., by Maria Sophia, his wife, dau. of General Burgoyne, and by her also has issue.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chev. vert.  in base a bugle horn stringed sable; on a chief of the second two bugle horns of the first, for HORNBY; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a bend between six storks, sable, for STARKY.

Crest. A bugle horn stringed sa., and passing through the knot in fesse an arrow, point towards the sinister or.

Motto. Crede cornu.

LONDON, of Cheshunt, Herts, and of Richmond, Surrey: JAMES LONDON, of Cheshunt, Esq., having *m.* Anna, dau. and heiress of Philip Palmer, Esq., of Richmond, second son of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart., of Dorney Court, Bucks, whose grandson, Sir Charles Hareourt Palmer, Bart., *d.* without issue in 1838, when the baronetcy became extinct, the Dorney branch of the ancient family of Palmer, descended through the marriage of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, Kent, the first baronet, with Margaret, dau. of Sir John Poley, from King Edward III., is now represented by the descendants of the said Anna London.

Arms. Gyronny of eight or. and az. an inescutcheon arg.; Quartering PALMER, of Dorney.

Crest. A lizard ppr.

Motto. Ma force d'en haut.

FLAMANK: The Rev. WILLIAM PHILLIPS-FLAMANK, B.A., Rector and Patron of Lanivet, co. Cornwall, eldest and only surviving son and heir of the Rev. Nicholas Phillips, LL.B., Rector and Patron of

Lanivet, by Dennis, his wife, only dau. of William Flamank, late of Boscarne, co. Cornwall, and sister of the Rev. William Flamank, of the same place, D.D., Rector of Glympton, co. Oxford, and Prebendary of the church of Endellion, co. Cornwall—had a Royal License dated 17 Feb., 1848, to assume the surname and arms of Flamank, in addition to and after those of his patronymic Phillips, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, the above-named Dr. William Flamank.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a cross between four mullets gu., each charged with a bezant, for FLAMANK; 2nd and 3rd, or. a lion ramp. within an orle of saltires sa., for PHILLIPS.

Crests. A dexter arm ppr., holding an oak branch acorned or., for FLAMANK. A lion ramp. sa., semée of saltires arg., and holding between the paws an escarbuncle or., for PHILLIPS.

Motto. Virtus ad astra.

GRISSELL, as borne by THOMAS GRISSELL, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey, F.S.A.

Mr. Grissell's family in the male line are descended from the Griswolds of Warwickshire; and in the female side have marriage connections with the De la Gardes (of whom was the late Countess of Pomfret), Hartwells, and Sir David Scott.

Arms. Or. two barrulets dancetté gu., between as many greyhounds current sable.

Crest. A greyhound's head crased sable, around the neck a double chain or. pendent, therefrom an escutcheon of the last, charged with a bugle stringed sable.

CHICHESTER, of Hall, co. Devon: The senior of the numerous branches of the Chichesters of Raleigh Baronets, derived from Richard Chichester (third son of Sir Richard Chichester, Knt., of Raleigh, *temp.* Henry VI., by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Nicholas Keynes, of Winkleigh Keynes) who acquired the estate of Hall, &c., by his marriage *temp.* Edward IV., with Thomasyne, daughter and heir of Symon Halle, of Halle, and now represented by ROBERT CHICHESTER, Esq., of Hall, a magistrate for the county, eldest surviving son and heir of the late Charles Chichester, of Hall, by Henrietta his wife, daughter of P. R. Webber, Esq., of Buckland House, co. Devon, and Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of John Incedon, Esq., of Buckland, (see BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, chequy, or. and gu., a chief vairé for CHICHESTER; 2nd, and 3rd, a chevron, erm. between three chaplets of roses, arg., for HALL. Quartering also Raleigh, Wolton, Dymoke, Keynes, Gough, Marwood, Carew, Harward, and Mason.

Crest. A heron rising, with an eel in its beak ppr.

Motto. Firme en foy.

ATTYE, as borne by ROBERT JAMES ATTYE, Esq., of Ingon Grange, Stratford-on-Avon, co. Warwick, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a magistrate for Warwickshire, eldest surviving son of the

late Robert Middleton Atty, Esq., of Ingon Grange, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1824, by Margaret Lucy, his wife, youngest daughter of the Ven. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, son of Edward Willes, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was younger brother of Sir John Willes, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The present Robert James Atty, Esq., is a deputy lieutenant, as well as a justice of the peace, for Warwickshire, and a lieutenant in the 4th troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Arms. Az., a bend between two lions ramp. or.
Crest. An ermine passant ppr., on a ducal coronet.
Motto. Eamus quo ducit fortuna.

CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, co. York, the senior line of the ancient Yorkshire family, derived from Sir Richard Cholmeley, of Roxby, a distinguished soldier under the Earl of Hertford, who was knighted in 1544, and now represented by FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, Esq., of Brandsby Hall, J.P. and D.L., eldest son and heir of the late Francis Cholmeley, Esq., of Brandsby, by Teresa Ann, his wife, dau. of Sir Henry Englefield, Bart., of White Knights, co. Berks, and sister and heir of the late Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart., who died *s.p.* in 1822, and to whose estates his nephew, Mr. Cholmeley, succeeded. (See BURKE's *Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Gu, two helmets in chief, ppr., garnished or., in base a garb of the last, for CHOLMELEY. 2nd and 3rd, Barry of six, gu. and arg., on a chief or. a lion passant az., for ENGLEFIELD.

Crest. A demi-griffin segreant sa., beaked or., holding a helmet, as in the Arms.
Motto. Cassis tutissima virtus.

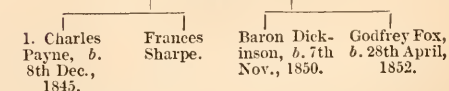
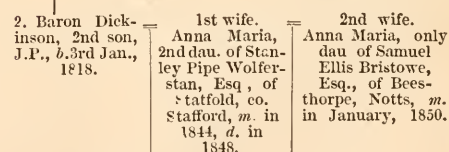
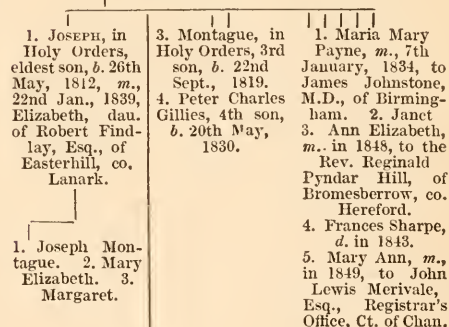
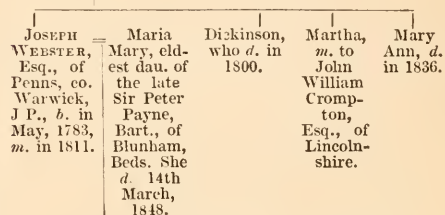
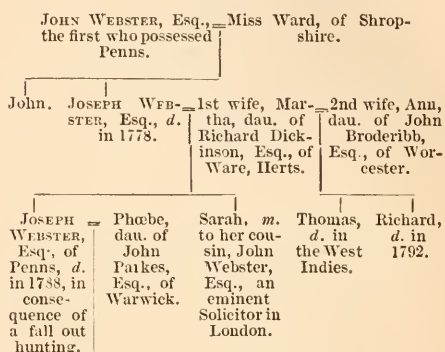
GODMAN, as granted in 1579 to Thomas Godman, Esq., of Leatherhead, co. Surrey, and now borne by JOSEPH GODMAN, Esq., of Park Hatch, co. Surrey, and of Merston Manor, co. Sussex, a Magistrate for the former shire, only son of Joseph Godman, Esq., and Mary Hasler, his wife, and grandson of Richard Godman, Esq., by Elizabeth Freeland, his wife. (See BURKE's *Landed Gentry*).

Arms. Per pale erm. and ermines, on a chief or., a lion passant vert.

Crest. On a mount vert, a black cock, wings displayed ppr.
Motto. Cælum quid quærimus ultra.

WEBSTER, of Penns. co. Warwick. From JOHN WEBSTER, who lived at Bolsover, in Derbyshire, in the reign of Henry VI., was descended JOHN WEBSTER, to whom Henry VIII. granted large estates in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. From him descended PETER WEBSTER, whose younger son, BENJAMIN, was living at Normanston on Court, co. Notts, in the year 1686. He (Benjamin) married Miss Gordon, an heiress, and had issue Captain Web-

ster, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Webster, first Baronet; and JOHN, who settled in Birmingham, and became the first possessor of Penns.



Arms. Az. five swans, close, in cross, arg., between four annulets, or.

IMPAING, for PAYNE, Gu. a fesse between two lions passant guardant, arg.

Crest. A swan's neck erased arg., beaked gu., in the beak an annulet, or.

Motto. Carpe diem.

There are preserved at Penns many curious documents relative to one of Mr. Webster's maternal ancestors, a Colonel Kelsey, Governor of Dover Castle, who was well known in the civil wars as an active adherent of the Parliamentary cause. Among others is a most remarkable one, with the Great Seal of Charles II attached, being a pardon to the Colonel from that monarch, not only for all the offences he had committed against royalty, but for all he might ever be guilty of, *except becoming a Roman Catholic*. Upon the parchment is a portrait of Charles II., exquisitely drawn with a pen and ink. Another maternal ancestor of Mr. Webster's was ALDERMAN BULL, born in 1711, Lord Mayor of London, which city he represented in two parliaments. Mr. Bull was the magistrate who said on the bench, when Lord Mayor, that every person who set foot in England was free. This was in consequence of a West India planter bringing a runaway slave, formerly his property (a negro), whom he met in the streets of London, before him, and claiming him as his own. Lord Mayor Bull instantly liberated the black, declaring him to be no longer a slave, but a freeman. The planter brought an action against the negro to obtain possession of him and his services. Granville Sharp defended it for him, and was successful. (*See "Somerset the Black," in Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, p. 478.*)

BRUNWIN, as borne by MILBOURNE PETER CARTER BRUNWIN, Esq., of Park House, Bradwell, near Coggeshall, Essex, Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Living of Bradwell, eldest son of the late Rev. Martin John Brunwin, whose mother, Ann Brunwin, eldest surviving child of Milbourne Carter, Esq., of Braintree, came into possession of the estate of Bradwell, with its ancient Hall, so long the seat of the old family of Maxey, at the decease of her brother's widow, 23rd Feb., 1819. Milbourne Carter, Esq., was younger son of John Carter, Esq., of Braintree, nephew of Martin Carter, who was the last owner of that name, of Great Saling Halle, Essex, and brother of Martin Carter, Esq., who succeeded, under the will of his aunt, Elizabeth (Carter), widow of Anthony Maxey, Esq., to the estate of Bradwell.

Arms. Gu. a cross patonce or, on a chief az. three femaux (i. e. buckles) of the first, quartering CARTER.
Crest. A lion's head erased or., fretty sa.

FEWTRELL-WYLDE: the REV. CHARLES EDMUND WYLDE, of the Uplands and Manor House, Chelmarsh, Salop, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Wylde, Vicar of Claverdon

and Norton Lindsay, co. Warwick, was authorized, by Royal Licence bearing date 9th July, 1852, to assume the additional surname and arms of FEWTRELL, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his paternal uncle, John Fewtrell Wylde, Esq., late of the Uplands.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. on chief sa. three martlets or. for WYLDE; 2nd and 3rd, per chev. sa. and arg. three leopards' faces, counterchanged, on a chief of the second three mullets of the first for FEWTRELL.

Crests. 1st, WYLDE, an eagle displayed or. 2nd, also WYLDE, a lion passant guardant gu., resting its dexter fore-paw on an esccheon arg. 2nd, FEWTRELL. A leopard's head, erased arg. semée of mullets sa. collared gu.

Motto. Verum atque decers.

SPARROW. — LADY OLIVIA BERNARD SPARROW, of Brampton Park, co. Huntingdon, and Hadleigh Castle, co. Essex, is the eldest daughter of Arthur, 2nd Viscount and 1st Earl of Gosford (the representative of Sir Archibald Acheson, Secretary of State for Scotland *temp.* Charles II., and head of the ancient family of Gosford and Glencairnes, in East Lothian), by Millicent, his wife, daughter of General Edward Pole, head of the ancient and distinguished family of De la Pole, of Radborne, co. Derby. Lady Olivia married, 14th March, 1797, the late Brigadier-General Robert Bernard Sparrow, only son of Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham, co. Suffolk, by his wife, Mary Bernard, daughter of Sir John Bernard, and sister and heiress of Sir Robert Bernard, whose baronetcy (created in 1662) became extinct on his death, in January, 1789. Lady Olivia was left his widow, 29th August, 1805, with two children—a son Robert Acheson Bernard St. John Sparrow, who died in his 19th year, at Villa Franca, near Nice, 3rd March, 1818; and a daughter, Millicent, who *m.* in 1822 Viscount Mandeville, now Duke of Manchester, and died in November, 1848, leaving three sons and one daughter, viz.:

William-Drogo Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for co. Huntingdon, and Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert, *m.*, 22nd July, 1852, the Baroness Louise D'Alten, daughter of the Comte D'Alten. Viscount Mandeville is heir apparent to the Bernard and St. John estates, in the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, and the estates in Essex, devised by Brigadier-General Bernard Sparrow, which his widow, Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, unites in her own possession, for life, under her husband's will.

Lord Robert Montagu, *m.*, in 1850, Helen Fanny, only child of John

Cromie, Esq., of co. Antrim, and has issue a son and daughter.

Lord Frederick Montagu, late of the 12th Foot.

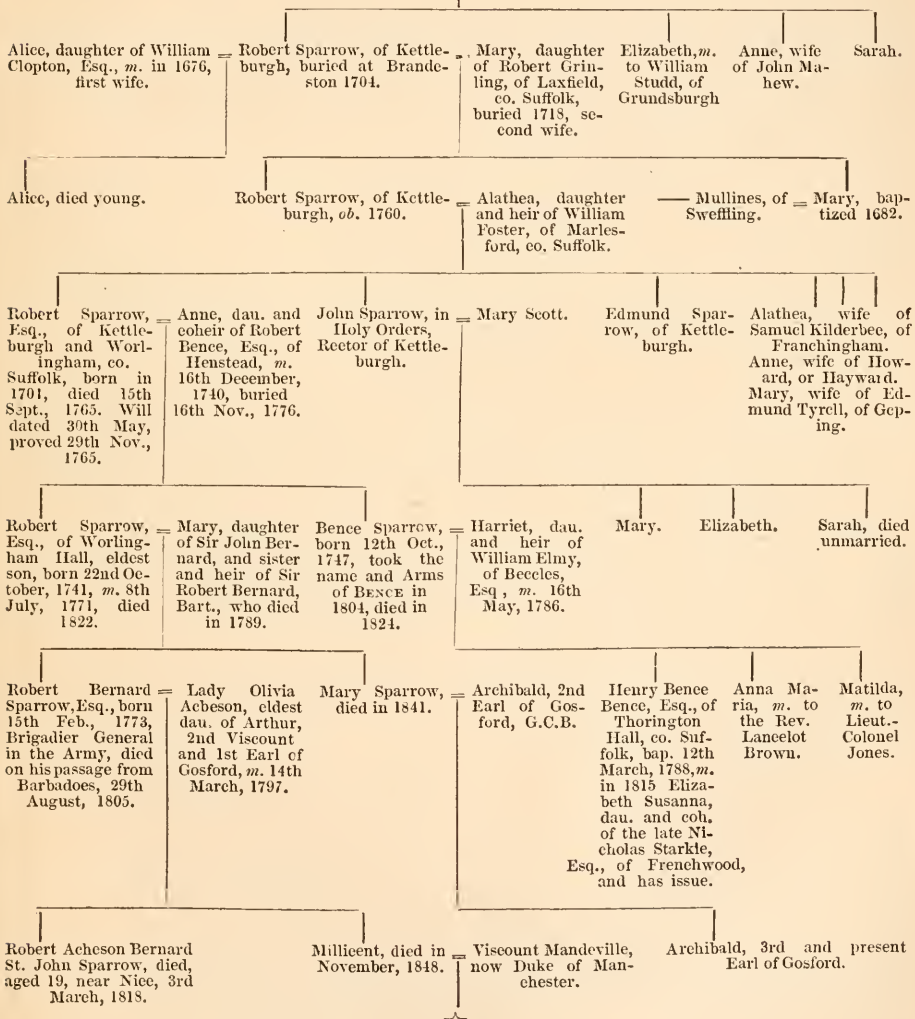
Lady Olivia Montagu, *m.*, in July, 1850, to Charles Lord Ossulston, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville, and has issue.

Brigadier-General Bernard Sparrow, by his maternal descent was great-great-grandson

of the celebrated Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Ambassador to Holland in the time of the Commonwealth, the ancestor of the Lords St. John and Bolingbroke. Through his mother, General Sparrow acquired the great estates of the Bernards and St. Johns, in the counties of Huntingdon, Northampton, Cambridge, Essex, and Armagh.

Robert Sparrow, of Bedford, lineally descended from Robert Sparrow of Oulton, co. Suffolk, 7th in descent from Thomas Sparowe, of Somersam, in the same county, A.D. 1419.

Margaret.



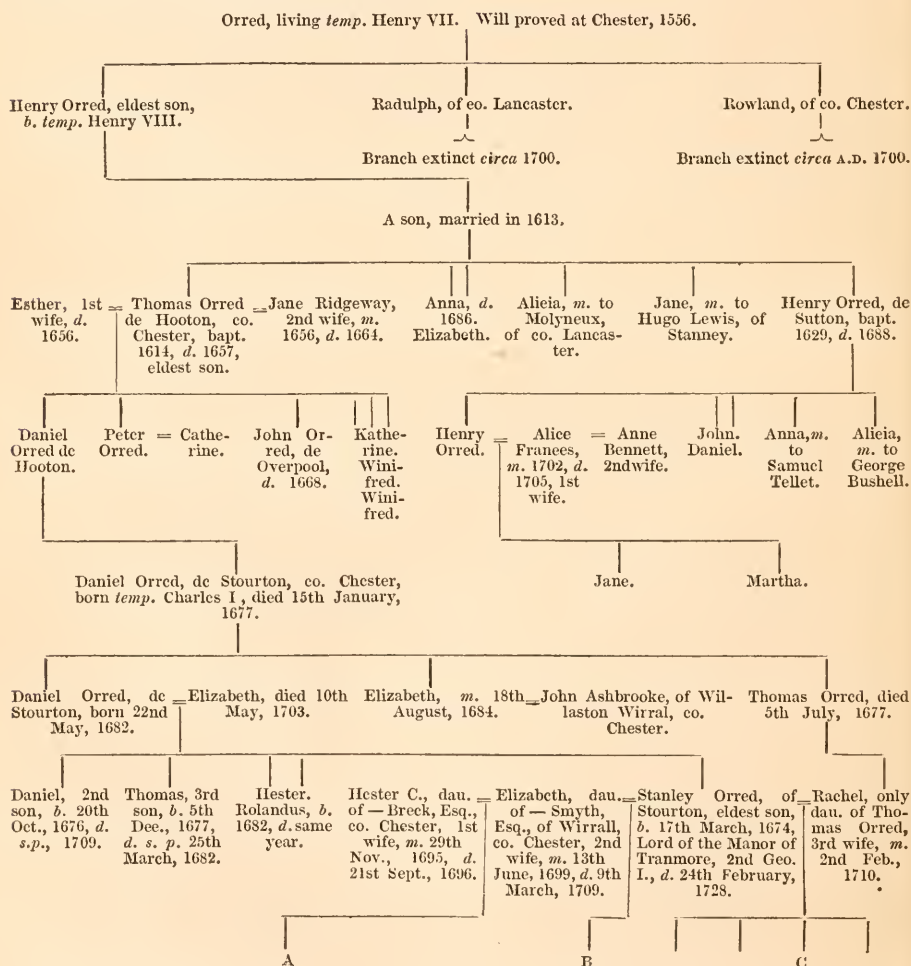
Arms. SPARROW. Arg. three roses gu., seeded or., barbed vert., a chief of the second; quartering BERNARD and ST. JOHN, and impaling ACHESON.

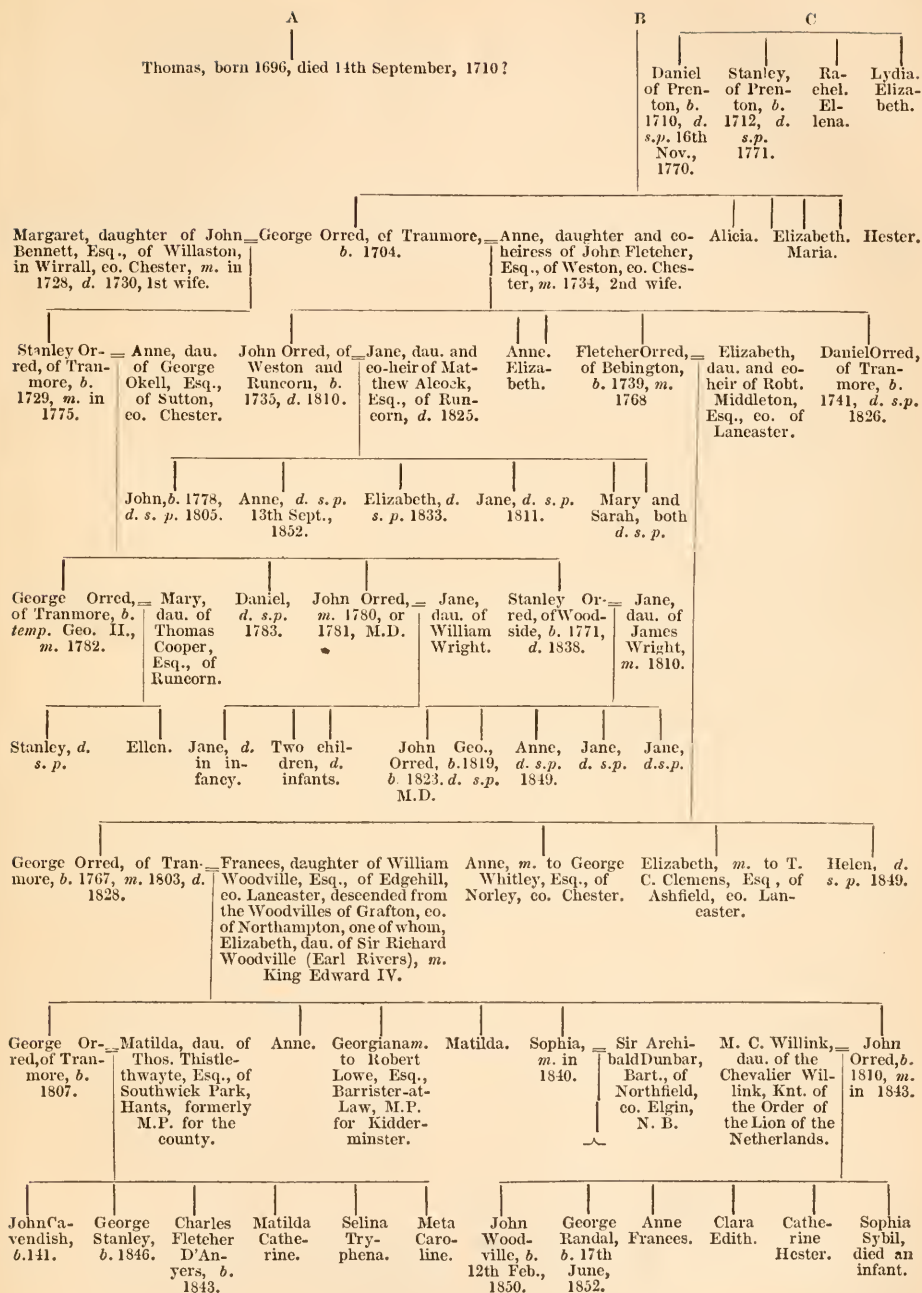
ORRED, of Tranmore and of Weston and Runcorn, co. Chester. The late Miss ANN ORRED, of Weston and Runcorn, who died 13th September, 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, was the eldest and last surviving daughter of John Orred, Esq., of Weston and Runcorn, by Jane, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Matthew Alcock, Esq., of Runcorn, and grand-daughter of George Orred, Esq., of Tranmore, in the same county, by his second marriage with Ann, daughter and co-heiress of J. Fletcher, Esq. This lady was the last representative of the second branch of the Orred family, which is of Saxon descent, and has been for four centuries, and probably for a much longer period, settled in Wirral, in the county of Chester, deriving in a direct line from Henry Orred, who appears in the family records as settled in Wirral in the reign of Henry VII.

Upon the death of her father, whose only son died at an early age, Miss Orred succeeded to the estates of Weston and Runcorn, which were entailed upon

GEORGE ORRED, Esq., of Tranmore, son of the late George Orred, Esq., of Tranmore, in the county of Chester, and of Aigburth, in the county of Lancaster, by Frances, daughter of William Woodville, Esq., of Edgehill, in the county of Lancaster (descended from a younger branch of the Woodvilles formerly of Grafton, in the county of Northampton, one of whom, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, first Earl Rivers, and widow of Sir John Grey de Groby, married Edward IV.)

This gentleman, upon the decease of the above-mentioned lady, now represents the united landed property of the family.





Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Gu. a fesse dancetté arg., for ORRED. 2nd, Sa., a cross engrailed arg. between four plates, each charged with a pheon of the field, for FLETCHER. 3rd, Arg., a cross engrailed sa., for MIDDLETON. Crest. A hare saltant ppr., bearing in its mouth three ears of corn, or.

In early times the Orreds were settled in that part of the county of Chester which was the appanage of the ancient Barons de Montalt, one of whose strongholds was Hawarden, anciently written Haurthene. Thus, in all probability, originated the Orred Crest of the hare saltant, which was the cognizance of Radulphus de Haurthene, A.D. 1286, as appears from his seal. The three ears of corn are, doubtless, in heraldic allusion to the Coat of Arms of their feudal Lord, Randall, third Earl of Chester, whose ensigns were, "Az., three garbs, or."

STRACHEY, of Bownham, Rodborough, co. Gloucester, as borne by LEONARD MARIUS STRACHEY, Esq., of Bownham son of Rear-Admiral Christopher Strachey, Knight of the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of the Chevalier de Roche of Verdun sur Meuse, Knight of St. Louis, &c.; which Rear-Admiral Christopher Strachey, was younger brother of George Strachey Esq., of Bownham, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Madras, who *d.* 17 Jan. 1849, and son of the Venerable John Strachey, LL.D., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Suffolk, Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., and Prebendary of Llandaff, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of George Wombwell, Esq., head of the eldest branch of the Wombwells of Yorkshire. Archdeacon John Strachey was second son of Henry Strachey, Esq., of Sutton Court, co. Somerset, and younger brother of Sir Henry Strachey, M.P., first Baronet, of Sutton Court. (See BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*.)

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a cross gu. in each quarter an eagle displayed of the second, for STRACHEY; 2nd and 3rd, gu. a bend between six unicorns' heads arg., for WOMBWELL.

Crest. An eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a cross-crosslet, patée arg.

Motto. Lucem amat virtus.

The present Leonard M. Strachey, Esq., of Bownham, bears, in right of his wife Elizabeth Margaret, only child of Barlow Trecotthick, Esq., late of Addington Park, co. Surrey, an ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE for TRECOTTHICK, viz. Or. a chev. between buckles sa.

CRADOCK as borne by, and duly registered, in H. M. College of Arms to CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK Esq., of Hartforth, Gilling, co. York.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. az. three garbs or., a bordure wavy of the second.

Crest. A boar's head couped sa. muzzled gu. debriused by a bendlet sinister wavy or.

TWEMLOW of Hatherton Lodge, co. Chester, as borne by JOHN TWEMLOW, Esq., of that place, son and heir of the late William Twemlow, Esq., of Hatherton and Northwich, by Mary-Anne, his wife, only child of Peter Pickering of Hartford, and grandson of William Twemlow, Esq., of Hatherton, by Phebe, his wife, daughter of Daniel Tomlinson of Cholmley and Wrenbury Hall; which last-named William Twemlow was eldest son of John Twemlow, Esq., of Hatherton, whose father William Twemlow of Arclyd, *b.* in 1666, settled at Hatherton in 1686.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chev. or. between three squirrels sejant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, az. two bars engr. or. charged with three boars' heads, two and one, creet couped sa.

Crest. On the stump of a tree erect, a parrot, ppr.

Motto. Tenco tencure majores. (For Engraving, see Plate XIV.)

THOMSON of Kenfield Hall, in the parish of Petham, Kent, as borne by RICHARD EDWARD THOMSON, Esq., of Kenfield Hall; the Thomsons came originally from Sandwich, and purchased Kenfield temp. Queen Elizabeth.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. two bars arg. a chief erm. (for distinction) a canton of the field, for THOMSON; 2nd and 3rd, vert. on a bend engr. arg. with plain cottises or. three hearts gu., for TOKER.

Crest. 1st, THOMSON: upon a mount vert., a greyhound sejant arg., gorged with a collar az., studded or. therefrom reflexed over the back a leash gold and charged upon the shoulder (for distinction) with a cross-crosslet gu.; 2nd, TOKER: a heart gu. encircled by a ducal coronet arg. between two palm branches ppr.

Motto. Providentia tutamen.

WATTS, as borne by JAMES WATTS, Esq., of Abney Hall, Cheadle, near Stockport.

Arms. Erm. on a chief sable a garb between two bees or.

Crest. A demi griffin sable with wings extended chequy or. and sable, the dexter claw grasping a garb or.

Motto. Fide sed cui vide.

CHADWICK, ROBERT, Esq., of High Bank, Prestwich, near Manchester.

Arms. Per pale az. and gu. an inescutcheon erm. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis and martlets alternately.

Crest. In front of a lily arg., stalked and leaved vert, a martlet ppr.

Motto. Deo fidens proficio.

DAVY, as borne by GEORGE THOMAS DAVY, Esq., of Sussex Square, London, and duly registered in the Heralds' Office.

Arms. Arg. a chevron engrailed between two mullets in chief gu., pierced of the field and in base, upon a mount vert a lamb passant ppr.

Crest. On a mount vert a lamb passant, regardant ppr., semee of estoiles sa., supporting a staff or., therefrom flowing a pennon arg., the ends gu. and charged with a cross pattee of the last.

Motto. El hombre propone, Dios dispone.

CHARLESWORTH, as borne by JOHN CHARLESWORTH DODGSON CHARLESWORTH, Esq., of Stanley Hall and Chapelthorpe Hall, both in the West Riding of Yorkshire, J. P.

Arms. Erm. a chev. az. fretty or. between in chief two eagles displayed sa., and in base a masle of the second.

IMPALING the coat of FEATHERSTONHAUGH, in right of his wife, Sarah, second dau. of Walker Featherstonhaugh, Esq., of The Hermitage, co. Durham.

Crest. A demi-eagle sa., the wings elevated fretty or., in the beak a masle of the last.

Motto. Justitia et Virtus.

WIGHT, as borne by Vice-Admiral JOHN WIGHT, a highly distinguished naval officer (see O'BYRNE'S able and national work, *The Naval Biography*), whose son assumed by royal license the surname of Schaunk (see p. 17.)

Arms. Arg. a martlet between three quatrefoils, sa. on a chief gu. as many quatrefoils or.

Crest. A dexter hand holding a dagger, point downwards.

Motto. Fortiter.

LLOYD OF CLOCHFAEN LLANGURIG,
CO. MONTGOMERY.

YNYR AP CADFARCH, Lord of Whittington, Chirk, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg and Maelor Saesnaeg, ninth in lineal descent from Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of Powys, who was converted and baptized by St. Gerinanus, Bishop of Auxerre, the Pope's Legate to Britain, A.D. 447. Ynyr *m.* Rhien-gar, dau. and sole heiress of Lluddoecaf ap Caradog, Earl of Hereford, Lord of Erging and Ewias, who was slain in battle by the Saxons at Rhuddlan, A.D. 795, and by her had besides a younger son, Ynyr Frych, Abbot of Abbey D'Or, an elder son, and heir,

TUDOR TREVOR, Earl of Hereford, Lord of Whittington, Chirk, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg and Maelor Saesnaeg Erging (now called Urchinfield), Ewias and the Tribe of March, who died in 948, having had by his wife Ang-harad, dau. of Howel Dha, King of Wales, by Ellen his wife, dau. of Cador, Earl of Cornwall, three sons and a dau., viz. :—

I. GORONWY, Earl of Hereford, Lord of Erging and Ewias, who *m.* Tangwystyl, dau. of Dyfnwal ap Eunydd ap Alan ap Alsar ap Tudwall Gloff ap Roderig the Great, and had a daughter,

Rhiengar, Countess of Hereford, Lady of Erging and Ewias, who *m.* Kyhelyn ap Ivor ap Severus ap Cadifor Wynwyn, Lord of Buallt, and was mother by him of

ELYSTAN GLODRYDD, Prince of Fferlis, Founder of the Fifth Royal Tribe.

II. Lluddoecaf, Lord of Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Saesnaeg, and Chirk, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Iago ap Idwal ap Meurig, Prince of North Wales, and died, A.D. 1037. He was ancestor of the Mostyns, the Trefors, the Dymoeks of Willington, the Eytons of Eyton in Maelor, &c.

III. DYNGAD, of whom we treat.

I. Rhiengar, *m.* to Cadell, a Prince of the line of Roderig the Great.

The youngest son

DYNGAD, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, *m.* Cecilia, dau. of Severus ap Cadifor Wynwyn, Prince of Buallt, and was father of

RHIWALLON, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who by Letitia, his wife, dau. of Cadwaladr ap Perydwr Goch, had a son,

CYNWRIG AP RHIWALLON, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who *m.* Agnes, dau. of Iduerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrook, descended from Edwyn ap Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and died in 1074 (he was buried at Wrexham), having had numerous issue, viz. :—

I. Nimiaw, ancestor of the Jones's of Llwynonn and Llanereh Rugog, Sontley of Sontley, Eytons of Eyton Uchaf, Roberts of Hafod y Bweh, and Lloyd

of Plas Madog in Rhiwabon Parish. (See article LLOYD of PLAS MADOG.)

II. Ednyfed, *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Aldwal ap Owen ap Edwyn, Prince of Tegeingl, and was ancestor of the Broughtons of Marehwial and Ellis's of Alrhey.

III. Gruffydd.

IV. Bleddyn.

V. Hoedliw.

VI. DAVID, whose line we treat of.

VII. Hwfa, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Ieuan ap Owen Gwynedd.

VIII. Llewelyn.

IX. Einion.

X. Jorwerth.

XI. Jefaf.

XII. Bledrws.

The sixth son

DAVID AP CYNWRIG, was father of MADOG AP DAVID, whose son, MEREDYDD AP MADOG, was father of

JEVAN or JOHN AP MEREDYDD, whose son,

MADOG DANWR of Llangurig, commanded the army of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn, and for his bravery in battle, had the whole parish of Llangurig given to him by the Prince, A.D. 1187, and an augmentation of his arms of "a border gu, charged with a semée of annulets argt." He *m.* a dau. of — ap Cadwgau ap Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlis, and by her had four sons, viz. :—I. Idnerth Goch; II. MEREDYDD, of whom presently; III. Philip; and IV. Gruffydd. The second son,

MEREDYDD AP MADOG DANWR, Lord of Abertafesp and Dolfachwen, *m.* Dyddgu, dau. of Llewelyn ap Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Grug, of Llwyn Melyn, Esq., 18th in lineal descent from Brochwal Ysgythrog, King of Powys, and by this lady had four sons, viz. :—

I. Jorwerth, who *m.* Jannette, dau. of Rhys ap Adda Fychan ap Adda Goch.

II. LLEWELYN, of whom we treat.

III. Gruffydd, ancestor of the Cefn yr Hafodau family.

IV. Philip.

The second son,

LLEWELYN AP MEREDYDD, was father of HOWEL LLOYD of Llangurig, whose son,

GRUFFYDD was father, besides a younger son, Rhys Dhu of Pont-y-Rhydgaled, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Evan ap Rhys Gethyn of Creuddyn, Esq., ap Evan ap Rhys ap Llawdden, Lord of Uwch Aëron, of an elder son and heir,

EVAN of Llangurig, who *m.* 1st, Gwenllian, dau. of Jenkyn ap Gruffydd ap Jorwerth ap Philip ap Meredydd ap Madog Danwr, and by her had a son and heir JENKYN GOCH, of whom presently. Evan *m.* 2ndly Gwenllian, dau. of Rhys ap David ap Evan ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, and by her had a daughter, wife

of David ap Rhys ap Adda Dhu of Henfaes, Esq., descended from Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau. The son of the first marriage, JENKYN GOCH of Clochfaen in Llangurig, Esq., *m.* CATHERINE, dau. and heiress of Maurice Fychan ap Maurice ap Madog of Kerry, Esq., lineally descended from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlis, and by this marriage had issue two sons and two daughters, viz.:

MAURICE, his heir.

Morgan.

Catherine, *m.* to John Wynn ap Jenkyn of Gofwyn, Esq.

Tangwystyl or Angharad, *m.* to Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq., of Llanidloes, descended from Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau.

The elder son, and heir

MAURICE AP JENKYN GOCH of Clochfaen, Esq., *m.* Margaret, dau. of Llewelyn ap Rhys Lloyd, Esq., of Creuddyn, co. Cardigan, ap Evan ap Llewelyn, descended from Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, and by her had issue:

I. Evan ap Maurice, of Clochfaen.

II. Owain ap Maurice, of Clochfaen.

III. JENKYN AP MAURICE, of whom presently.

IV. William ap Maurice.

I. Ellen, *m.* to Llewelyn ap Maurice ap Rhys ap Adda.

II. GOLEUBRYD.

III. Malt, *m.* Thomas ap David Dêg, of Carno, descended from Einion ap Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafam.

The third son,

JENKYN AP MAURICE, Esq., *m.* Catherine, dau. of Morgan ap Rhys ap Howel, Esq., and had a younger son, Evan ap Jenkyn of Clochfaen Issa, an elder son and heir,

DAVID LLOYD, Esq., who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Evan ap David ap Guto, Esq., of Creuddyn, descended through Llowddyn, Lord of Uwch Aeron, from Edwyn ap Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and had issue two sons and a dau., viz.:

EVAN DAVID, his heir.

Jenkyn ap David, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Owain Blaeney, Esq.

Ellen, wife of Maurice ap Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Evan ap Howel Lloyd of Llangurig.

The elder son and heir,

EVAN DAVID LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, *m.* Margaret, dau. of David Lloyd Blayney, Esq., of Tregynon, and sister of Edward, Lord Blayney, of Castle Blayney, descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powys, and by this lady was father of

RHYS LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, who *m.* in 1626 Margaret, dau. of Jenkyn Lloyd, Esq., of Berth Lloyd (descended from Llewelyn aur Dorchog, Lord of Yale), by Dorothy his wife, sister of Sir John Walter of Sarsden, Oxon., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, who was father, and beside other issue, of two sons, RHYS, his heir, and Morgan Lloyd, of Guilan,

The elder son and heir,

RHYS LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, *m.* Malt, dau. of Jones, Esq., of Llanilloddian, descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powys, and died in 1699 leaving a son and successor,

JENKYN LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen who *m.* at Llangurig 21 Feb, 1698, RACHEL, dau. and heir of JOHN FOWLER, Esq., of Abbey Cwmhir, co. Radnor, and died in 1722, having had issue:—

RHYS, his heir.

John of Llwyn Gwyn. Edward.

Anne, *m.* to Charles Richard, Esq., of Penglais, co. Cardigan.

Jane, *m.* to Richard Ingram, son of Robert Ingram Esq., of Glynhafren, co. Montgomery.

Mary, *m.* 1st, to Lingen Owen, Esq., of Bettws Hall, co. Montgomery; and 2nd, to John Gethyn, Esq., of Fainor, co. Montgomery.

The eldest son and heir,

RHYS LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, *b.* 2nd March, 1699, *m.* at Llanynys, 20th December, 1723, Sarah, daughter of William Platt, Esq., of Rhydonen, in Dyffryn Clwyd, and by her, (who died in 1780) had issue a son and heir, JENKYN, and three daughters, of whom the second, Rachel, was Maid of Honour at Kensington Palace.

Mr. Lloyd, who served as high sheriff for co. Montgomery, in 1747, died the following year, and was s. by his son and heir,

JENKYN LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen, bapt. in 1722, who *m.* at Erbistock, 30th of April, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Plas Madog, co. Denbigh, and *d.* in 1766, leaving an only daughter and heiress,

SARAH LLOYD, of Plas Madog, *b.* 19 Feb. 1746, who *m.* 1st, John Edwards, Esq., of Crogen Iddonin Glyn Ceiriog, by whom she had no issue; and 2ndly, the Rev. THOMAS YOUNG, of Galchog, co. Denbigh, by whom she had issue;

I. THOMAS WATKYN, of Plas Madog, *b.* in 1775, *d. s. p.* in 1820.

II. Charles Madoc, *b.* in 1778, *d. s. p.* 1797.

III. Edward, who *m.* Mary, sister of Charles Greenaway, Esq., of Barrington, co. Oxford, and had an only child, Mary-Jane.

I. Sarah Youde, *d.* unm. 1798.

II. JULIA YOUNG the present Miss JULIA YOUNG LLOYD, of Plas Madog and Clochfaen.

III. Harriet, who *m.* JACOB WILLIAM HINDE, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, only son of Charles Hinde,

Esq., of Langham Hall, co. Essex, and has issue :—

1. JACOB YUDE WILLIAM HINDE.
2. Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, *m.* Harriet Georgina, dau. of — Souter, Esq.
3. Edward Lloyd Hinde, *d.* 1824.
1. Harriet Esther Julia Hinde.
2. Julia Sarah Hinde, *d.* in 1843.
3. Mary Charlotte Hinde

Lloyd, of Plas Madog.

NINNIOW, eldest son of Cynwrig ap Rhwallon, by Agnes, his wife, dau. of Idnerth Benfras (see LLOYD of Clochfaen), was father of JEFAP AP NINNIOW, who *m.* Efa, dau. of Einion ap Howel ap Jefaf, Lord of Arwystli, and had issue,

- I. Jorwerth, of Llwynnwm.
- II. Gruffydd, *m.* Eva, dau. of Bledrws ap Ednowain Bendew, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, and was ancestor of the family of Hafod-y-Wern.
- III. Einion, *m.* Arddyn, dau. of Trahairn ap Einion Goch.
- IV. Jeanu Fryeh.
- V. AWR, of whom we treat.

VI. Llywarch, ancestor of the Eytons of Eyton Uehaf, and of the Sontleys of Sontley, in the parish of Marchwail: the last male descendant of the latter family ROBERT SONTLEY, Esq., of Sontley, Burton Hall, and Plas Uehaf, left by his wife, a dau. of Hewit of Shireoaks, Esq., who *d.* in 1702, an only dau., and heiress.

ANNE SONTLEY, who *m.* John Hill, Esq., of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury (of the Soutlon family), and died in 1698, aged 29, having had by him (who *d.* 29 March, 1731, aged 81) a son Thomas, and two daus. and co-heirs; the younger *m.* — Thomas, Esq., of Shrewsbury, the elder,

MARY HILL, *m.* Thomas Youde, or Eude, preceptor to King James III. at St. Germain's, and by him was mother of two sons and a daughter, viz.—

1. THOMAS YUDE, Esq., who *m.* Dorothy, sister and heir of Eubuleap John Jones, Esq., of Galchog, descended from LLEWELYN HOLLEWRCH, and by her (whose mother was Mary, dau. of Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Ruthin) had besides a younger son John, and two daughters, Dorothy and Mary, an elder son, THE REV. THOMAS YUDE of Plas Madog, who *m.* Sarah, dau. of Jenkyn Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen and Plas Madog,

and had issue,
Thomas Watkyn.
Edward, who sold Rowley's Mansion.

Julia Elizabeth, of Clochfaen and Plas Madog.

Harriet, *m.* to J. W. Hinde, Esq.

2. James.

1. Alicia, wife of Rowland Maddox, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

VII. Howel.

VIII. Ednowain.

IX. Madog, ancestor of the Badies of Llanerchrugog, and Delfie.

The fifth son,

AWRAP JEFAP, *m.* Mali, dau. of Llywarch ap Trahairn* ap Caradog, Prince of North Wales, and by her had two sons, viz. Adda ap Awr, ancestor of the Jefferies of Acton, and

JORWERTH AP AWR, who was father of JORWERTH FYCHAN, who *m.* 1st, Agnes, dau. of Hwfa ap Jorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Jefaf ap Ninniaw, and by her had two sons,

Howel *m.* Nest, dau. of Madog Dhu ap Jorwerth Goch ap Jefaf ap Einion, and had a dau. and heir Gwenllian, wife of Llewelyn ap Adda ap Howel, of Trefor. Jeanu *m.* Lucy, dau. of Howel ap Ednyfed ap Jorwerth ap Einion Goch, of Sontly, Esq.

Jorwerth Fychan, *m.* 2ndly, Margaret, of Eyton, dau. of Madog ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, Borasham, and Rhiwabon, son of Llewelyn, Lord of Eyton, a descendant of Tudor Trevor, by Angharad, his wife, dau. and sole heir of Meredydd ap Madoc† of Rhiwabon, by Catherine, his wife, dau. of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of Wales. By Margaret of Eyton, Jorwerth had, besides a dau. Lucy, wife of Madog Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Jorwerth Foel, of Maelor Saesnaeg, Esq., a son,

EDNYFED Lloyd, Esq., of Plas Madog, who *m.* the sister and heir of Ednyfed ap Jorwerth ap Madog, of Horsley, in the parish of Gresford, Esq., descended from Sandde Hardd, or the Handsome, Lord of Morton, and had issue

LLEWELYN, of whom we treat,
Gruffydd,

Ellen, wife of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn Fychan, Esq. The elder son,

LLEWELYN AP EDNYFED, of Plas Madog, *m.* Angharad (or Gwenllian), dau. of Adda ap Howel ap Jefaf ap Adda ap Awr, of Trefor, Esq., descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford, &c., and had issue

* Trahairn *m.* Nest, only surviving issue of the great Prince Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, by Edgetha, his wife, dau. of Eltgar, Earl of Mercia, which Edgetha became subsequently Queen of Harold, King of England.

† Meredydd ap Madoc was great grandson of Gruffydd Maelor of Castell Dinas Brân, Prince of Powys Fadog.

DAVID, his heir,
Gruffydd,
Madog,
Jorwerth Goch *m.* Angharad, dau. of
Gruffydd ap,
The eldest son,

DAVID AP LLEWELYN, of Plas Madog, Esq.,
m. Margaret, dau. and heir of Dio ap Hwfa ap
Jefaf ap Hwfa ap Madog Athraw ap Hwfa
ap Jorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Jefaf ap Ninian,
and by her had issue,

I. Gruffydd.

II. David.

III. JOHN.

Gwenllian *m.* to John ap Evan ap Jolyn.

The third son,

JOHN AP DAVID, of Plas Madog, *m.*
Angharad, dau. (by Philippa, his first wife,
dau. of Sir Randle Brereton, Knt., of Malpas)
of Howel ap Evan ap Gruffydd, of Bersham,
Esq., descended from Eddyfed ap Cynwrig
ap Rhiwallon, and by her was father, besides
a daughter Angharad, wife of Madog ap
David ap Howel, of an elder son and heir,

RANDLE AP JOHN, of Plas Madog, Esq.,
who *m.* Angharad, dau. of John ap Evan ap
Deicws, of Llanerchrugog, Esq., descended
from Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, and was suc-
ceeded by his eldest son,

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog, who
m. Jannetta, dau. of Geoffri Bromfield, Esq.,
of Bryn-y-Wiwar, in the parish of Rhi-
wabon, descended from Edwin ap Goronwy,
Prince of Tegeingl, and was father of

WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog, who
m. Catherine, dau. of Owain Brereton, Esq.,
of Borasham, co. Denbigh, and had issue,

I. EDWARD, his heir.

II. Owain, *m.* Jane, dau. of John Brereton,
Esq., and relict of John Ffachnallt of Ffach-
nallt, Esq.

III. Richard.

IV. John.

V. Roger.

I. Catherine, who *m.* Hugh Wynne ap
John ap Robert of Hafody Bwch, and was
grandmother of John Hughes of Trefy-
nant, who sold that estate to Joseph
Lloyd, of Ireland, second son of John
Lloyd, of Coed Christionydd.

II. Mary, wife of Humphrey Lloyd of
Llwynonn.

The eldest son,

EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog, *m.*
Anne, dau. of John Eyton, Esq., of Lees-
wood, by Jane his wife, dau. of John Lloyd,
Esq., of Bodidris in Yalc, and had issue
EDWARD, his heir; Piers; Jane, *m.* to Owen
Bady, of Delfie; Elizabeth, *m.* to John Lloyd,
of Christionydd; Mary and Catherine. The
eldest son,

EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog,
whose son married, and had issue,

I. JOHN (Captain), of Plas Madog, killed

in London, with his cousin Sir Evan
Lloyd, Bart. of Bodidris, 1667. He
left no issue.

II. WILLIAM, of Plas Madog, *d. s. p.*

III. SAMUEL, of whom we treat.

I. Anne, who *m.* Wm. Lloyd, of Plas
Benion, Esq., second son of Joseph
Lloyd, of Ireland, and had two daus.,
coheirs, viz., Mary, wife of George
Mears, Esq., of Pennar, co. Pembroke,
and ANNE, *b.* 26th April, 1697, *m.* to
EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog.

The third son,

SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog, *m.*
Sarah, dau. and coheir of Luke Lloyd ap
Luke Lloyd, of the Bryn in Hanmer parish,
and left two sons, Edward and Luke, of whom
the elder,

EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., of Plas Madog, *b.*
26th Nov. 1682, *m.* Anne, dau. and coheir of
William Lloyd, Esq. of Plas Benion, and had
issue, Edward, his heir apparent, and six
younger sons, who all *d. s. p.*, and eight
daughters, viz.

I. ELIZABETH, heiress of Plas Madog, *b.*
30th April, 1718, *m.* 30th April, 1743,
to JENKYN LLOYD, Esq., of Clochfaen,
in Llanguig, and was mother of Sarah
Lloyd, of Plas Madog, wife of the Rev.
THOMAS YOUNDE.

II. Mary, *b.* 7th Nov., 1721, who *m.*
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Penylan, and
left an only child, Mary of Penylan,
wife of Roger Kenyon, Esq., of Cefn, in
the parish of Wrexham.

III. Sarah, *d.* in infancy.

IV. Anne, *m.* to John Rowland, Esq., of
Plas Benion.

V. Margaret, *m.* to Robert Ingram, Esq.,
of Glyn Hafren.

VI. Priscilla, *d.* young.

VII. Sarah, *d.* young.

VIII. Bennett, *m.* to Lewis Lewis, Esq.,
of Rhuddallt.

Fowler, of Abbey Cwmhir.

ABBEY CWMHIR, a Cistercian monastery,
founded by Cadwallon ap Madog, Lord of
Maelienydd, A.D. 1135, was dedicated to the
Blessed Virgin, and intended for sixty monks.
This abbey was dissolved in the year 1536,
and the revenues and possessions came,
by virtue of an Act of Parliament, into the
hands of the king, for augmenting the reve-
nues of the crown. By an inquisition, dated
November 4, A.D. 1538, the possessions of
the dissolved monastery were demised, for
the term of twenty-one years, to John
Turner, Gentleman, who had previously
been the king's minister in attending to them.

In the year A.D. 1546, a grant was made
to Walter Hendley and John Williams, of the
site of the dissolved monastery, and of

twenty-eight bushels of oatmeal, paid by the tenants of Golon, and of its various possessions, as fully as the late abbot had enjoyed them, of the annual value of £11 2s., on condition of their paying an annual rent of £1 2s. 2½. (Record in the Chapel of the Rolls, London). In the year A.D. 1547, a grant was made by Henry VIII. to George Owen and John Bridges of the manor of Golon, and all the messuages therein contained, and to the manor belonging, and which had belonged to the Monastery of Cwmhir, of the annual value of £19 15s. 2d., subject to the payment of a reserved rent of £1 19s. 6½. In the year A.D. 1548, a license was granted by King Edward VI. to George Owen to alienate to John Williams and John Gresham the manor of Golon, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements therein contained and to it belonging. Sir John Williams of Abbey Cwmhir dying without issue, the site of the dissolved monastery, with all its manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, descended to his cousin John, son of Reginald Williams, who in the year 1558 devised the same to his brother Nicholas Williams. A license was granted to Nicholas Williams by Queen Elizabeth, to alienate to WILLIAM FOWLER and Edward Herbert the manor of Golon, the site of the monastery, and certain messuages, lands, &c., in Golon, Llanbister, Llandewy, Llanamo, Llanbadarn-Fynydd, St. Harmons, Nantmel, Karnaff and Clirow, in the county of Radnor.

In the same year Nicholas Williams executed a deed of conveyance with William Fowler, conveying to him the manor of Golon, the site of the monastery, with all the lands, &c., in the aforesaid parishes, to it belonging. William Fowler was of the Middle Temple, and of Harnage Grange, near Shrewsbury, and third son of Roger Fowler of Broomhill, co. Stafford, by Isabella his wife, dau. and coheir of William Lee of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, by Isabella his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Trollope, Knt.

WILLIAM FOWLER, of Harnage Grange, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Blythe, M.D., and died A.D. 1597.

RICHARD FOWLER, of Harnage Grange (eldest son and successor), married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knt, and Margaret his wife, dau. and coheir (by Jane, his wife, dau. of John Scudamore, of Home Lacy, co. Hereford,) of Sir William Devereux, Knt., youngest son of Walter, Lord Viscount Hereford. He died A.D. 1667, leaving issue, William Fowler of Harnage Grange, who, by his wife Anne, dau. of Richard Perks of Wednesbury, Esq., had issue eight sons. Richard Fowler, of Har-

nage Grange, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Lord Newport of High Ercoll; JOHN FOWLER, the second son, had Abbey Cwmhir: he died A.D. 1696, and was buried at Llanbistair.

John Fowler, by his will, dated 1696, and proved at Doctor's Commons 16th February, 1696, leaves all "his messuages, lands, tenements, manors, lordships, and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever in the several counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, and Montgomery, and elsewhere, and all his leases, &c., &c., to his children Edward Fowler, Jane Fowler, and Rachael Fowler, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever."

On the death of his father, EDWARD FOWLER succeeded to the Abbey, and died without issue, A.D. 1722. The register of his interment in the chapel near the Abbey, has been nearly erased, and the name of Sir Richard Fowler written over it; but the date of the interment of Edward Fowler was sufficiently legible for Mr. Evans, the curate, to give a certificate of it. Jane Fowler married George Robinson, of Brithdir, co. Montgomery, Esq., and died without issue. RACHAEL, the second daughter and coheir, was married at Llangurig the 21st Feb., 1698, to JENKYN LLOYD, of Clochfaen, county of Montgomery, Esq., who died December, A.D. 1722.

Arms.

- I. LLOYD OF CLOCHFAEN. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm., a lion ramp. sa. armed gu. within a border of the last, charged with eight annulets arg.; 2nd and 3rd, per bend sinister erm and ermines, a lion ramp. or, for TUDOR TREVOR.
- II. LLUDDOCCAP AP CARADOC. Az. a lion ramp. per fesse or, and arg. within a border of the last, charged with eight annulets sa.
- III. CADWGAN AP ELYSTAN. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a lion ramp. regardant or.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. three boars' heads coupé sa.
- IV. FOWLER OF ABBEY CWMHIR. Az. on a chev. between three lions pass. guardant or., as many crosses formée sa.
- V. LLOYD OF PLAS MADOG. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm. a lion ramp. sa. armed and langued gu.; 2nd and 3rd, per bend sinister, erm. and erminis, a lion ramp. or.
- VI. SANDDE HAREDD. Vert, semee of broomslips or., over all a lion ramp. or.
- VII. CADWGAN OF NANNAU. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. a lion ramp. az.; 2nd and 3rd, or., a lion ramp. gu.
- VIII. DAVID AP OWEN GWYNEDD. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert three eagles displayed in fesse or.; 2nd and 3rd, gu. three lions passant in pale arg.
- IX. TUDOR TREVOR. Per bend sinister erm. and erminis, a lion ramp. or.
- X. EDNOWAIN BENDEW. Arg. a chev. gu. between three boars' heads erased sa.
- XI. ELIDYR AP RHYD SAIS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm. a lion ramp. az.; 2nd and 3rd, per bend sinister erm. and ermines, a lion ramp. or.
- XII. BLEDDYN AP CYNFYD. Or., a lion ramp., gu.

Crests. 1st, a lion ramp., gu.; 2nd, out of a dual coronet, or, a demi-lion ramp. sa.; over it the motto—"Heb. Dduw heb Ddim a Duw y Digon."

Motto. In te, Domine, speravi.

PATTINSON, as borne by, and duly registered in H. M. College of Arms to, HUGH LEE PATTINSON, Esq., of West Boldon, in the County Palatine of Durham, and his nephew, WILLIAM WATSON PATTINSON, Esq., of Felling House, near Gateshead.

Hugh Pattinson, living at Nattrass, near Alstone, Cumberland, died about 9 Feb., 1734-5.

Thomas Pattinson, m. 9 May, 1751, Hannah, dau. of Robert Dickinson. Hugh. Joseph. Jonathan.

Thomas Pattinson, merchant in Alstone, bap 29 June, 1754, d. May, 1812. Margaret, widow of Joseph Cooper, and dau. of Thomas Lee, son of William Lee, of Lowbyer, near Alstone, Moor-Master on the Derwentwater Estates, in Alstone Moor, Cumberland, m. 30 Jan. 1785, d. 26 Aug. 1826. Mary, bap. 12 Aug. 1753.

THOMAS PATTINSON, m. Rachel, dau. of Joseph Watson, of Ridding, near Alledale Town. HUGH LEE PATTINSON of Scots House, West Boldon, co. Durham, b. 25 Dec., 1796. Phebe, dau. of Thomas Walton, of Nest, near Alstone. Mary, died in childhood.

WILLIAM WATSON PATTINSON, of Felling House, near Gateshead, m. Anne, dau. of Joseph Watson, of Studden Park, near Alledale Town. 1. Hugh Lee. 2. Thomas, d. in 1850, in South America. Ellen, Mrs. Fowman. Margaret, Mrs. Bell. Mary, Mrs. Newall.

Arms. Sa. semé of drops of silver, issuant from the base flames of fire, ppr.

Crest. In front of flames of fire, a dexter hand bendwise, holding an ingot of silver, all ppr.

Motto. Ex vile pretiosa.

These armorial bearings were granted and assigned to Hugh Lee Pattinson in allusion to his discovery of a process for the separation of silver from lead, for which a Council Medal was awarded to him at the distribution of prizes at the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, held in London, A.D. 1851.

SNELL, as borne by WILLIAM PHILIP SNELL, Esq., (of the Inner Temple, M.A., Cantab.) of Eaton Place, London, and of Meopham, Kent, descended from a family settled on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire. Mr. Snell bears on an ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, the Arms of MORGAN, in right of his wife, the only surviving child of the late Howard Morgan, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, Kent, a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn.

Arms. Quarterly, gu. and az., over all a cross flory or. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE for MORGAN.

Crest. A demi talbot ramp. gu. collared and lined or.

Motto. Pro aris et focis.

DAWSON of Edwardston Hall, co. Suffolk.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. a chev. ermine between three arrows or., feathered and barbed arg., on a chief of the last three cornish choughs ppr., a canton gu., charged with a mullet gold, Dawson. 2nd and 3rd, gu. a cross patonce between four cinquefoils or. MANNING.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a cat's head gardant erased tabby, in the mouth a rat ppr.

Motto. Vitæ via virtus.

CURE of Blake Hall, near Ongar, co. Essex, borne by CAPEL CURE, Esq., of that place, a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and its High Sheriff in 1830, son of the late CAPEL CURE, Esq., of Blake Hall, by Joanna his wife, daughter of—Coope, Esq., of Oxtou, Notts (see BURKE's *Landed Gentry*). Mr. Cure impales in right of his wife Frederica, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Robert Cheney of Langley, co. Derby, the arms of the very ancient family of Cheney.

Arms. Gu. a chev. arg. between two roses in chief or. and in base, a fleur de lis of the second.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet arg. a griffin's head and wings expanded of the same, charged on the neck with a rose gu.

Motto. Ung cœur fidele.

PATERSON, of Preston Hall, and Paterson, Baronet, of Eeeles.

The family of Paterson owes its rise to the worth and talents of its ancestor, JOHN PATERSON, a Scottish clergyman, who was first, minister of Foveran, and afterwards of Aberdeen. He was consecrated Bishop of Ross in 1662, and died in 1679. By his wife Elizabeth Ramsay, his Lordship had a son, JOHN, of whom hereafter; and a daughter, ISABEL PATERSON, married in 1669 to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Suddy, by whom she had a daughter, ELIZABETH MACKENZIE (who died 1764, aged 87). She was wife of the Hon. Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, son of the Earl of Seaforth. Her son William was father of Francis Humberston Mackenzie of Seaforth, created Lord Seaforth, whose daughter is now the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth.

The Bishop's son, John Paterson, was consecrated Bishop of Galloway in 1676, Bishop of Edinburgh in 1679, and Archbishop of Glasgow in 1689. His Grace was deposed along with the other prelates of the Scottish Church at the Revolution in 1688. He died in 1708, aged 76. His Grace married on 28th Oct., 1658, Margaret Wemyss, heiress of Easter Conland. She was the only child of Henry Wemyss, of Contin, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Kirkcaldy, of Grange. Henry Wemyss, of Contin, was son of James Wemyss, heir apparent of Bogie, a cadet of the family of the Earl of Wemyss, by Margaret Melville (who died 1598), daughter of the house of Raith, now Earl of Leven and Melville. The Arch-

bishop of Glasgow and Margaret Wemyss had issue two sons and a daughter—JOHN, of whom hereafter; ALICIA, wife of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy; WILLIAM PATERSON, created a Baronet on 2nd of July, 1687. He married Alison Hamilton, by whom he had a son, SIR JOHN PATERSON, 2nd Baronet of Eccles, who married Margaret, dau. of Sir William Elliott, Bart., who died 1694. His son, JOHN PATERSON, younger of Eccles, married Margaret, dau. of Sir William Seton, Bart., who died in 1744. His son, SIR JOHN PATERSON, 3rd Baronet of Eccles, married 2nd Oct., 1755, the Lady Anne Hume, dau. to the Earl of Marchmont, who died 1790, aged 56. Their only child, ANNE PATERSON, in right of her mother heiress to the Earls of Marchmont, and Baroness Polwarth, married in 1778 Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart., of Anstruther, and died without issue. We now return to the eldest son of the Archbishop:

JOHN PATERSON, of PRESTON HALL, a leader of the Scottish Jacobites, celebrated for his fidelity to the exiled royal family of Stuart. Having been engaged in the rebellion of 1715, he was taken prisoner, tried and condemned to death, but he died in prison before the day of execution. He married the Hon. Grizel St. Clair, eldest dau. of Henry St. Clair, 8th Lord Sinclair, who died in 1737. The issue of this marriage was a daughter, MARGARET, of whom hereafter; and a son, JAMES PATERSON, a colonel in the army, who on the death, without issue, of his two maternal uncles, the Master of Sinclair, and General St. Clair, succeeded to the Sinclair estates of Dysart, in the county of Fife, and Rosslyn in the county of Midlothian, and assumed the name of St. Clair. He was the undoubted heir of line of the Earls of Orkney and the Lords Sinclair. Dying, unmarried, in 1789, he was succeeded in the representation of the illustrious house of St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, and Lords Sinclair, as well as in that of the family of Paterson, by his only sister, MARGARET PATERSON, who married in 1744 John Thomson, of Charleton, in the county of Fife. The daughter of this marriage, Grizel Maria Thomson, heiress of Charleton, married Colonel John Anstruther, second son of Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie. Her son, John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, was representative of the Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair. He married Clementina, only dau. of the Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross. His son, John Anstruther Thomson, now of Charleton, married Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, only child of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne.

Arms. Arg. three pelicans, vulnorate, on their nests, ppr. in a chief gu. three mullets arg.
Crest. A pelican vulnorate ppr.
Motto. Pro rege et grege.

HEDDING, originally HESDING.

The family of Heddington claim traditionally to derive their descent from the ancient Earls of Warwick, before the Conquest. Earl Roband, who lived some time about 960 or 970, had an only child, Phœlice, whose first husband was the celebrated Guy Earl of Warwick, who bore the same arms which have always been borne, and continue to the present day the arms of the Heddings, and which, it is supposed, he adopted in right of his wife. He left no children, and Phœlice's second husband was also created Earl of Warwick. The direct ancestor of the Heddings, Ernulf or Ernulph de Hesding, and his brother Ilbodus de Hesding, who had large possessions in co. Oxford, both living at the time of the Conquest, are traditionally said to have been sons or grandsons of Phœlice. The former,

ERNULPH de HESDING is mentioned in Domesday Book as also holding vast possessions of the king, in Bedfordshire, at Dodington, now called Toddington, near Amptill, and at Opeforde, now called Offord, in co. Huntingdon. The family tradition relates that he was a merchant, having ships of his own, and trading to every known nation; that he was richer than the king, and had assisted William the Conqueror with money and ships when he invaded England. By his wife Ameline, who gave to the Abbey of Bec Hellouin in Normandy, the manor of Comb, he had a son, ROTRO, and two daus. one of whom, Magdalen, mar. Marius IV., King of Navarre. The other dau. Levitha, became a nun at Shouddham. The only son,

ROTRON de HESDING was created Earl of Perche and Mortagne, and filled the office of Governor of Perche for twenty years. He *m.* first Maud, natural dau. of Henry I., and by her, who was drowned 26 Nov. 1119, had an only dau. Margaret, who *m.* Henry Novo Burgo, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, youngest son of the Earl of Mellent. He died 1123, and his widow survived till 1136. Rotro *m.* 2ndly, a Saxon lady, by whom he was ancestor of

WILLIAM de HESDING, whose name of William was borne by the eldest son of every succeeding generation down to 1783. This William was about seventeen at his father's death, and was taken charge of by King Edward I., with whom he became a great favourite, and who subsequently appointed him comptroller of his expenses, and chamberlain, which brought upon him the enmity of many about the court; amongst others, of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward II., and of the Earl

of Warwick. De Hesding was appointed by the king to convey his heart, after his decease, to the Holy Land, and bury it there, which he accordingly did. On his return from the Holy Land, he retired to Offord, in co. Huntingdon, about 1326, exchanged that property which he derived from his ancestor Ernulph for the manor and land of Little Paxton, in the same county, a portion of which property continued in the family until 1812, when it was sold by William Levitt Hedding to Mr. Serjeant Lens. On removing to Little Paxton, Mr. Hesding planted there a sprig of box which he had brought from the Holy Land. Thus originated the celebrated box arbour, which became as large as the tower of a village church: the four corner trees are still strong and vigorous, although five centuries and a quarter have passed since the sprig was first planted. William Hesding *m.* Elizabeth Fafiton, of Southoe, and was ancestor of

WILLIAM HEDDING, who was buried at Little Paxton 1 August, 1595 (in the parish register of 1593, and 1595 the name is still spelt Hesding, but since has been generally used as Hedding): he had by Mary his wife (who was buried 13 Dec., 1593), besides a dau., Maria, *m.* 23 Oct., 1627, to William Beale, three sons: viz.,

WILLIAM, his heir

John, *m.* 21 April, 1627, Isabel Stramsteede.

Thomas, *m.* 18 July, 1627, Margaret Cooke.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM HEDDING, *m.* 23 Nov., 1620, Margaret Bell, and by her (who was buried 19 Sept., 1662) had issue a son, WILLIAM, and three daughters, viz., Anne, *m.* 30 March, 1668, to Richard Crisell; Elizabeth, *m.* 16 Feb., 1661, to Richard Parrott, and Mary, *m.* 26 Nov., 1662, to Edmund Hakins. Mr. Hedding *d.* in 1645, and was succeeded by his only son,

WILLIAM HEDDING, who by Anne his wife (deceased in 1702) had issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.

Thomas, died unmarried 1671.

Daniel, *m.* twice; his first wife, Elizabeth, *d.* in 1669; his 2nd, Ann Angell, whom he *m.* 29 Dec., 1669, *d.* 1687. He was buried at Little Paxton, 13 Dec., 1679.

John, *m.* 28 Oct., 1671, Mary Taylor, and *d.* 1681.

Mary, *m.* 19 Oct. 1671, to Hemery Banham.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM HEDDING, *m.* 1st, 2 June, 1670, Mary Hatley, and by her (who *d.* 1671) had a dau.

Mary, *m.* to the only son of Bishop Pearson, and was mother of the Rev. Levitt Pearson, Rector of Fimbley, co. York, who *d. s.p.*, 1734.

By his second wife, Barbara (who *d.* in 1701) Mr. Hedding had issue

WILLIAM, his heir.

Robert, born 1679, *m.* twice; his 1st wife Elizabeth, his 2nd, Rose Threston. He was buried 26 June, 1737.

Charles, *d.* 13 August, 1683, *m.* thrice, and *d.* 1729.

George, born 29 January, 1686, *m.*

Anna, *m.* to Edward Dixie.

Sarah, *m.* to Fardell.

Mr. Hedding *d.* in Dec., 1689, and was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM HEDDING, Esq., baptised 23 Oct., 1677, who had by Elizabeth Browning, his wife,

William, baptised 25 August, 1706, *m.* in 1732, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Patrick Smith, Vicar of Great Paxton, and by her had a son, William, who *d.* an infant 1 Dec., 1732. He *d. s.p.* 2 Sept., 1783.

George *d.* an infant, 1708.

LEVITT, of whom presently.

Mary, *m.* to John Chesterfield.

Sarah, *m.* to William Papworth, Esq., and *d.* 6 Dec. 1782.

Anne, *m.* to Aquilla Cole, and *d.* Sep., 1804.

Mr. Hedding, who had become bail to the amount of £12,000 to government for his neighbour, Sir William Pickering, engaged in the insurrectionary movement of the period, was taken prisoner, subsequently fled abroad, and was obliged to dispose of nearly the entire of his property to meet his bond. He died in 1729. His third son,

LEVITT HEDDING, baptised 9 June, 1710, *m.* Lætitia, grand-dau. of Sir Thomas Gwyn, Bart. of Potton, and died in 1757, having had issue,

Levitt, baptised 1741, *m.* 16 April, 1784,

Elizabeth Haynes, dau. of Thomas and

Sarah Outlaw,* and *d.* in 1803, having

* The Outlaws derive their descent from a family who were banished to Ireland by King Edwy, for political offences, A.D. 900.

Ireland was at that time overrun by wolves, and they redeemed the liberty of returning the next year, when King Edgar reigned, by sending in so many wolves' heads to the government. They were also able to prove their innocence of the crime imputed to them; and, ever since, their arms have been, argent, a saltier gules, between four wolves' heads, couped, proper; but so indignant were they at their unjust condemnation that they determined to retain the name of Outlaws, in order, as they said, to cast obloquy on the unjust monarch who banished them. In 1620 we find the eldest branch of the family seated at Little Witchingham, in Norfolk; but in 1670 that branch became extinct, and a cousin, Henry Outlaw, Attorney-at-law, of Maddingham, in Cambridgeshire, then became the representative. He married a lady of good fortune, Miss Hare of Beckenham, in Kent, whose fortune was invested in the South Sea speculation; after her husband's death, when she was quite advanced in years, she was taking a nap after dinner, according to her usual custom, when a neighbour, half frantic, rushed in, and throwing up his arms in an excited manner, exclaimed "Oh! Mrs. Outlaw, we are all ruined! the South Sea speculation is all a bubble! we have lost everything!" she was so alarmed that she had a paralytic stroke, and died. Her only son, Thomas, married Sarah Underwood, co-heiress of Thomas Underwood, Esq., and their eldest son, Robert Outlaw, was Rector of Longford, in the county of Salop.

had by her, (who *d.* 24 Feb., 1828), two sons, and three daughters, viz., William Levitt Hedding, Esq., Lieut. in the 35th Regt. born 12 July, 1790, who sold in 1812 the last portion of Little Paxton. He died unmarried, 2 July, 1846.

Thomas, born 36 Oct., 1792, *d.* unmarried, 30 March, 1822.

Elizabeth, *d.* unmarried, 1852.

Anne, *m.* 7 May, 1818, to George Drury, Esq.

Sarah, resident at Stratford-on-Avon.

WILLIAM, of whom presently.

Letitia, *m.* 30 Oct. 1769 to George Pettitt, jun., of Great Stukeley, and had issue.

Fanny, *m.* to Roger Hunt, and had issue.

Clementina, *d.* young.

The second son,

WILLIAM HEDDING, baptised 1743, *m.* in 1787, Sophia, dau. of Wright and Elizabeth Crow, and *d.* in July, 1819, having had by her (who *d.* 23 Sep., 1835) two sons,

WILLIAM.

James, *b.* 9 Dec. 1791, *m.* 17 Dec., 1831.

Susan, dau. of Edward and Alice George.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM HEDDING, born 7 Sept., 1789, *m.* Susan, dau. of William and Dinah Emery, and *d.* 25 August, 1848, having had issue by her (who *d.* 7 August, 1825),

Leonard, of Witney, born 30 March, 1812, *m.* 6 Aug., 1839, Mary Anne, dau. of John and Anne Mills, and has issue,

William Leonard, born 5 August, 1840.

Thomas, born 10 August, 1842.

James, born 2 May, 1844.

Charles, born 21 July, 1846.

George Frederick, born 21 April, 1848, *d.* 29 June, 1849.

Ernulf, born 10 January, 1851.

William, born April, 1814, *m.* 10 July, 1849,

Jane, dau. of Charles James and Mary Anne Fox, and has a son, Rotro, born

21 June, 1850. Mr. Leonard Hedding

went to Australia in 1850.

Thomas, *b.* 1815, *d.* 9 July, 1842, un-

married.

James, *b.* 1817, *d.* unmarried 4 April, 1845.

Charles, *b.* 1822, *d.* unmarried, 21 July,

1837.

George, *b.* 10 July, 1824.

Sophia Crow, *d.* unmarried, 19 Oct. 1828.

Elizabeth, *m.* 26 June, 1849, to Charles

James Fox, and had issue.

Arms. Chequy, or. and az., a chevron ermine.

Crest. A dexter hand holding a pistol ppr.

GREAVES, of Page Hall, and Elmsall Lodge, co. York, descended from the ancient family of Greaves of Greaves, co. Derby, and now represented by GEORGE GREAVES, Esq., of Elmsall Lodge.

George Greaves, Esq., of Page Hall, and Attercliffe, co. York, (son of George Greaves, who was buried in 1760) *d.* 20 Dec., 1801.

Jane, eldest dau. of Richard Bustard, Esq., of Bramham Park, and Lotherton Hall, co. York.

George Bustard Greaves, Esq., of Page Hall, Elmsall Lodge, and Hesley Hall, *b.* in 1757; died in 1835.

Ellen, dau. and heiress of Joseph Clay, Esq., of Bridge House, co. York, and Remishaw Hall, co. Derby, *m.* in 1786.

1 GEORGE GREAVES, Esq., of Elmsall Lodge, J.P. and D.L. *b.* 22 May, 1790.

1st wife, Anna Maria Rooke, the sister of Hon. J. W. Henley, MP.

2nd wife, Elizabeth dau. and heiress of John Toplis, Esq.

4 John, of the Rocks, Matlock, *b.* 1794, *m.* Louisa, youngest da. of Thomas Leacroft, Esq., of Cliff House, co. Derby.

George Richard.

Maria Elizabeth.

2 Joseph Edward Greaves Elmsall, Esq., of Thornhill and Woodlands, co. York, Major in the Army, and Lieut. Col. 1st W. Y. Yeomanry Cavalry, *d.* 5 July, 1851.

Hannah Mary, dau. of Adam Mansfield, de Cardonnel Lawson, Esq., of Cramlington.

Mary Catharine Anne, dau. and heiress of the Rev William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, co. Derby, and Banner Cross, co. York.

3 Henry Marwood Greaves, Esq., of Hesley Hall, Notts, J.P., *b.* in 1793.

1 William de Cardonnel Elmsall, of Woodlands, Capt. 1st Dragoons.

1 William Henry, of Trinity Coll. Camb., *b.* 13 Aug. 1831.

2 Mansfield de Cardonnel Elmsall, of Trinity Coll. Camb., *b.* in 1831.

2 Francis Edward, *b.* 23 May, 1840.

1 Ellen Frances Elizabeth.

1 Mary Ellen de Cardonnel, *m.* in 1845, to Charles Swayne Wright, Esq., who *d.* 1850.

2 Lucy Anna de Cardonnel.

3 Georgiana de Cardonnel, *m.* in 1852, to Charles B. Findlay, Esq.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, quarterly gu. and vert, an eagle displayed, holding in its beak a slip of oak, fructed, or. for GREAVES. 2nd, arg., a chev. engr. between three trefoils slipped sa. for CLAY. 3rd, sa. three bars. engr. between ten elm leaves erect or., for ELSMALL.

Crest. On a mound vert, a stag trippant, holding in its mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr.

Motto. In veritate triumpho.

PECK, of Cornish Hall, co. Denbigh, and of Temple Coombe, co. Somerset, as borne by PHILIP RICHARDSON PECK, Esq., of those places, eldest surviving son, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Philip Ditcher, Esq., of Bath, of the late Rev. Kenrick Peck, of Oriel College, Oxon, and grandson of Kenrick Peck, Esq., of London, and of Cornish Hall, who was youngest son of Jasper Peck, Esq., of Cornish, and of Drayton, in Hales, co. Salop, and grandson (by Amy, his wife, youngest dau. of Sir Kenrick Eyton, Knt., of Eyton, co. Denbigh, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Den-

high and Montgomery) of Jasper Peck, Esq., of Cornish and Clowdwood, who *d.* 6 Jan., 1712-3. This Jasper was eldest surviving son of Jasper Peck, Esq., of Cornish and Allington, and of Clowdwood, by Lydia, his wife, dau. of Ralph Gardner, Esq., of Clowdwood, and great-great-grandson of Nicholas Peck, Esq., of Topcliffe, near Wakefield, co. York, fifth son of John Peck, Esq., of Wakefield, who was fourth in descent from Richard Peck, of Wakefield, and Margaret Haselden, his wife, an heiress.

The present Mr. P. R. Peck is, through his mother, great-grandson of SAMUEL RICHARDSON, the novelist. In right of his wife, Georgina, third dau. of James Ford, Esq., of Finhaven Castle and Bromley House, co. Forfar, he impales the arms of Ford.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. on a chev. engrailed gu. three crosses formee of the field, for PECK; 2nd and 3rd, gu. a cross flory or., on a chief az. three round buckles of the s. cond., for HASELDEN. Impaling for his wife, the quartered coat of FORD.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet a cubit arm erect, vested and cuffed, the hand ppr., holding a sprig of three roses.

Motto. Crux Christi salus mea.

CAMPBELL, of Ormidale, Argyllshire (next in entail to Campbell of Otter), sprung from John Campbell, of Kinochtree, a younger son of Campbell of Lundy, in Angus, whose ancestor was Thomas Campbell, second son of Colin, first Earl of Argyll. The present possessor of Ormidale is Robert Nutter Campbell, Esq., Major 4th Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., for many years in command of the Nair Brigade at Travancore, who is only surviving son of the late John Campbell, of Ormidale, by Catherine, his wife, dau. of General Campbell, of Strachur; and grandson of Alexander Campbell, of Ormidale, who was second son of John Campbell, of Otter, by his second wife, a dau. of James Stenhouse, Esq., of Drummore.

Arms. Gyronny of eight erm. and sa.

Crest. A boar's head fessewise couped or.

Motto. Ne obliviscaris.

GRAHAM, of New Barns, West Malling, co. Kent, as borne by JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., of New Barns, co. Kent, and Westbourne Terrace, London, only surviving son and heir of the late Nicholas Graham, Esq., of New Barns, by Anne Lane Hanbury, his wife, and grandson of James Graham, Esq., a cadet of the noble house of Montrose, who left Scotland during the border wars, and settled in the north of Ireland. All of the numerous family of the late Nicholas Graham, died young, except three, viz.: Nicholas, his eldest son, an officer in the E.I.C.'s Army, *d.* in India; JAMES, his successor, and present representative; and Anne Russell, widow of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of London. The present James Graham, Esq., has issue by his wife, Susannah, one son, Allen Marden, and one dau., Melicent Isabel.

Arms. Or. on a chief sa., three escallops of the field.
Crest. An eagle, wings erect or., perched upon a heron lying on its back ppr., beaked and membered gu.

Motto. Ne oubliez.

BAKER, as borne by HENRY JOHN BAKER BAKER, Esq., of Elemore and Crook, co. Durham; Stanton, co. Northumberland; and Boulby, co. York; an officer in the 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son, by Isabella his wife, only child of George Baker, Esq., of Elemore Hall, co. Durham, of Henry Tower, younger brother of Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, co. Essex (*see Tower, of Weald Hall, "Burke's Landed Gentry"*). Mr. Baker succeeded his mother in the estates of the Baker family, and assumed, in 1844, under the will of his maternal grandfather, George Baker, Esq., of Elemore Hall (whose wife was Isabella, dau. of John Dalton, Esq., of Slensingford, co. York) the surname of Baker, in lieu of his patronymic, and the arms of Baker quarterly with those of Tower.

The family of Baker, originally of Crook Hall, co. Durham, was founded by Sir George Baker, Knt., Clerk of the Chancery of Durham, who died in 1657, and acquired Elemore and the other Durham estates by intermarriage with the heiress of Conyers of Elemore. The present Mr. Baker married Isabel, daughter of Robert Lancelot Allgood, Esq., of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, and has a son, Henry-George-Baker Baker.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm. on a saltire engr. az. a maunch between four escallops or., on a chief sa. a lion passant of the third for BAKER; 2nd and 3rd, sa. a tower or. charged with a pheon of the field, within a bordure of the second charged with ten cross crosslets also of the field for TOWER.

Crests. 1st, BAKER, a lion rampant, arg. charged on the shoulder with a saltire az., and supporting between the paws a shield of the last, thereon a maunch or. 2nd, TOWER, a gryphon passant per pale or. and erm. the dexter claw resting on a shield sa. charged with a tower as in the arms.

Motto. Love and dread.

MOSSOM, originally of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, now of Mount Eland, co. Kilkenny. The family of Mossom, Massam, or Masham, was anciently seated in the north parts of England, where they were of good account. One branch, about the time of Henry VI., translated itself into Suffolk, and became seated at Badwell Ash, in that county. In 1621 the head of this line was dignified with a baronetcy, and in 1711-2 raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Massham, of Otes, co. Essex. The name was derived from Massham, a village near Richmond, in the Western Riding of Yorkshire (*vide Regist. Honoris de Richmond*, Edit. S. Gale, p. 15, 21, 23, &c.) whence, also, a prebend in the Cathedral of York, which was dissolved in 1546, took its appellation. The first who went to Ireland was the Rt. Rev. ROBERT MOSSOM, D.D., Bishop of Londonderry, from 1665-6 to 1679. He entered St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge, 9 Aug.

1631. He was a near relation of Sir Thomas Glemham, a celebrated general of Charles I, who was Governor of York, Carlisle, and Oxford, and uncle to the Marquess of Dorchester, the son of the Good Earl of Kingston. He was the author of eleven works and pamphlets, several of which are in the British Museum. He was Prebendary of Knaresboro', in Yorkshire, in 1660, and Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, and Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1661. He died 31 Dec., 1679, and was buried in the Derry Cathedral; having *m.* Miss Eland, of Bedale, Yorkshire, and had issue,

ROBERT MOSSOM, Esq., LL.D., Master in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, from 26 Sept., 1662, till his death, on 7 Feb., 1679, and was buried in St. Catherine's Church, Dublin; he *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of — Reresby, Esq., and had issue,

1. ROBERT, of whom presently.
2. Mittley, LL.B., *b.* cir. 1672, educated at Westminster School, London, and entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 10 May, 1692.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* Wm. Wybrants, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue.

The eldest son,

The Very Rev. ROBERT MOSSOM, D.D., Dean of Ossory, from 1701 to 1747, *b.* cir. 1666; entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 29 June, 1682; was elected Fellow of T.C.D., 23 May, 1692; co-opted Senior Fellow, 4 July, 1696; promoted to the Deanery of Ossory, 25 Feb., 1701, and presented by the Crown, 10 April, 1730, to the Rectory of Clonenagh; alias Monrath, dio. Leighlin. He was a great friend of Dean Swift. He *m.* on 15 April, 1703, Rebecca, dau. and co-heir of Robert Mason, Esq., by Barbara, dau. and co-heir of Richard Gustard, Esq., and had issue,

1. ELAND, of whom presently.
2. Thomas, of Grange Macombe, co. Kilkenny, Barrister-at-Law; *b.* cir. 1720; entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 3 June, 1737, and the Temple, London, 21 April, 1748. He *m.* Miss Ouseley, sister to Mrs. Warren, of Lowhill House, co. Kilkenny; and *d.* 15 Aug., 1777, and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, where, in accordance with his testamentary request, a monument was erected to him and his father by Lady Wheeler Cuffe, his executor, and guardian of his only child, Maria, who *m.* R. Meekins, Esq., only son of Capt. S. Meekins (see p. 7), she *d.* 2nd Feb., 1829, leaving an only surviving son,

Robert Meekins, Esq., of Glashule House, co. Dublin, *b.* 26 Oct., 1796, and *m.* 20 Nov., 1820, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Capt. Christmas, of the 14th Light Dragoons, and has issue, Robert, Thomas C. Mossom (Barrister-at-Law), Reuben

William, Elizabeth, Maria, Emma Victoria, and Anna Louisa.

Dean Mossom *d.* 8 Feb., 1747, and was buried in his own vault in St. Canice Cathedral, Kilkenny. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ELAND MOSSOM, Esq., M.P. of Eland, co. Kilkenny; *b.* cir. 1709; entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1724; called to the bar in England, by the Middle Temple, 4 Feb., 1743; and to the bar in Ireland, 22 April, 1745; chosen Recorder of Kilkenny in June, 1750, and served in Parliament for the borough of St. Canice, or Irishtown, from 1759 till his death, in 1774. He *m.* Hannah, dau. of John Birch, Esq., and relict of Charles Heydock, Esq., of Kilscreen, co. Kilkenny, and had issue,

1. ELAND, of whom presently.
2. Rebecca, *m.* 10 Dec., 1768, to Sir Richard Wheeler Cuffe, of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, and had issue, Sir Jonah D. Wheeler Cuffe, Bart., of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, *m.* — dau. of — Browne, Esq., and grand-daughter of Joseph, Earl of Mayo.
3. Margaret, *m.* Lieut.-Col Birch, of Birchfield, co. Kilkenny, *d. s.p.*
4. Elizabeth, *d.* unmarried.

He died 30 April, 1774, and was buried in the family vault, in St. Canice Cathedral, Kilkenny, and was succeeded by his son,

COLONEL ELAND MOSSOM, M.P., *b.* cir. 1749; entered the 4th Regt. of Horse, 5 Oct., 1770; a magistrate for the co. Kilkenny; elected in 1777 to serve in parliament for Kilkenny; was Colonel of the Kilkenny Rangers. He *m.* 1st, Hannah Maria, dau. of Sir William Barker, Bart., of Killooley Abbey, co. Tipperary, by whom he had an only son, that died in infancy. He married 2ndly, Jane, dau. and heir of Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny (grandson of Col. Christopher Hewetson), by Sarah, sister (or dau.) of Col. John Flood, of Flood Hall, co. Kilkenny (and Sir Frederick Flood, and Robert Flood of Farmly), and had issue,

1. ELAND, of whom presently.
2. John, *d.* a minor.
3. Christopher, *d.* a minor.
4. Robert, *b.* cir. 1787; *d.* unmarried.
5. Jane, *m.* George Sneyd, Esq.
6. Ann, *m.* W. Hopkins, Esq., of the 76th Regt., and had issue,
 1. William, *d.* of yellow fever, in India.
 2. George Hopkins, Esq., of 53rd Regt.
 3. Jane, *m.* Godwin Meade Swift, Esq. She *d.* 30 Jan., 1847.

7. Sarah Margaret.
8. Elizabeth, *d.* a minor.
9. Frances Maria, *m.* 7 Dec., 1794, Rev. John Fish, Rector of Thurstaston, co. Cheshire, son of the Rev. Wm. Fish, first cousin of the celebrated Rt. Hon. R. Brinsley Sheridan, M.P.; and has issue

William, John, Joseph, Brinsley Sheridan, Mary, and Anne Maria.

10. Harriet Ursula, *m* William de Montmorency, Esq., of Upperwood, co. Kilkenny, and has issue,

1. William de Montmorency, Esq., of the 76th Regt.

He was buried in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, and was succeeded by his son,

Rev. ELAND MOSSOM, *b.* cir. 1782; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 3 Nov., 1800. He

m. Hannah, dau. of Charles Campbell, Esq., and had issue,

1. Eland, *d.* a minor.
2. CHARLES ELAND, of whom presently.
3. Hannah, *m.* Dr. Grant.
4. Harriet.

He died at Garvah, co. Down, shortly after he was ordained, and was buried at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES ELAND MOSSOM, Esq., of Mount Eland, co. Kilkenny, *b.* 26 Dec., 1818; *m.* 31 Aug., 1848, Adelaide, dau. and co-heir of Commissary General Hewetson, by Annette Scolastic Victorine, dau. of Comte de Mannée, and has issue,

1. Eland Hewetson, *b.* June 17, 1850.
2. Annette Jane Julia Henriette.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, or., a fess humettee, gules, between two passant sable, for Mossom. 2nd, Barry of six arg. and gu., six mullets or., three, two, and one, for Eland. 3rd, or., a lion rampant, with two heads az., for Mason. 4th, az., an eagle displayed, for HEWETSON, and over all an ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE, az., an eagle displayed, for HEWETSON.

Crest. A demi griffin or., wings expanded gu.

Motto. Jussa mihi capessere.

GREG of Norecliffe Hall, Cheshire; Coles, Herts., and Mundesley, Norfolk, as borne by ROBERT HYDE GREG, Esq., of those places, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Herts., who was elected M.P. for Manchester in 1839. Mr. Greg descends from a branch of the Clan Mac Gregor, and bears the same arms as those rudely depicted on the tombs at Balquidder, in Scotland, of the famous Rob Roy MacGregor, and his ancestors.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a Scotch fir out of a mount vert in base, surmounted by a sword in bend ppr. on a dexter canton az. a royal antique crown, for GREG.

2nd. Az. a bend cotised or. between two garbs of the second, for TILSTON.

3rd. Az. on a pale engr. or. between two mullets in chief, and two crescents in base, arg. a lion rampant gu. for LIGHTBODY.

Crest. An arm embowed in armour, grasping a scimitar az., pommel and hilt or.

Motto. Ein doc und spaire not.

ROBERT HYDE GREG, Esq., eldest daughter of Robert Philips, Esq., of the Park, co. Lanc., and of Snitterfield, co. Warwick.

Robert Philips, <i>b.</i> in 1826.	Edward Hyde, <i>b.</i> in 1827.	Henry Russell, <i>b.</i> in 1832.	Arthur <i>b.</i> in 1835.	Caroline and Hannah- Sophia.
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PEACOCKE, as borne by GEORGE MONTAGU WARREN PEACOCKE, Esq., M.P. of Pylewell, Hants, son of George Peacocke, Esq., by Jemima, his wife, dau. of Licut.-Col. J. Montagu Durnford, of the S. Fus. Guards, nephew of the late General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, K.C.H., K.T.S., and grandson of Marmaduke Peacocke, Esq., of London, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart., of Barntie, co. Clare.

Arms. Quarterly, or. and az. over all four lozenges conjoined in cross, between as many annulets, all counterchanged.

Crest. A cockatrice vert.

Motto. Vincit veritas.

Marmaduke Peacocke, Esq., A dau. of Thomas Goodricke of the County of York.

George Peacocke, Esq., 3d Miss Ponsonby, niece to son, died at Killpeakn. co. Limerick, and there buried. Lord Bessborough.

Marmaduke Peacocke, Esq., 4th son, <i>b.</i> 3 Jan., 1700, <i>d.</i> in 1773, at Hackney.	2 Mary, dau. of William Sandford, Esq.	George Peacocke, Esq., of Barntie, co. Clare, <i>b.</i> 5 Feb., 1701.	1 Mary, d. of Joseph Lavit, Esq.
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Marmaduke Peacocke, Esq., of London.	Mary Peacocke, <i>d.</i> in 1748.	Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart., of Barntie.
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1 Gen. Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, K.C.H., K.T.S., deceased.	2 George Peacocke, Esq., <i>m.</i> 1st Rachel, dau. of Sir John Dalling, Bt. which lady <i>d.</i> in 1808.	2nd wife Jemima, dau. of Lieut. Col. J. Montagu Durnford.	3 Sandford, <i>m.</i> Amelia, only dau. of Sir T. Apreece, Bt.	6 Thomas Col. in the Army, K.T.S. 7 John, an officer in the army, deceased.
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GEORGE MONTAGU WARREN PEACOCKE, Esq., of Pylewell, Hants, M.P., J.P., and D.L. M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

4 Richard, Vice Adm. R.N.
5 Stephen, Lieut Col. in the Army.

WARRY of Shapwick House, co. Somerset, as borne by GEORGE WARRY, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Quarterly, arg. and sa. on a bend az. three mullets or.

IMPALING, in right of his wife, Isabella, dau. of William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, Kent, by Sophia his wife, second daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., of Goodnestone, the arms of DEEDES, viz., Per fesse nebulee, gu. and arg. three martlets counterchanged.

Crest. A griffin's head erased or. barbed and langued gu.

LOCKE, as borne by JOSEPH LOCKE, Esq., of Lowndes Square, London.

Arms. Az. three piles, two issuing from the chief, and one from the base or., each charged with a falcon, belled, rising, of the field.

Crest. A falcon, belled or., wings elevated, chequy of the last, and azure, and resting the dexter claw upon a padlock, sa.

Motto. Mente non marte.

PRETOR, as borne by SAMUEL PRETOR, Esq., formerly of Sherborne House, and now of Wyke House, near Weymouth, a magistrate for Dorsetshire.

Arms. Gu. on a saltire arg. between four bezants, two fesses in saltire.

Crest. A dexter arm fesswise, couped and habited, charged with two roundles, the hand holding a fessces erect.

Motto. Amor patriæ.

COLLINS, as borne by CHARLES MATTHEW EDWARD COLLINS, Esq., of Trewardale, Bodmin, co. Cornwall.

Arms. Sa. a chev. arg. gutté de sang, between three doves regardant ppr.

Crest. A dove, with wings expanded ppr.

Motto. Volabo ut requiescam.

BOLITHO: The family of Bolitho, Belitha or Bolitha, resided for many generations at Garlidna, in the parish of Wendron, near Helston, whence the grandfather of the present Mr. Bolitho of the Coombe, went to Penryn. His son settled at Chyandour ("the house by the sea") near Penzance, where the family has for a very long period carried on the business of Tin Smelters. In the time of George I., one of the Belitha family settled in Surrey, and became high sheriff of that county.

The present Mr. Bolitho, who was born in 1765, married Maria, daughter of Samuel Harris, Esq., of Beerferris in Devon, and has surviving issue three sons and two daughters.

Arms. Erm. on a plain chev. cotised engr. between three fleurs de lis sa. five bezants.

Crest. In front of a fern brake ppr. a cubit arm erect vested az. charged with three bezants, cuff arg., in the hand ppr. a fleur de lis sa.

Motto. Re Deu.

SCALES, of the Hermitage, Tottenham, Middlesex, as borne by the late JOHN SCALES, Esq., of the Hermitage, who died 1 Feb., 1841, and by his nephews EDWARD SCALES, Esq., and W. H. SCALES, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

Arms. 1st and 4th, vert. six escallops, or., three, two and one, between the middle ones, a scaling ladder; 2nd, arg. a lion ramp. gu.; 3rd, per bend dancetté gu. and or. six martlets counterchanged.

Crest. A knight in armour, his foot resting on a scaling ladder.

Motto. Scalas ascendo.

JOHNSON, as borne by, and duly registered in H. M. College of Arms to, JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., of Bridewell Hospital, London, late of Kennington.

Arms. Az. on a chev. engrailed or. three pheons of the field—in chief two towers of the second.

Crest. A tower arg. between two wings az.

Motto. Ne cede malis.

BEECH, as borne by JAMES BEECH, Esq., of Brandon Lodge, co. Warwick, and The Shawe, co. Stafford, son and heir of the late James Beech, Esq., of the Shawe.

Arms. Arg. on a bend gu. three bucks' heads cabossed or.

IMPALING, in right of his wife, of the ancient family of Madocks of Glanywern, co. Denbigh, a quartered coat, viz., 1st and 4th, arg. a butterfly, wings expanded, gu. between three roses, of the last, being the coat of SIR ROBERT POUNDERLINGE, Knight Banneret, Captain of Englefield, and Governor of Diserth Castle, Flintshire, temp. Edward II. the patriarch of the house of Madocks of Glanywern: 2nd and 3rd, gu. a lion ramp. arg. armed az. for WILLIAMS of Vronlw, derived from Marchweithian, Lord of Ys Alod, founder of the XI. Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys.

Crest. A stag's head cabossed.

Motto. Sub tegmine fagi.

HOME, of Broom House and Edrom, co. Berwick, as borne by the present GEORGE LOGAN HOME, Esq., of Edrom and Broom House, only surviving son of Major George Logan (eldest son of George Logan, Esq., of Edrom), by Helen, his wife, sister and, in her issue, heiress of the late James Home, Esq., of Broom House, Lieut.-General in the Army, descended from Patrick (one of "the spears of Wedderburn"), son of Sir David Home, of Wedderburn.

Arms. Per fesse vert. and azure, a lion rampant within a bordure argent.

Crest. A lion's head erased argent, gorged with a collar gemel vert. and in front thereof a thistle slipped proper.

Motto. True to the end.

BEBB, as borne by HORATIO BEBB, Esq., of Dorington Grove, Newbury, co. Berks, and Gloucester Place, London, who assumed the surname of BEBB in lieu of his patronymic Lawrell, by Royal Licence, 3rd June, 1850, in compliance with the will of his uncle, the late John Bebb, Esq., a Director of the East India Company.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, az. on a fesse embattled or. between three crescents arg. two cross crosslets gu. a canton erm. for distinction, for BEBB. 2nd and 3rd, LAWRELL.

Crests. An esquire's helmet ppr. resting in a crescent. gu. a helmet charged with a cross crosslet also gu. for distinction, for BEBB. Second Crest for Lawrell.

Mottos. Premium virtutis honor, for BEBB.
Per viam et virtutem, for LAWRELL.

LLOYD, of Nantgwilt, co. Radnor, as borne by THOMAS LEWIS LLOYD, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. an eagle displayed, gu.; 2nd and 3rd, a lion ramp. or.

Crest. On a cap of maintenance, an heraldic tiger statant.

BALSTON, as borne by WILLIAM BALSTON, Esq., of Springfield, Maidstone, co. Kent.

Arms. Arg. a fesse sa between three fleurs de lis.

Crest. A dove holding an olive branch in its beak.

Motto. J'espere.

COLE, of the Isle of Wight, and of Holybourn Lodge, Hampshire, descended from the very ancient family of Colle or Cole, of Shrewsbury, there settled *temp.* King STEPHEN. Nicholas Colle appears on the Roll of the Guild of Shrewsbury, 1209, and his descendant, Thomas Cole, sat in Parliament as one of the Members for that Town in 1337 and 1341. In 17 HEN. VIII., WILLIAM COLE, Esq. of Shrewsbury, is included among the "Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, resydent in the county of Salop." His son, EDMUND COLE, Esq. M.P., and four times Bailiff for Shrewsbury, bore a coat of Arms of eight quarterings.

ROBERT COLE, born in 1715, a lineal descendant of this old and influential Shrewsbury family, settled in the Isle of Wight, and purchased the Rue Street Estate, in the parish of Northwood: he *m.* 26 Feb., 1754, Mary Packford, and *d.* 27 Dec., 1786, leaving issue:

- I. ROBERT, of Newport, Isle of Wight, Banker, Capt. of the Niton Infantry, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Dennett, Esq., of Newport, and *d.* 14 Sept. 1813, leaving four sons and seven daus.; of the daus., the eldest, Eliza, *m.* Chas. Jolliffe, Esq., the 2nd, Mary, Lt. Jenour, the 3rd, Jane, Jas. Harvey, Esq., the 5th, Amelia, Capt. Hyde, and the 7th, Louisa, W. Hall, M.D., of Warcham: the sons were ROBERT, Henry, H.E.I.C.S. William, Lt. 67th Regt. *d.* 1833, and James George, also deceased. The eldest ROBERT COLE, Esq., Lieut. Col. in the Army, *m.* Mary-Eden, dau. of Geo. R. P. Jarvis, Esq., of Doddington Hall, co. Lincoln, and has surviving issue, ROBERT-EDEN-GEORGE, of University Coll., Oxford. *b.* 1831, William-Gordon and Annie-Henrietta.

- II. William, of Rue Street, *m.* Margaret, dau. and heir of Cornelius Cornoock, Esq., of Pembrokeshire, and *d.* in 1801, leaving three sons.

- 1 CORNELIUS CORNOCK COLE, Esq. of Pembrokeshire *m.* Charlotte, dau. of Henry Roach, Esq., of Ridway, and has five sons and three daus. viz., Cornelius-Cornoock, John-Jones, H.E.I.C.S., *m.* Judith Marcella, dau. of Capt. Fraser, and has issue; Henry *m.* Ellen, dau. of Capt. Chas. Copp, H.E.I.C.S., and has issue; William; Robert-Octavius; Margaret; Charlotte; Maria, *m.* to Chas. son of Wm. Dutton Pollard, Esq., of Castle Pollard.
- 2 William Cole, Esq. of Pembrokeshire.
- 3 Robert Cole, Esq. of Holybourn Lodge, Hants, J. P. D. L. and F.L.S., *m.* 1817, Maria, dau. and heir of Henry Wilding, Esq.

III. James of Chiverton, Lieut. of the West Medina Troop of Cavalry, *b.* 1768, *m.* Sarah, dau. of Henry Dennett, Esq., of Newport, and *d.* 23 Jan., 1816, leaving issue

1. James Cole, of Tapnell, *m.* Louisa, third dau. of Brown Hearne, Esq., of Fulford, and *d.* 6 June, 1831, leaving James (*m.* and has issue), Henry Hearne, of the United States, William and Mary.
2. Henry Dennett Cole, of Carisbrooke, *b.* 14 Jan., 1797, *m.* Anne, second dau. of Brown Hearne, Esq., of Fulford, and had issue two surviving daus., Anne and Eliza Sarah, and sons, viz.,—

HENRY DENNETT, of Brecknowle House, Dorset, *b.* 27 Oct., 1820, *m.* 20 Oct., 1847, Emma Maria, dau. of John Cooke, Esq., of Bellerof House, Isle of Wight, and has issue; Alfred, *b.* 9 Dec., 1824.

Constantine, *b.* 30 Dec. 1825, *m.* June 10, 1850, Sarah Anne Catherine, dau. of Colonel Charles Fitzgerald Mackenzie, 60th Royal Rifles, and niece of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie, Bart.

James William, of the United States, *b.* 1827.

Charles Newnham, *b.* 24 June, 1828. Clarence Hearne, physician, United States, *d. s. p.* 15 Jan., 1852.

Septimus, *b.* 1832.

Octavius Dennett, *d.* 1844.

John Arnold, *b.* 1838.

3. Mary Anne, *m.* to John Arnold, Esq., of Rushville, Indiana.

I. Elizabeth, *m.*, first, to Patrick Barry, and secondly, to Osmond Johnson, Esq.,

II. Mary, *m.* Thomas Glud, Esq., of Priory, Isle of Wight, and had issue Thomas; Mary, *m.* to Edward Roberts, Esq.; Fanny, *m.* to Malcolm MacGregor, H.B.M. Consul at Panama; and Anne, *m.* to Charles Cornwall Cecil Worsley, Esq.

III. Anne, *m.* to James Cantelo, Esq., and had two daus.; Jane, *m.* to Captain Roberts, and Amelia, *m.* to Major-Gen. George Stracey Smyth, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

IV. Grace, *m.* to Mc Arthur, Esq.

Arms.

- I. Arg. a chev. gu. between three scorpions reversed sable, for Cole.
- II. Gu. an eagle displayed with two heads or., for Mytton.
- III. Arg. a fesse gu. between six Cornish choughs ppr., for Onslow.
- IV. Arg. a chev. between three talbots passant, sa.
- V. Barry of six arg. and az. on a chief of the second three griffins' heads erased or.
- VI. Gu. three stumps of trees eradicated, on each a bird or.
- VII. Gu. a fleur-de-lis or., for Foulke.

VIII. Arg. a fess az. in chief a bull's head erased sa., in base a griffin passant sable, wings expanded or.

IX. Arg. a chev. gu. between three scorpions reversed sable, for Cole.

Crest. A naked arm holding a scorpion ppr. armed, or.
Motto. Deum cole, Regem serva, and Esto quod esse videris.

FINDLAY, of Easter Hill, co. Lanark, as borne by ROBERT FINDLAY, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. between two roses in chief, and an eagle displayed in base, gu. two daggers chevron ways, point downwards, of the first, hilted or. The "red eagle of Dunlop" has been recently substituted for the third rose previously borne, under the authority of the Lyon office, the present Robert Findlay's mother having been daughter of Robert Dunlop of Househill, co. Renfrew (second son of Dunlop of Gamkirk, a branch of Dunlop of that ilk), and Lillias, his wife, only child of Robert Campbell of Northwoodside, and Catherine, his wife, sister of Margaret, Countess of Glencairn, and daughter of John Napier of Kilmahew, whose wife, Lillias Colquhoun, was grand-niece of the great Marquess of Montrose.

Crest. A boar passant arg.

Motto. Fortis in arduis.

WEST, of Howfield, Essex, and Pinner, Middlesex; traditionally descended from a branch of the ancient family of West, Lords De La Warr. The late Rev. GEORGE WEST, A.M., rector of Stoke next Guildford, domestic chaplain to Horatio, Earl of Orford, married Sarah, only dau. and heir of FRANCIS CREUZE, Esq., by Sarah, his wife, only child of William Goldsborough, Esq., and Sarah, his wife, one of the three daus. and co-heirs of John Slaney, Esq.,* and had, with a dau., one son, FRANCIS GEORGE WEST, Esq., barrister-at-law, who is married, and has an only son, George West, and four daus. living December, 1852.

Arms. WEST, arg. a fesse dancettè sa.; CREUZE, gu. a dexter arm issuant, the hand holding a sword with three crescents on the point, all ppr.; GOLDSBOROUGH, az. a cross flory arg.; SLANEY, gu. a bend between three martlets or.

* The other daughters and coheirs of the above-named John Slaney, Esq., were Mary, who first married William Wheatley, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Erith, and secondly, William Hussey, Esq.; and Barbara, who married John Gisle, Esq.

HENN-GENNYNS, of Witleigh, Devon, as borne by EDMUND BASTARD HENN-GENNYNS, Esq. of Witleigh, eldest son of the late Edmund Henn, Esq. (third son of William Henn, Esq., of Paradise, co. Clare), who married Mary, only child of John Gennys, Esq., and adopted, by Royal License, in March, 1802, the additional surname and arms of GENNYNS.

Arms. 1st and 4th quarterly, or. and arg. a lion passant guardant per pale azure and gu.; GENNYNS: 2nd and 3rd, arg. a falcon pale bezanty belled or. in the beak a sprig of myrtle, for HENN.

Crest. Of GENNYNS. An eagle per pale az. and gu. the wings elevated, each charged with a bezant, from the beak an escroll arg. thereon the words, Deo Gloria.

Crest. Of HENN, a hen pheasant.

The present Mr. Henn-Gennys bears, on an Escutcheon of Pretence, the arms of Croad, in right of his wife, dau. and heir of the late John Croad, Esq.

VADE-WALPOLE, of Freethorpe, co. Norfolk, as borne by RICHARD HENRY VADE-WALPOLE, Esq., of that place, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, son of the Rev. Ashton Vade, Vicar of Hardingsstone, co. Northampton, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales, by Mary Rachel, his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole, third son of Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, co. Norfolk. He assumed, by royal permission, the surname and arms of WALPOLE in addition to those of VADE. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.)

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. on a fesse, between two chevrons sa. three cross crosslets of the first for WALPOLE; 2nd and 3rd, az. a cross flory, between four escallops or. for VADE.

IMPALING. Per chev. engr. gu. and arg. three talbots' heads erased, counter-changed for DUNCOMBE.

Crests. A Saracen's head, in profile couped ppr. ducally crowned or., and from the coronet, a long cap, turned for wards gu. tasselled gold, and charged with a eatherine wheel of the last, for WALPOLE. A dexter arm embowed in armour, garnished or, the hand grasping a dagger, ppr. hilt and pommel or, for VADE.

Motto. Fari quæ sentiat.

COLVIN: BEALE BLACKWELL COLVIN, Esq., of Monkham Hall, Waltham Abbey, co. Essex, bears for

Arms. Ermineois, a cross flory sa., between two tigers' heads affronte in chief.

Crest. A greyhound's head and neck erased erm. holding in the mouth a trefoil, slipped ppr. and gorged with a chevron collar.

Motto. Audaeter et sincere.

DE RODES, of Balborough Hall, co. Derby.

Arms. 1st and 4th, arg. two cottises erm. in bend a lion pass. guard. gules between two acorns az. for RODES; 2nd and 3rd, erm. on a chev. sa. three cinque-foils or. for HATFIELD of Hatfield, co. York.

Crest. A eubit arm holding a branch of oak-leaves and acorns all ppr.

THRESHER, as borne by FREDERICK RICHARD THRESHER, Esq., of Marsh House, Bentley, Hants.

Arms. Arg. a chevron gu. betw. three dragons' heads erect, and couped vert, each having in the mouth a cross crosslet fitchè gu.

Crest. A demi-buck regardant, arg. gutté de sang between two branches of fern ppr.

GODSAL, of Iscoyd Park, co. Flint, as borne by PHILIP LAKE GODSAL, Esq., of Iscoyd Park, High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1849-50.

Arms. Per pale gu. and az. on a fesse wavy arg. between three crosses pattée or. as many crescents sa.

IMPALING. In right of his wife, the Hon. Grace Anne, eldest daughter of William Draper, Baron Wynford, the shield of BEST, viz. sa. a cinquefoil, within an orle of cross crosslets, or. on a canton of the last, a portcullis of the first.

Crest. A griffin's head erased paly of six indented arg. and sa. beaked or.

HAYNE, as borne by JOHN HAYNE, Esq., of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.

Arms. Erm. on a fesse nebuly gu. three quatrefoils arg. in chief a greyhound current sable.

Crest. Upon a tortoise ppr. an eagle displayed bendy of six, arg. and sable, in the beak a rose also arg. slipped ppr.

Motto. Labore et honore.

WILSON, as borne by, and duly registered to THOMAS WILSON, Esq., of Elsbrook in South Holland, in the Netherlands, and of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, third son of John Wilson, of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, deceased.

Arms. Per pale azure and sable, a wolf salient, and in chief three horse-shoes or.

Crest. A demi wolf or. semé of horse-shoes, sable, holding between the paws an estoile gold.

Motto. Pro Legibus ac Regibus.

MOORE, as borne by the Rev. GEORGE MOORE, of Blandford Forum, co. Dorset.

Arms. Or. three roses in chev. gu. barbed and seeded ppr. between as many moor cocks, also ppr.

Crest. A staff raguly fesseways or., thereon a moor-cock ppr. charged on the breast with a trefoil, also or.

Motto. A more floresco.

GLENNON, the Anglicised form of the name Gloinin, an ancient Irish family of the race of Heremon, and a tribe of Hy-Fiachrah. O'Gloinin, the progenitor of this sept, from whom the name is derived, was the son of Muireadhach, the son of Fergus, the son of Amhalgaidh, or Awley, the son of Fiachrach, the son of Eochaid Muichmeadhoin, brother of Nial of the Nine Hostages, and Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The castle or stronghold of this chieftain was Rath-na-n Goirmghiall, i.e. of the Illustrious Hostages, and was situate in the western part of the barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, in which district the O'Glennons resided for nearly a thousand years, and were, according to Mae Firley, famed for generosity.

In 1282, their territory was invaded by the Barretts, a Welsh tribe, who in turn became subject to the Burkes; but in 1652 the Barretts, Burkes, and the tribes of Hy Fiachrah, were subdued and deprived of their possessions by Cromwell.

On the latter occasion, the O'Glennons dispersed themselves in the neighbouring counties, a branch of the family locating itself in the vicinity of Kilkenny, where, neither participating in the political nor religious disorders which distracted the country, they devoted their time and the remnant of their fortune to agricultural pursuits; from this branch is descended TIMOTHY GLENNON, Esq., Post-master of Coventry.

Arms. Of this sept. (as shown in a book in possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms for Ireland, and borne by Timothy Glennon, Esq., Post-master of Coventry.) Gyronny of eight or. and arg. four mullets pierced sa.

Crest. A mullet pierced between two wings sa.

Motto. Generosus et animosus.

MAC CULLOCH, of Ardwall.

Arms. Ermine a fret engrailed gules.

Crest. An arm embowed, throwing an arrow ppr.

Motto. Vi et animo.

HANNAY, of Sorbie in Wigtonshire, a family of great antiquity, traceable from the earliest period in the public records. Among the powerful chiefs of Galloway who swore fealty to Edward I. occur the McCullochs, the McDowalls, the Hannays, and the Adairs; and in the Ragman's Roll appears this entry—"1296, Gilbert de Anneth, Gilbert de Hannethe del Comite de Wiggeton." Nisbet states that the principal family of the name was Ahannay or Hannay of Sorbie, and that, according to Pont's MS. bore for arms "Arg. three roebucks' heads coupé az., collared or., with a bell pendent gu. The lauds of Sorbie," continues that learned herald, "are now possessed by others, but the family is at present represented by Mr. Robert Hannay, of Kingsmuir, in Fife: there is another family still in Galloway descended of Sorbie, viz. Hannay, of Kirkdale." Chalmers refers, also, in his "Caledonia," to the antiquity and eminence of this family, instancing the submission of Gilbert Hannay to King Edward in 1296, and the continuous possession of Sorbie and other lands in Wigtonshire for many centuries. Patrick Hannay, the Poet, was a grandson of Donald Hannay, of Sorbie: he served under Sir Andrew Gray, in the service of the Elector of Bohemia. In 1619 he published "Two Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne, Wife of James I.;" in 1622, "Poems," on the title-page of which he styles himself M.A. A member of this family obtained a baronetcy in 1630, and assumed the title of Sir Samuel Hannay, of Mochrum, Bart.; and another, Patrick, sat for the borough of Wigton in the famous parliament of 1639-40, which finally settled the civil and religious liberties of Scotland. The present male representative of this long-descended line is GEORGE FRANCIS HANNAY, Esq., of Kingsmuir, whose ancestor Robert Hannay, Advocate of Edinburgh, acquired the Kingsmuir estate in marriage with a Livingston, the widow of Colonel Borthwick. The old place or tower of Sorbie is a beautiful ruin surrounded by wood, and situated about three quarters of a mile from the parish church. It appears to have been a place of strength, and there are still to be traced the remains of a fosse on the eastern side, where the land is rising.

Arms. Arg. three roebucks' heads, coupé az., collared or., with a bell pendent gu.

Crest. A cross crosslet fitchée, issuing out of a crescent sa.

Motto. Cresco et spero.

HANNAY, of Kirkdale, Kirkeudbrightshire, a branch of Hannay of Sorbie, sprung from Alexander A'Hannay, first of Kirkdale, uncle of Patrick of Sorbie. This line intermarried with many distinguished houses, such as Dunbar of Baldoon, Gordon of Castramont, Mackie of Larg, &c. Samuel Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, the immediate younger brother of Col. Alexander Hannay, so well known in connection with the government of Warren Hastings in India, claimed and was served heir male of Sir Robert Hannay, Bart., of Mochrum, and sat for some years as M.P. for Westminster. His only son, the late SIR SAMUEL HANNAY, of Mochrum and Kirkdale, Bart., a Colonel of the Guards, died unmarried at Vienna, 1st Dec., 1841, and since then the title has been in abeyance. He was succeeded in the family estate by his sister, Mary Hannay, of Kirkdale, at whose decease mm. March 20, 1850, Kirkdale devolved on her nephew William Henry Rainsford, who assumed the additional surname of Hannay, and is the present W. H. RAINSFORD HANNAY, Esq., of Kirkdale.

Arms and Crest. Same as the preceding.
Motto. Per ardua ad alta.

HANNAY, of Grennan, co. Wigtown, a branch of Hannay, of Mochrum, date the possession of their lands from the reign of JAMES V of Scotland. They are mentioned by Wodrow in the list of those fined for nonconformity in 1662. The last direct representative of this branch was ALEXANDER HANNAY, of Grennan, who left two daughters coheirresses, the eldest of whom married her cousin, and had by him two sons; 1st, the late Dr. Alexander Hannay, of Grennan, M.D., Glasgow, who married Marion, daughter of James Hannay, of Blairinnie, and by her had left two sons; 2nd, Robert Hannay, East India merchant.

In the reign of CHARLES II., Hannay, of Grennan married Margaret McCulloch, daughter of Sir Alexander McCulloch, of Myreton, for his second wife, and had by her a son, John Hannay. From this John Hannay, (besides others unknown), descended

I. The late John Hannay, of Malabay and Crochmore in Kirkeudbrightshire, who left Alexander Hannay, Esq., Banker in Dumfries, and other sons.

II. The late JAMES HANNAY, of Blairinnie, in the same county, son of Robert Hannay, merchant, of Glasgow, by Jean Maxwell, of Bahmangan, of the family of Maxwell, of Newlaw (now represented by Maxwell, of Breoch), descended from John, Master of Maxwell, and Agnes, his wife, daughter of Lord Herries. This James Hannay married Marion Shaw, a descendant maternally of the Browns of Carsluith and McDowalls of Glen;

and of this marriage the following sons survive:—

1. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., advocate.
2. David Hannay, married, and has issue JAMES HANNAY, R.N., author of "Singleton Fontenoy," and other literary works, and Robert-Fergusson.
3. James Hannay, late Captain of the 8th regiment; of Ballylough, co. Antrim, married, and has sons, Edmund, James, Robert, and Alfred.
4. John Hannay, Esq., of Lincuden, co. Kirkeudbright, married, and has issue James Lennox Hannay, barrister, of the Inner Temple.
5. Walter Hannay

The family of HANNAY, of Rusco, co. Kirkeudbright, now represented by ROBERT HANNAY, of that place, also derive from the Grennan branch.

Arms, Crest, and Motto. Same as Hannay, of Kirkdale and Mochrum.

SHARP, of Linden Hall co. Lancaster, as borne by WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., of Linden Hall, a Magistrate for Lancashire and Westmorland, son of the late William Sharp, Esq., by Alice, his wife, daughter of John Salkeld, Esq., of Knock, in the County of Westmorland, who was a descendant of the Salkelds of Whitehall, and heir at law to the Whitehall estates, forfeited in 1745. Among the most ancient of Cumberland families were the Salkelds. So far back as the year 1336 Sir Richard de Salkeld obtained from the crown a grant of the Manor of Corby, on the attainer of the Earl of Carlisle. With Sir Richard's direct male descendants, Corby remained until 1502, when Sir Richard Salkeld, Governor of Carlisle, died in possession of the estate, leaving five daughters, his coheirs, one of whom married Salkeld of Whitehall, a member of a younger branch of her paternal family, and was ancestress by him of John Salkeld, Esq. of Knock, whose daughter married W. Sharp, Esq., in Wetherall Church, at Corby, Sir Richard Salkeld lies interred, with the following epitaph on his tomb:

"Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld, that knight
Who in his land was meikle of might;
The Captain and Keeper of Carlisle was he,
And also the Lord of Corkebye;
And now he lies under this stane,
He and his lady, Dame Jane.
The eighteenth day of Februre,
This gentle knight was buried here.
I pray you all that this do see,
Pray for their souls for charitee;
For as they are now, so must we all be.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, SHARP, az. a pheon, arg. within a bordure or., charged with eight torteaux; 2nd and 3rd, SALKELD, vert, fretty arg.

Crest. An eagle's head erased az., ducally gorged or., holding in the mouth a pheon arg.

The present William Sharp, Esq. of Linden Hall is entitled, in right of his wife, JANE, only child of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., of

Borwick, co. Lancaster, by JANE, his wife, dau. and coheir of HENRY PARKINSON, Esq., of Woodyear Hall, co. Lancaster, to an ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, quarterly 1st and 4th, TAYLOR of Borwick, co. Lancaster, Erm. on a chief indented gu. three escallops or.; 2nd, PARKINSON, of Bleasdale, co. Lancaster, gu. a chev. arg. between three ostrich feathers of the last; 3rd, SMITH of Smith's Green, co. Lancaster.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., of Borwick, co. Lancaster, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dawson, co. Hutton, co. Lanc.
 HENRY PARKINSON, Esq., representative of the ancient family of Parkinson of Bleasdale.
 A dau. of Smith of Smith's Green.
 JOHN SALKELD, Esq., of Knock, co. Westmorland, heir-at-law of Salkeld of Whitehall.

John Taylor, Incumbent of Horbury, co. York, J.P. and D.L., d. s. p.
 William Taylor, Esq., of Borwick.
 Jane Parkinson, dau. and co-heir.
 Alice Salkeld, m. William Sharp, Esq.

JANE, only child and heir of William Taylor, Esq., by Jane, his wife, dau. and co-heir of Henry Parkinson, Esq., of Woodyear Hall, co. Lancaster.
 WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., of Linden Hall, co. Lancaster, a Magistrate for that shire, son of William Sharp and Alice Salkeld.
 Elizabeth m. James Atkinson, Esq., of Dalton, in Furness, s. p.

1 John m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Stainforth, under-Barge, co. York, and has issue, William Thomas, John-Rimington, Walter-Josiah, and Margaret.
 2 William.
 3 Henry Parkinson, son.
 4 James Atkinson, m. Hannah Arundale, dau. of Richard Grainger, Esq., of Newcastle.
 5 Edward.

1 Alice, m. to Cornelius Bourne, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Stalmine Hall, co. Lancaster.
 2 Jane Taylor.
 3 Milcent, m. to Robert William Waithman, Esq., of Bentham House, co. York, J. P.
 4 Elizabeth.

PARKINSON of Bleasdale Forest, Fairsnape, and Blindhurst, co. Lancaster, a family of great antiquity and high position in that shire, descended, originally, from a son of Perkin Featherstonhaugh of the North, recorded in the Herald's Visitation, as Perkin-son, and assigned the Arms of Fetherstonhaugh.

In 1617, Christopher Parkinson, Esq., was chosen Steward of the Forest of Bowland or Bolland in Yorkshire, which forest adjoins that of Bleasdale. This Christopher was the younger son of Ralph Parkinson, Esq., of Fairsnape,

by Grace, his wife, dau. of Robert Shuttleworth, Esq., of Hacking, co. Lancaster, through which marriage the family became connected with the Hoghtons of Pendleton. Robert Parkinson, Esq., Christopher's elder brother, married 1st, in 1606, Mary, dau. of Jerome Assheton, Esq., whose father was Ralph, 4th son of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, by Ann, his wife, dau. of Sir Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh; and 2ndly, in 1616, Ann, dau. of George Singleton, Esq., of Stayning, by Mary, his wife, one of the coheirresses of John Hoghton, Esq., of Pendleton, brother of Sir Richard Hoghton, Bt. of Hoghton Tower.

In 1702, Christopher Parkinson, Esq., the immediate descendant of the first-named Christopher, devised, by will dated 8 July in that year, lands at Hazlehurst in Bleasdale to his kinsman, Richard Parkinson, Esq., and others in trust, for the endowment of Admarsh Chapel and school at Bleasdale, and for the use of the poor there for ever. Mr. Sharp, as representing the Parkinsons, is trustee of this charity.

About two centuries ago a considerable portion of the Bleasdale estates passed to the Cliftons of Lytham, with an heiress of the Parkinsons. These estates were sold by the Cliftons in the beginning of the present century to Thomas and William Birley of Kirkham, by whom they were again alienated by sale to William Garnet, Esq., of Manchester.

The present representative of this ancient race—the Parkinsons of Bleasdale—is JANE, the wife of WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., of Linden Hall, co. Lancaster, and the only child of the late William Taylor, Esq., of Borwick, by Jane, his wife, dau. and coheir of HENRY PARKINSON, Esq., of Woodyear Hall, who was male heir and representative of the Parkinson family. By virtue of this marriage the Fairsnape and Blindhurst estates are now in the possession of WILLIAM SHARP, Esq.

Arms. Gu. a chev. arg. between three ostrich feathers of the last.

Crest. A dexter arm couped at the elbow clothed az. cuffed or. holding an ostrich feather arg.

PARKINSON, formerly of Chipping, co. Lancaster and subsequently of Woodgate—a junior branch of Parkinson of Bleasdale, represented by the REV. CANON PARKINSON of Manchester, President of St. Bees, Cumberland and a Rural Dean of Chester.

Arms and Crest. Same as PARKINSON of Bleasdale.

WATSON, as borne by, and duly registered in H. M. College of Arms to, JOHN WATSON, Esq., of Beeston, Nottingham.

Arms. Or. a chev. indented between two martlets in chief, and a crescent in base, sable.

Crest. Upon a mount vert a gryphon's head erased or, semée of annulets sable.

Motto. Esse quam Videri.

LOCKE, of Wiltshire, an ancient family of which was the great John Locke, now represented by WADHAM LOCKE, Esq., of Stourcliffe, near Christchurch, Hants, eldest son and heir of the late Wadham Locke, Esq., M.P. of Rowdeford House, Wilts, by Anna Maria Selina, his wife, dau. of Francis Powell, Esq., of Hurcott House.

Arms. Per fesse az. and or., a pale counterchanged, three hawks with wings endorsed of the last.
Crest. A hawk, wings endorsed, holding in the beak a padlock or.

Wadham Locke, Esq., impales the Coat of Thompson of Yorkshire, in right of his wife, Caroline, dau. of Henry Thompson, Esq.

EDWARDS of Pye Nest, near Halifax, as borne by HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Major of the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry, and late M.P. for Halifax, eldest son of Henry Lees Edwards, Esq., of Pye Nest, by Lea, his wife, dau. of Joseph Priestley, Esq., of White Windows, co. York, and grandson of John Edwards, Esq. who acquired the estate of Pye Nest through his wife's family, the Lees of Skircoat, near Halifax, and removed from Warwickshire to Yorkshire in 1749, by him the existing mansion at Pye Nest was built about a hundred years ago.

John Edwards, Esq., the descendant of a Warwickshire family, removed into Yorkshire A.D. 1749, and built Pye Nest, near Halifax.

Henry Lees Edwards, Esq., of Pye Nest.

HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., now of Pye Nest, eldest son, b. in July, 1812, Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Major 2nd W. Yorkshire Yeomanry; elected M.P. for Halifax in 1847.

Maria Churchill, eldest dau. of Thomas Coster, Esq., formerly of Marlewood, near Southampton, and now of the Regent's Park, m. in April, 1838.

Several sons and daughters.

Arms. Az. a bend cotised arg. charged with three martlets or.
Crest. A talbot ppr. langued gu. issuant from a marquis's coronet or.
Motto. Omne bonum Dei donum.

CALDECOTT, as borne by CHARLES MARIOTT CALDECOTT, Esq., E.I.C.S. of Holbrook Grange, Little Lawford, co. Warwick, youngest son of the late Abraham Caldecott, Esq., lord of the manor of Rugby, and great-grandson of Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Cal-

thorp, co. Leicester, by Eliz. his wife, dau. of John Pettet, Esq., of Dartford, Kent, which Thomas Caldecott was descended from the Calcots or Caldecotts of Abingdon, Berkshire, and subsequently of Barrow and Whitwell, co. Rutland.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, CALDECOTT, arg. a fesse az. fretty or. betw. three cinquefoils gu.; 2nd, arg. three bends sa.; 3rd, gu. a chev. betw. three leopards' faces arg.
Crest. A demi-lion ramp. gu. charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil arg.
Motto. In utrumque paratus.

MOORE-STEVENS, as borne by the Ven. JOHN MOORE STEVENS, of Winscot, co. Devon, Archdeacon of Exeter, and vicar of Otterton, who assumed by Royal Licence dated 17th July, 1832, the additional surname and arms of STEVENS, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his cousin Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of Richard Stevens, Esq., of Winscot, and widow of John Cleveland, Esq., of Tapley, co. Devon.

The family of Moore of which Archdeacon Moore-Stevens is a descendant, derives from a common ancestor with the Moores of Linley, co. Salop, and the Moores, Earls of Montcashell, being the youngest of the three brothers. Its ancestors were rigid Presbyterians and Covenanters at Liverpool. In the troubled times of Charles I, these were staunch Roundheads, and raised a regiment against the king's cause. At the Restoration, the family dispersed. One branch settled in Ireland, and another, the youngest, retreated to Devonshire and engaged in trade with Portugal.

Moore = Miss Welsh, Henry Stevens, Esq., Richard Stevens, Esq., M.P., of Launceston. of Cross, Torrington, Devon, m. Miss Rolle, sister of Denys Rolle, father of the late Lord Rolle.

The Venerable George Moore, Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Canon of Exeter, d. s. p. The Rev. Thomas Moore, Vicar of Bishop's Taunton, near Barnstaple. Christian Stevens, dau. and heir. ELIZABETH STEVENS, wife of John Cleveland, Esq. of Tapley, and d. in 1832.

THE VEN. JOHN MOORE STEVENS (second son), Archdeacon of Exeter, and Vicar of Otterton, Devon, assumed by Sign Manual, dated 17th July, 1832, the surname and arms of STEVENS, under the will of Mrs. Cleveland.

John Curzon Moore Stevens, resident at Winscot, Devon.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per chevron argent and gules, in chief two falcons rising ppr. belled, and charged on the breast with an ermine spot or., for STEVENS; 2nd and 3rd, sable, a swan wings elevated argent, beaked and membered or., within a bordure engrailed quarterly, of the last, and of the second, for MOORE.

Crests. For STEVENS, a falcon or., belled, and wings elevated azure, gorged with a collar gemel of the last, charged in the breast with an ermine spot sable, and on each wing with an estoile or.

For MOORE, in front of a fern brush proper, a falcon, wings elevated, argent, preying on a coney sable.

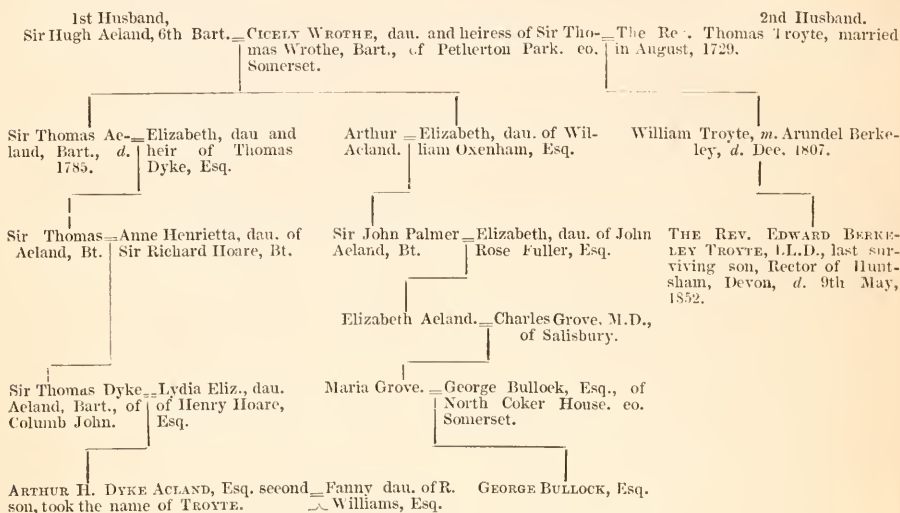
TROYTE, of Huntsham Court, Devon. as borne by ARTHUR HENRY DYKE TROYTE, Esq., of that place, second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. By Royal Licence, bearing date Aug., 1852, Mr. Arthur Acland was authorised to assume the name of TROYTE in lieu of that of Acland, and to quarter the arms of Acland with those of Troyte, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of the late Rev. Edward

Berkeley Troyte, LL.D., Rector of Huntsham.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, an eagle displayed with two heads ppr. within a bordure invected erm. (for distinction), in chief a cross crosslet sa., for TROYTE. 2nd and 3rd, chequy arg. and sa., a fesse gu. for ACLAND. Quartering WROTHE and DYKE.

Crests. 1st, TROYTE, an eagle's wing sa. charged with five estoiles or, environed with a snake ppr. the wing charged, for distinction, with a cross crosslet gold. 2nd, ACLAND, on a man's hand couped at the wrist, in a glove, fesse ways, a falcon perched, all ppr.

Motto. A Deo in Deo.



KINGSTON, as borne by the late LUCY HENRY KINGSTON, Esq., second son of John Kingston, Esq., of Oakhill, and Belmont Herts., M.P. for Lymington, Hants., by Jane, his wife, dau. of Valentine Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, co. Northampton. The family of Kingston, originally De Kingston, migrated from England to Ireland during the Great Civil War of Charles the First's time. Through his mother, Jane Knightley, Mr. Lucy Henry Kingston was great-grandson of Lucy Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, and Jane Grey Benson, his wife, one of the co-heirs to the Barony of Fitzwarine, and a lineal descendant of ANNE PLANTAGENET, daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 5th son of King EDWARD III.

Arms. Per pale sa. and gu., gutté d'eau a lion rampt. double queued erm.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour ppr., gutté de sang, garnished or., the gauntlet also ppr. grasping a seymitar, garnished gold, the point embued gu., pomel and hilt or.

Motto. Fortes fortuna juvat.

Mr. Kingston IMPALED the arms of ROOKE, in right of his wife, Frances-Sophia, second daughter of the Hon Sir Giles Rooke, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by Harriet Sophia Burrard, his wife, sister of Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.,

which lady descended from the very ancient family of Button, or De Bitton, of Buckland, Hants, and also from the Plantagenets.

JOHN KINGSTON, Esq., = Jane, dau. of Valentine Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, M.P., son of Lucy Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley by Jane Grey, his wife, dau. of Henry Benson, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, sister and co-heir of Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford.

LUCY HENRY KINGSTON, Esq., second son of John Kingston, Esq., M.P. of Oakhill and Belmont, m. in 1812. = Frances Sophia, second dau. of the Hon. Sir Giles Rooke, Judge of the Common Pleas, by Harriet Sophia, his wife, sister of Admiral Sir H. Burrard Neale, Bart.

1 William Henry 2 George Teu- 3 Charles, m. 4 Fre-
Giles, Knight of the plenan, M.A., 1852, Catho- derick,
Military Order of Cam. m. 1851, riac, eldest Barris-
Christ, as conferred Harriette, 3rd dau. of the ter-at-
by Letters Patent dau. of Edmund Rev. Edward Law,
by the Queen of Malone, Esq., Woodhouse.
Portugal, 1846. R.N. and has a
dau. Alice-
Laura-Marion.

5 Edward, of 6 Francis Laura, Harriet, Caroline.
Claus Coll. Knightley.
Cambridge, Associate of King's Coll., London.

JOHN KINGSTON, Esq., eldest son of John Kingston, Esq., M.P. by Jane Knightley, his wife, and brother of Lucy Henry Kingston, Esq., was a commissioner at Somerset House. He *m.* 1st, Miss Nugent, by whom he had a son, Dr. Peter Nugent Kingston, and 2ndly, Harriet Ann, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir Giles Rooke, by whom he left issue, a son, Arthur-Burrard, Lieut. R.N., and four daus. Eleanor, *m.* to the Rev. C. Orlebar, Emily, Louisa, and Laura, *m.* to Captain Costobadie.

MORRIS, as borne by the Rev. FRANCIS ORPEN MORRIS, B.A. Vicar of Nafferton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Member of the Ashmolean Society, the accomplished author of a "History of British Birds;" eldest son and heir of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris of Kildgate House, Beverley, by Rebecca Newenham Millerd, his wife, third dau. of the late Rev. Francis Orpen, B.A., Vicar of Kilgarvan, co. Kerry, and Rector of Dungorney, co. Cork. The family of Morris is a branch of the descendants of the renowned ELYSTAN GLODDRYDD.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a lion ramp. regardant or.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. three boars' heads coupé sa.

Crest. A lion ramp. regardant or.

Motto. Marte et mari faventibus, Irrupta copula, and Spe-etemur agendo.

The Rev. F. O. Morris having married Anne, 2nd dau. and coheir of the late Charles Sanders, Esq., of Broomsgrove, co. Worcester, is entitled to an ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE of the Arms of SANDERS.

ABADAM, of Middleton Hall, co. Carmarthen, as borne by EDWARD ABADAM, Esq., of Middleton Hall, son and heir of the late Edward Hamlin Adams, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by Amelia Sophia, his wife, dau. of John Macpherson, Esq., and a lineal

descendant of the old baronial family of ABADAM, summoned to Parliament A.D. 1299, which derived its origin from the illustrious house of Vermandois. In right of this descent, the present representative has resumed the surname of ABADAM, and is now EDWARD ABADAM, Esq., of Middleton Hall.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. on a cross gu. five mullets or. for ABADAM. 2nd and 3rd, chequy or. and az., on a chief of the last three fleurs-de-lis of the first for VERMANDOIS.

QUARTERINGS, II. MILO, EARL OF HEREFORD.

III. BLETCHIN BROADSPEAR.

IV. GWERN DDU.

V. GOURNAY.

VI. INGE.

VII. POWELL.

VIII. STEBBING.

IX. SQUIRE.

X. WALROND.

XI. MAXWELL.

Crest. Out of a dual coronet or., a demi-lion affronté, gu.

Motto. Aspire, persevere. and indulge not.

WATSON-TAYLOR, of Erlestoke Park, Wilts.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, TAYLOR, Arg. a saltire wavy sable between two hearts in pale gu. and as many cinquefoils in fesse vert. 2nd and 3rd, WATSON, arg. a tree growing out of a mount in base vert., surmounted by a fesse az. charged with three mullets of the field.

Crest. TAYLOR, out of a dual coronet or. a dexter eubit arm ppr., the hand holding a cross crosslet fitché gu.

Motto. In hoc signo vinces. *Crest.* WATSON, the stump of a tree sprouting branches ppr. *Motto.* Inseparata floruit. And on a compartment below the shield are placed for *Supporters* on either side, a leopard ppr. armed and langued gu. collared and chained or., granted to the late GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, Esq., and the heirs male of his body, under royal sign manual by a warrant of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, bearing date the 25th of September, 1815.

BULLOCK, of North Coker House, co. Somerset.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. between three bulls' heads caboshed arg. armed or. another chev. erm. charged with as many annulets az.

Crest. On a mount vert. five black bills erect banded with a wreath of olive ppr., therefrom pendent an escutcheon az. charged with a cross crosslet or



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VICAR OF KEW AND PETERSHAM



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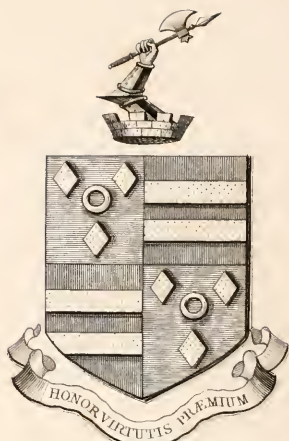
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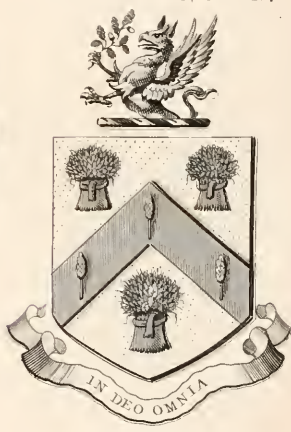
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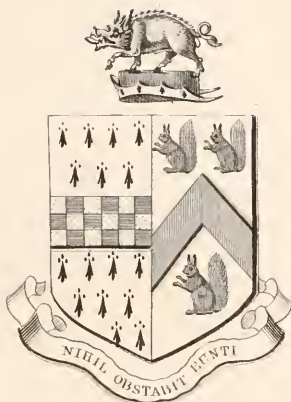
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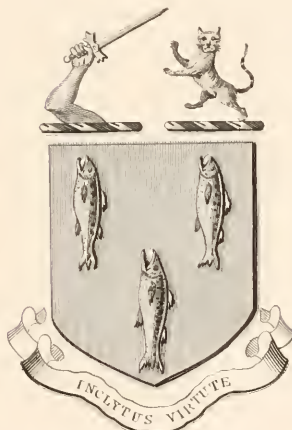
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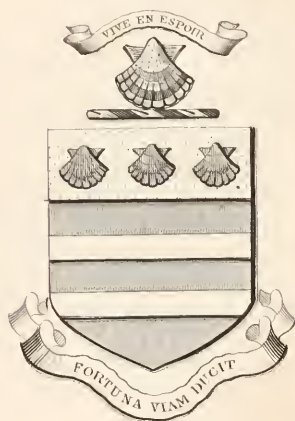
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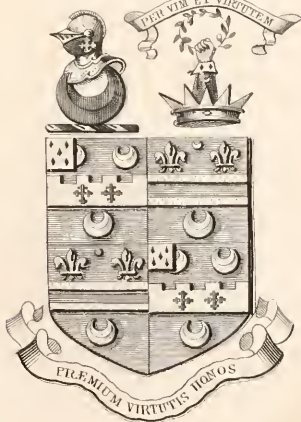
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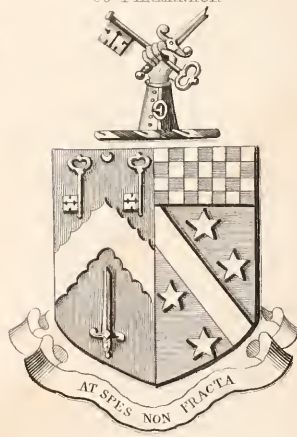
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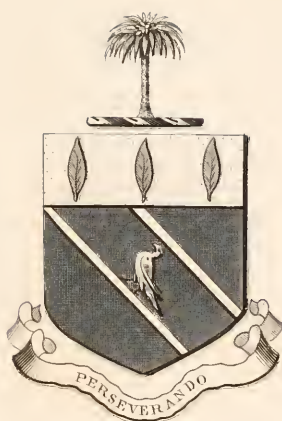
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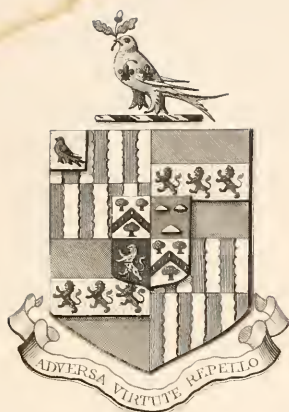
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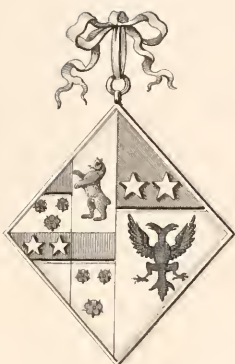
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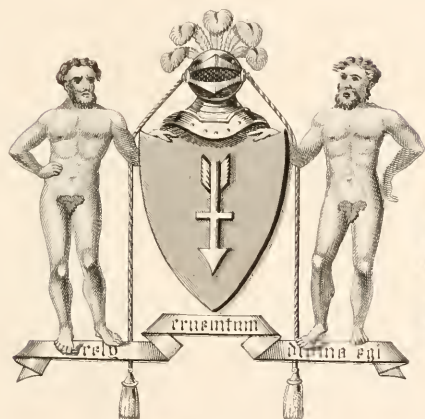
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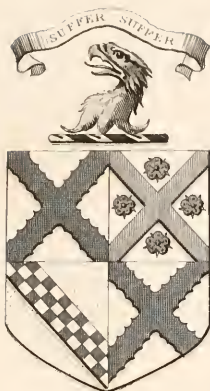
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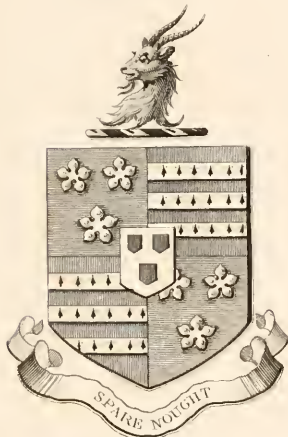
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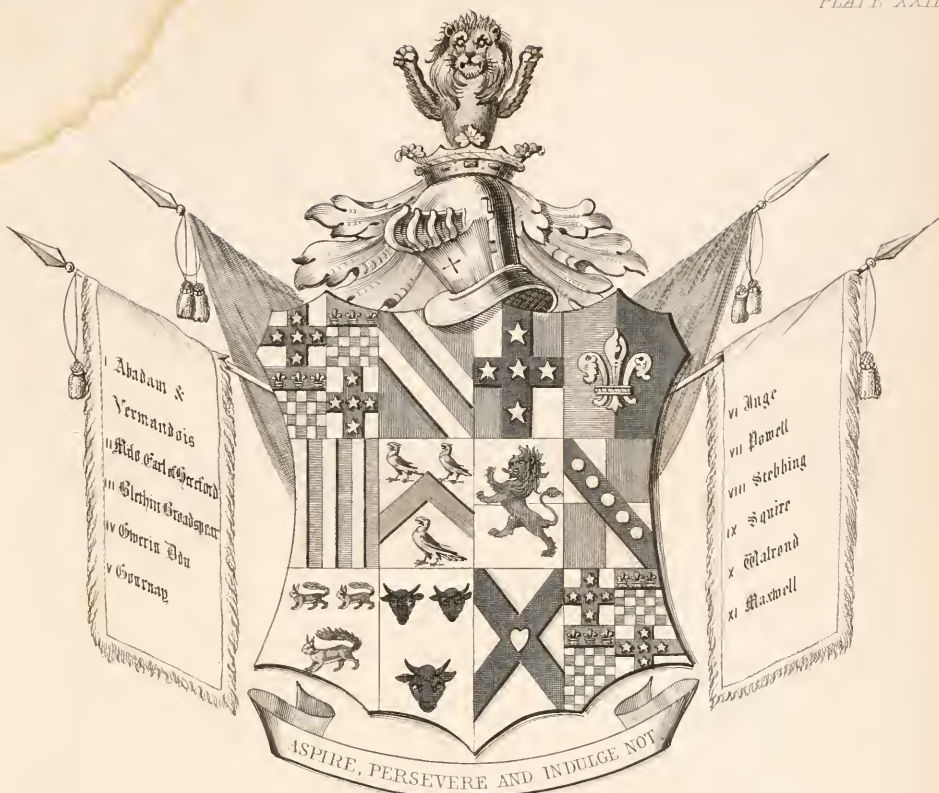


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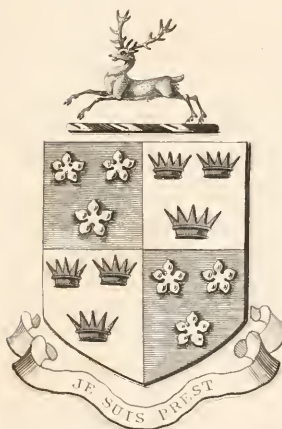
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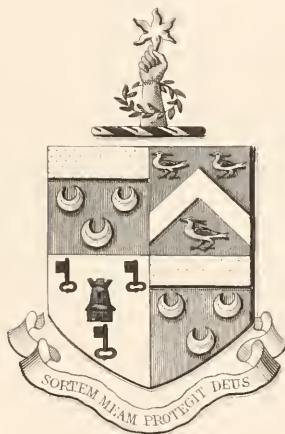
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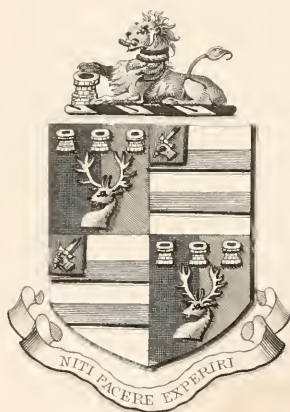
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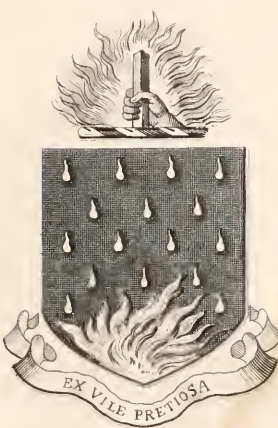
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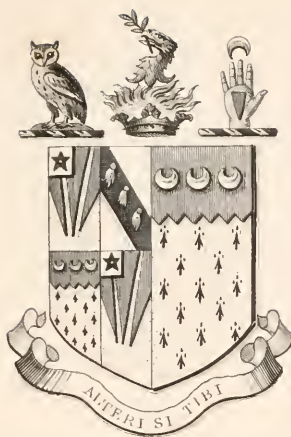
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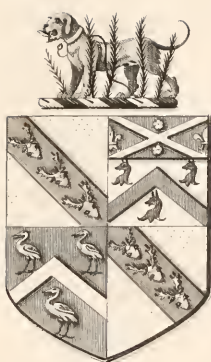


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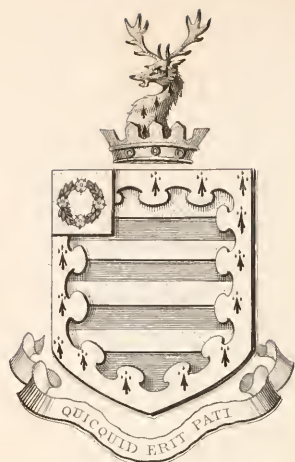
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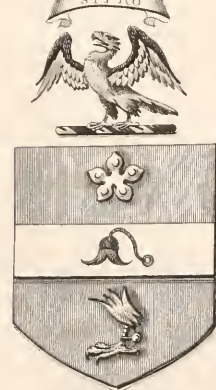
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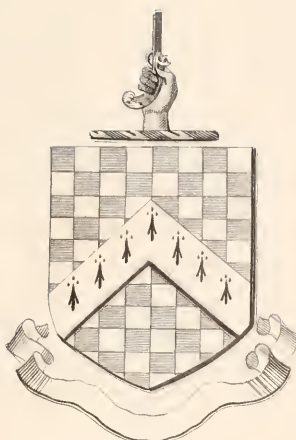


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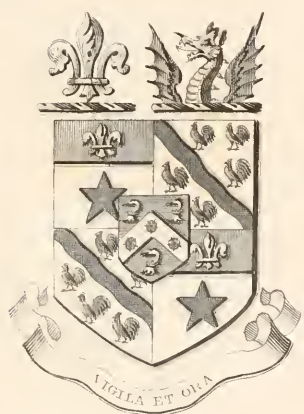
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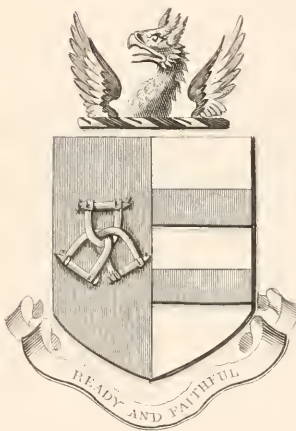
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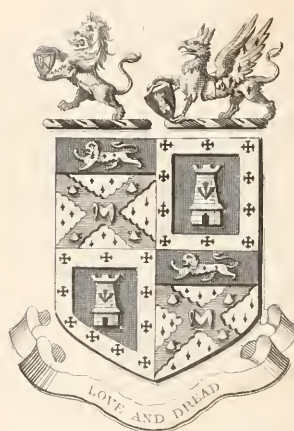
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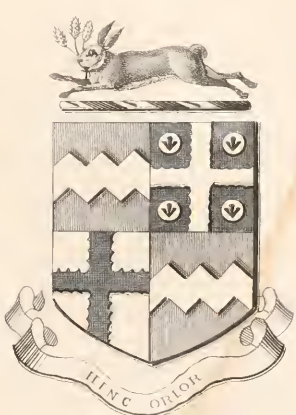
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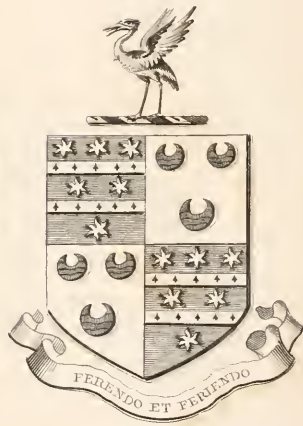
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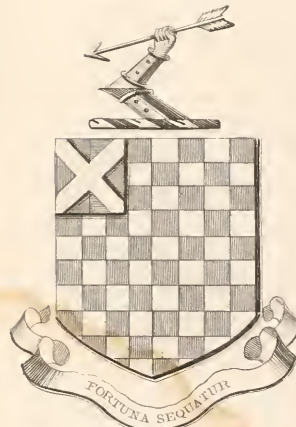
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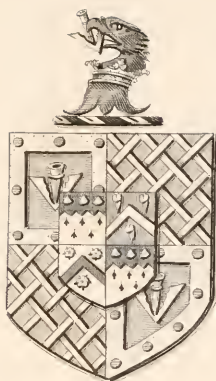
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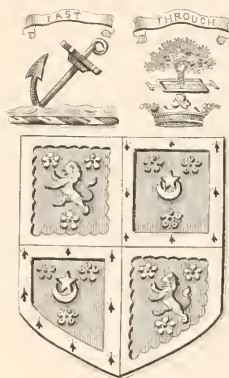
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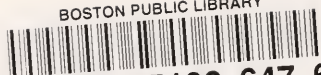
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